January 18, 1956

Dear Ed:

It is true that I had agreed to make no objection to an amendment that would read:

> "Any provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution shall be of no force or effect."



Since giving that approval, I have learned that Senator Bricker and some others have walked out on the agreement.

I would like to think that your letter was written in longhand because you did not want an intelligent secretary to realize that you were capable of the kind of thinking that appears in your next to last paragraph. I'm afraid, however, that you used pen and ink merely because you were away from your office when you wrote it.

You imply that if some people -- many of whom have not the slightest idea of what they are talking about -- do not have their way, then they will not exercise their Constitutional rights and privileges of voting in order to correct the situation. This means the failure of self-government. More especially, within the framework that you make the statement, it means that the extreme left wingers will be back in the saddle. Yet you talk as if only the "so-called Republicans who will be retiring from public life" will be the ones who will be hurt.

For my part, my attempt to do something for my country in the post I now occupy has cost me a lot in health, much in wear and tear on mind and disposition, to say nothing of some hundreds of thousand dollars. So far as material things are concerned, others have sacrificed much more. This latter fact I mention only because this factor seems so tremendously important to so many of the people who are arguing as you do.

Sincerely,



Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

Personal

July 12, 1955.

Dear Ed:

I had long talks with both Secretary Dulles and the Attorney General on this Bricker Amendment proposal. Like you, I hope that something can be worked out whereby we can dismiss this problem forever from our minds. I am sick unto death of the term "Bricker Amendment," but I most sincerely appreciate the effort you have made to find a ground on which all can agree. I must say that you have come closer to this seemingly impossible achievement than anyone else.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

P.S.: My son John and I are just about to take off for a golf game.

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

Personal

March 25, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Herewith the version that Judge Orie Phillips just left with me and of which I spoke to you on the phone.

I have arranged with the Attorney General to meet you at 4:45 in your office, at which time Judge Phillips will also be there.

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D.D.E.



JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; within seven years from the date of its submission:

"ARTICLE ___

"SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution, or which is not made in pursuance thereof, shall not be the supreme law of the land or be of any force or effect.

"SECTION 2. On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate."

MEMORANDUM FOR
HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED REVISED DRAFT OF RESOLUTION NO. 1 RELATING TO THE TREATY-MAKING POWER

Following the conference with you, Secretary Dulles, and Mr. Phleger, and to meet the objections which were raised to proposed Section 1 of the revised draft which I had submitted to the President, I changed the revised draft to read as follows: (omitting the formal part)

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"ARTICLE I

"Section 1. A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

"Section 2. A treaty shall not be the supreme law of the land unless made in pursuance of this Constitution."

You will note that the provision in Section 1 relating to the supreme law of the land provision is now lifted from Section 1 and put in Section 2 and that the world "treaty" alone is used in Section 2.

This I understand removes the two specific objections to the language raised at our conference.

Section 1 of Article I of the Constitution provides:

"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

It is my considered opinion that Section 1 of the draft set forth above would render invalid a treaty which undertook to take from Congress a segment of its legislative power and vest it in another governmental body or agency -- for example, vest it in an international body.

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Further, it is my opinion that Section 1 of the draft would render invalid a treaty which undertook to deprive a citizen of rights and privileges granted to him in the Bill of Rights.

I am not unmindful that such rights and privileges are not absolute and are subject to regulation for the protection of the public order, health, and safety. What I am talking about, however, is a deprivation, not mere regulation or reasonable limitation.

It is further my opinion that Section 1 of the draft would render invalid a treaty which undertook

to deprive a citizen of his private property without due process of law or without just compensation.

Sometimes our thinking can be made more clear by a concrete example. May I illustrate: The United States constructed the Elephant Butte Reservoir in the lower Rio Grande River in New Mexico, and canals, ditches, and other physical works, to divert, impound, and transport water to lands for the irrigation thereof. The United States entered into a treaty with Mexico to deliver to it annually from the waters impounded in the Reservoir a designated number of acre feet of water. My recollection is the amount was 44,000 acre feet. For many years the remaining water impounded in the Reservoir has been delivered annually to landowners below the Reservoir for irrigation purposes. As a result of the application of such water by the landowners to beneficial use, they have acquired the right to divert, impound, and transport to their lands water for irrigation purposes. That has given to the landowners what is known as a "water right." The Federal government through its facilities acts as the instrumentality of the landowners to divert, impound, and transport the water to their land. Water impounded in the Reservoir to meet the requirements

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of, and the rights of the landowners under their water rights belongs to the landowners and there is no surplus water, although water may be stored in seasons of heavy run-off for use in seasons where the run-off is less than normal.

Assume that Mexico should say to the United States, "We should have been awarded a larger amount of water," and the United States would recognize the claim and enter into a new or supplemental treaty by which it would agree to deliver to Mexico an additional amount of water than that provided in the original treaty. If the United States should undertake to do that, it would amount to the taking of property of the landowners without just compensation, and I think the treaty would be invalid. On the other hand, if the treaty provided that the United States should lawfully acquire such additional water for delivery to Mexico, and Congress should provide for the acquisition of such water by the government from the landowners by negotiation or by condemnation, I think the treaty would be perfectly valid.

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The foregoing illustrates what I think to be the intent and purpose of Section 1 of the revised draft.

I come now to Section 2.

Paragraph 2 of Article VI of the Constitution (the Supreme Law Clause) reads as follows:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

In Missouri v. Holland, 252 U. S. 416, at p. 433, Mr. Justice Holmes said:

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"Acts of Congress are the supreme law of the land only when made in pursuance of the Constitution, while treaties are declared to be so when made under the authority of the United States. It is open to question whether the authority of the United States means more than the formal acts prescribed to make the convention."

The sole purpose of Section 2 is to remove fears in the minds of many persons of the implications which may be drawn from the language of Mr. Justice Holmes.

If I correctly understand the historical reason for the use of the clause 'Treaties made, or which shall

be made, under the Authority of the United States," it does not support what Mr. Justice Holmes said. Nevertheless, he said it, and it has broad and far-reaching implications.

The phrase "made in pursuance" of this Constitution is used because that is the phrase used in the first clause of the supreme law provision by the framers of the Constitution.

I feel certain that in the first clause it did not refer to the legislative process and in the revised draft it would not be construed to refer to the treaty-making procedure. So to do would defeat the purpose of such first clause and the purpose of Section 2.

I think the phrase "in pursuance of" is frequently used in the sense "conformable to or agreeable to." Webster's New International Dictionary, 2d Ed., p. 2018; Suppiger v. Enking (Idaho) 91 P. 2d 362, 366; Old Colony Co. v. Commissioner, 301 U. S. 379, 383.

Surely, "in pursuance of" is no stronger or broader than the phrase in the first section "conflicts with."

What we want to avoid is a construction that treaties are above the Constitution and that the only

essential to their validity is that they be made by the President and concurred in by the Senate.

I have tried to state the intent, purpose, and meaning of Sections 1 and 2. I assume that if agreement is reached on a text, it will be reported as committee amendments, or as a committee substitute, for Joint Resolution No. 1.

It should be observed that the revised text completely eliminates Section 2 of present Joint Resolution No. 1 which contains a limitation on the effect as internal law of self-executing international agreements and language which is in effect the controversial "which" clause. That is a significant fact strongly indicating that no such limitation or "which" clause is intended by the revised draft.

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Moreover, there is no language in the revised draft, in my opinion, which could be construed as in anywise limiting the effect of self-executing treaties or which could be construed to limit the power of the Congress under the necessary and proper clause to implement treaties or other international agreements by legislation which it could not enact under its grant of legislative powers in the absence of treaty,

provided the treaty does not conflict with the Constitution. Of course, a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution under Section 1 could not bring into being any legislative power. Hence, if a treaty, for example, undertakes to do what the Constitution forbids or so conflicts with the Constitution considered as a whole as to render it invalid under Section 1, it could not create any basis for enabling legislation.

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I see nothing in Section 2 that could possibly be construed to limit the effect of valid self-executing treaties or in anywise impinge on the power of Congress to implement valid treaties.

I sincerely believe that the revised draft submitted herewith completely removes the objections voiced by the Administration to various amendments which have been proposed.

On Saturday morning, I discussed with Senator George the revised text set forth above. While he would like to have a provision limiting the effect of executive agreements as internal law, he said he was willing to forego that and that he would accept and support the revised text set forth above. He agreed with the division of Section 1 into two sections and

the use of the word "treaty" alone in the second section. However, he expressed a very strong view that the statement of Mr. Justice Holmes in Missouri v. Holland made Section 2 desirable and necessary.

I did not have a chance to talk to Senator Bricker, except by telephone, as he had gone to Columbus. However, I feel certain that he will go along with the revised draft set forth above, if an agreement can be reached.

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I think it extremely important that we proceed expeditiously with our efforts to reach an agreement on text. I sincerely hope that we may be able to accomplish that end. May I, therefore, urge you to give an expression of your views with respect to the revised text set forth above to the President and to me as quickly as you conveniently can do so.

Respectfully submitted

ORIE L. PHILLIPS

March 28, 1955

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; within seven years from the date of its submission:

"Article___

"SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution, or which is not made in pursuance thereof, shall not be the supreme law of the land or be of any force or effect.

"SECTION 2. On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate."

The Library of Congress

Bricker
7.1a.

May 29, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In the note I wrote to you recently about the Bricker Amendment, I did not mean to imply that the Administration should take the initiative in again raising this question in the Senate. My purpose is simply to guard against the possibility that the matter is brought up again and under such circumstances that we would have no position to take other than a flat negative. I believe that such a position would damage some of our best friends in the Senate for the simple reason that far too many people believe -- erroneously it is true -- that some kind of positive action must be taken if the Constitutional provisions are to be rigidly observed in the treaty-making process.

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D.D.E.

CONFIDENTIAL

Bricker
Fed c

May 29, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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D.D.E.

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CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

There is a pending motion before the Senate to reconsider the Bricker Amendment.

Several of the individuals -- including Senator Ferguson -- who were stalwarts in defending the Administration point of view when this matter was debated in the Senate, have reported themselves to be in some considerable political trouble in their constituencies because of the persistent belief among great portions of the public that our Constitutional system will be destroyed unless something positive is done to protect it. To this section of the public, the words "Bricker Amendment" merely epitomize their fear that something is radically wrong and must be corrected.

In this situation our friends feel that they would be vastly benefited if we could have an amendment that, while fully protecting the position and rights of the Executive, would reassure the United States as a whole public in this sensitive matter.

During the past week, Mr. Martin of my staff has kept in more or less close touch with this matter in the Senate. He has now submitted to me the attached draft of a suggested amendment which I request that you study to determine whether you believe it is acceptable from the standpoint of the Executive Branch. I should appreciate if each of the addressees named above would give me an answer on this as soon as feasible.

D. D. E.

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February 5, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Dillon:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter. I showed it to one of my top legal advisers, who said, "Certainly it is much more reasonable than most of the incoming mail on this subject."

We have been concerned with what you call "a serious anomaly in our Constitutional pattern." We think that this point is well taken care of by the provision in the Knowland substitute which states explicitly that no treaty or other agreement in conflict with the Constitution can have any force or effect.

Concerning this whole argument, I think there is one observation to make that has direct application. Human beings, admittedly imperfect and fallible, sometimes waste a terrific amount of time in trying to devise the perfect instrument for governing their contacts with each other and, in this case, also governing a nation's contacts with another nation.

I personally do not believe that the founding fathers were guilty of oversight in writing certain things in general rather than in completely specific terms. They well knew that their instrument could not be perfect; they had to depend upon humans to execute it and to give it life and substance.

As a matter of fact, I don't know what a human would do with a perfect thing if he had it. (We probably are considering something anomalous when we entertain the thought.)

Another observation to make is that the writers of the Constitution had just been through four long years of frustrating experiences under the Confederation. They knew that

PERSONAL

international obligations could be discharged only by the nation acting as a unit. They therefore explicitly provided that a properly drawn up treaty could not be vitiated by the laws of any one of the states. That had happened to them time and again under the Confederation and they knew it would not work.

It suddenly strikes me that I, a layman, have a very great deal of self-confidence, if not effrontery, in writing to an accomplished lawyer about such things. I think I shall stop right here.

Thanks again for your letter.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. Dillon Anderson
Niels Esperson Building
804 Travis
Houston, Texas

February 2, 1954

Dear Herb:

I send you herewith two more letters on the Bricker business. They are from two very successful lawyers, and one of them at least -- Dillon Anderson -- a very able one. I am particularly struck by the second page of Anderson's letter, and by the fact that both these lawyers earnestly believe that <u>something</u> is needed in the present situation.

Sincerely,

/s/ D.E.

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The Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Please return to
my files.

D.

EYES ONLY

February 2, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Roy:

I imagine that the running of a great chain of newspapers requires you to keep quite a broadly based research staff on the job. Your "listening posts" may give you an entirely different impression of what is going on in the mind of the United States than I would get from the reports that come to me through other channels.

As you and I have always agreed, the only criterion by which we should measure any proposed legislation act or program is the good of the whole country. Consequently, reaction within a particular political district or from a particular group, while important to a reporting Congressman or delegate, is not necessarily representative. Sometimes I feel that my own reports tend to become a bit lopsided, or at least tinged with partisanship. But there would seem to be no good reason for your own reports to suffer from this particular defect. Consequently, I would like it very much, if you could ever find the time and inclination, to give me your general impression of the national reaction to the domestic and foreign programs we have developed and are sponsoring.

These various proposals have been fairly well outlined in the State of the Union message and, in addition, there has been some publicity concerning their special features. Completely outside the program, of course, is the unwise current attempt to amend the Constitution.

In general, I should like to know more about popular reaction to the attempts (1) to keep our money sound, (2) to balancing the budget, (3) to cutting expenditures, and (4) to striving steadily to lower taxes after the other projects are completed. (5) What are the rural and urban reactions to the over-all farm program? (6) The same applies to the emphasis we are placing on the air features of the defense program and (7) the efforts we are all making to stiffen the backbones of our friends abroad and to give greater life and vitality to the coalition of which we are the leader.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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Similar information respecting the (8) social security, health, housing and unemployment insurance plans would also be valuable.

Concerning the Bricker scheme, I doubt whether there is any argument for or against, or any demagogic appeal, big or little, that I have not heard. In this area, the big difficulty is that people simply have not been given accurate information. It is an intricate subject, but the big thing to remember is that one of the basic reasons for the meeting of the Convention in 1787 and for the writing of the Constitution was to make sure that the making and carrying out of international obligations would be the exclusive function of the Federal Government. On this point the Constitution makers were adamant because they had been through the unfortunate experiences of the Confederation.

I have long been prepared to support any amendment to reassure the American public that all treaties and international agreements are subordinate to our Constitution and of no force or effect if they are not in accord with it. But I will not, under any circumstances, agree to any amendment that shifts or materially changes the historical balance of power among the three governmental divisions, nor will I, by the slightest iota, agree to anything that would weaken the power of the Federal Government in the area of treaty-making. There shall never be passed on to the future -- with my consent -- a weakened Constitutional structure in this vital business.

The further we push along the road of time, the more delicate and difficult become our relationships with other nations. Consequently, the task of arranging these relationships becomes constantly more delicate and intricate. I wish the public could know more about these things -- in fact, I may finally attempt to do my part in helping to spread such information.

I realize that I have asked you for a big order. I do not expect any exhaustive and analytical examination into any of these subjects.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Roy Howard -- 3.

However, on my assumption that you are the center of a very good fact-finding organism in this country, I am anxious to have your views, no matter how sketchily or roughly stated.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,



c

Mr. Roy W. Howard
President
Scripps-Howard Newspapers
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

United States Representative
to the United Nations
1 February 1954

Personal -- Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: H. C. Lodge, Jr.

SUBJECT: Reaction in Virginia

1. On last Saturday, I addressed the Virginia Legislature and saw the Members informally over the weekend.

2. Although there are not ten Republicans in the whole Legislature, the feeling toward you is very friendly indeed.

3. When I said, during the course of my speech, that, 'Certainly, this is not the time, of all times in the history of the United States, to deprive our President of the power the Constitution intended him to have to speak and act for the United States in the field of foreign affairs', the Legislature burst into applause.

4. I believe that your popularity has been increased by your stand on the Bricker Amendment.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2/1/54
Orig. to Atty. Gen. Brownell
with DDE pencil-note "Added exhibit (C)"

COPY

Draft - 1/30/54

Section 1. Clause 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of the United States is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this clause, no treaty made after the ratification of this amendment shall be the supreme law of the land unless made under the authority of the United States and in pursuance of this Constitution.

Section 2. A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

Section 3. No international agreement other than a treaty shall become effective as legislation within the United States except by act of the Congress but this shall not affect the authority of the President under the Constitution as Commander in Chief or in the field of the international relations of the United States.

Section 4. When the Senate consents to the ratification of a treaty the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

Section 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission.

COPY

Section 1. Clause 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed and there is substituted therefor the following:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which heretofore have been or which hereafter shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties which heretofore have been made under the authority of the United States or which hereafter shall be made under the authority of the United States and in pursuance of this Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Section 2. A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

Section 3. When the Senate consents to the ratification of a treaty the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

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COPY

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Section 4. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

January 29, 1954

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. President:

First, let me record my gratitude for being included in the group who attended your stag dinner last week. It was a delightful and stimulating evening.

I thought I saw carried out there the idea you described to three or four of us at the Brown Palace and at Cherry Hills during the summer of 1950, and later the same year to a somewhat larger group in Houston -- that of bringing together thoughtful people from all over with their varying views and backgrounds for the informal exchange of ideas about particular national problems. You may recall that, while we were in hearty agreement with your basic notion, we were urging that you could better implement ideas thus congealed in the forum of action where you are now than in the academic one where you were then.

You were good enough to invite my views last week about some recent Texas fulminations on the Bricker amendment, and I should like to amplify a little here the things I said then.

First, as to the Texas fulminations; I believe they are more foam than beer. A fellow who probably couldn't pass a sixth-grade quiz on the amendment should not sound off, but when he does, his utterances do not carry much appeal to sixth graders and up.

By this I do not mean to suggest that all support for the amendment in this part of the country is pure froth. A substantial number of thoughtful people in Texas and throughout the Middle West are in sympathy with many of Senator Bricker's declared objectives. These objectives are more than superficially appealing, as is attested by the resolute sponsorship of many sound lawyers and the overwhelming vote of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association.

In my considered opinion we do have a serious anomaly in our constitutional pattern. It is in the area of impact within the United States of treaty provisions where such provisions, if enacted as law by Congress, would be invalid under our Federal Constitution.

Senator Bricker's detractors who categorically deny this and exaggerate the mischief of clarification in this anomalous area are, I respectfully submit, about as far off base as are some of the amendment's over-zealous supporters.

Thus, in view of the widespread interest which this debate has generated, I reiterate my hope that the amendment can be made the subject of a nation-wide broadcast, and reaffirm my belief that a plain, direct and factual statement will dispel much of the emotional fog which has been blown in by the extremists on both sides of the issue.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dillon Anderson

DA/met

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 25, 1954

Dear Herb:

When you asked me to sign the letter to Senator Knowland this morning, did you know that he intended to publish it this evening?

Just a few minutes ago, he called up Jim Hagerty to say that he was releasing it to the public at a press conference and, by the time I got the news, the press conference was actually in session. While I have no particular objection to his action, I do think that I should have been carefully informed as to the ultimate purpose of the letter when I signed it. I would have gone to some pains, in this instance, to edit the letter and make more emphatic two or three points that I consider important.

Please do not do anything about the matter -- I was just wondering whether I stupidly missed something this morning that I should have picked up from the conversation.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Herbert Brownell
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

The White House
Washington

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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE ARE SENDING IMMEDIATELY A TELEGRAM EXPRESSING OUR PERSONAL VIEWS RELATIVE BRICKER AMENDMENT FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND WHATEVER USE YOU CARE TO MAKE OF IT. WE WILL OF COURSE NOT MAKE IT PUBLIC BUT YOU ARE FREE TO DO SO

LUCIUS D CLAY EDWIN S CORWIN JOHN W DAVIS

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The White House
Washington

WA097 PD 1954 FEB 3 PM 12 15

CD NEW YORK NY FEB 3 1117AME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE EMPHATICALLY OPPOSE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION BY HASTY POLITICAL COMPROMISE. A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY CAN TAKE NO MORE GRAVE AND ENDURING STEP THAN TO ALTER ITS BASIC CHARTER. IF THE TESTED CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS SO THOUGHTFULLY CONCEIVED BY THE FOUNDING FATHERS ARE TO BE SET ASIDE, SURELY THE MEANING AND

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EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED INNOVATIONS MUST BE MADE CLEAR TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. YET, ALL COMPROMISES THUS FAR PROPOSED CONTAIN SERIOUS AMBIGUITIES AND UNCERTAINTIES. MANY ADVOCATES OF THE BRICKER AMENDMENT NOW SEEK TO ESTABLISH THAT THE PROPOSED PROVISION NULLIFYING TREATIES WHICH "CONFLICT" WITH THE CONSTITUTION INCORPORATES THE DISCREDITED "WHICH" CLAUSE. WE STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THIS CONTRIVED INTERPRETATION, BUT THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY TO DATE HAS NOT CLEARLY REMOVED THIS UNCERTAINTY. THE PROPOSAL THAT THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE

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SHOULD ALSO BE REWRITTEN WOULD ONLY ADD TO THE CONFUSION. A GOOD EXAMPLE OF OTHER UNRESOLVED AMBIGUITIES INHERENT IN THE VARIOUS COMPROMISES IS THE TERM "INTERNAL LAW" WHICH MEANS DIFFERENT THINGS TO DIFFERENT MEN. SHORT OF JUDICIAL CLARIFICATION, THE FULL IMPACT ON THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS OF AN AMENDMENT COUCHED IN SUCH LANGUAGE REMAINS OBSCURE.

THE DESTINY OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD NOT BE COMMITTED TO SUPERFICIAL IMPROVISATIONS CONCEALING UNEXPLORED DIFFERENCES OF PRINCIPLE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

LUCIUS D CLAY EDWARD S CORWIN JOHN W DAVIS

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 27, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RE: Bricker Amendment

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Dwight:

I think that this issue has generated more heat than light!

I agree with the purpose of the proponents of the Bricker Amendment, but do not agree wholly with the wording as now proposed. The opponents to the Amendment are, in my opinion, deliberately building up straw-men and then they start tearing those straw-men apart, straw by straw. The opponents, ignorantly or designedly, make many misstatements, and statements which do not comply with the wording of the Constitution, or the experience which we have already had in treaty making.

When the migratory bird treaty was entered into, and the law passed in reliance thereon, no one became particularly alarmed because most people thought there should be some way of regulating the decimation of our wild life by greedy and thoughtless hunters.

It was not until the proposal, coming from the U. N., on a so-called bill of Human Rights, and Genocide Convention, was being seriously considered by some Senators that the lawyers of this country became alarmed about the possibilities of treaty law endangering the personal liberties which are guaranteed to each citizen of this country by our own Bill of Rights.

When Frank Holman, in 1948 -- when he was President of the American Bar Association -- learned that some Senators were seriously considering enacting the two proposed treaties above referred to, he then undertook a one-man campaign to alert the Senators to the dangers involved, and of course, later followed that by making a personal campaign throughout the country on the dangers which he saw.

It is fair to state that when the matter was called to the attention of the Senators, they were duly alarmed.

At this point, I want to emphasize that the proponents of the constitutional amendment are not isolationists and they are not anti-Administration, in fact, many of them are scholars of world conditions, they properly appreciate our position in the world, are willing to assume the obligations of world leadership, and are some of your best friends and supporters. Any charge to the contrary is unfounded and pure propaganda.

I am not going to attempt to submit a brief to you of what I think should be done, nor am I going to argue many of the points which the opposition states, and which I think are wholly erroneous. All I want to do is to point out to you one or two points which have led me into the camp of those who support the proposed Amendment.

a. The Constitution does not provide that a treaty must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senators, as is stated in many of the articles. The Constitution provides, and I quote from Article II, Section 2, (speaking of the powers of the President):-

> "He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur".

You will notice that this does not require a quorum of the Senators to be present, or that two-thirds of the Senators must vote thereon. It merely says two-thirds of the Senators present. I am told, on good authority, that more than one treaty has been ratified by only one member of the Senate being present and voting. I would feel more comfortable if the Constitution provided that any treaty had to be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate. I would feel then that there was some validity to the position taken by many of the writers on this Bricker Amendment.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Article VI of the Constitution says, and I quote:-

> "This Constitution *** and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary, notwithstanding."

There certainly is nothing in that provision to give comfort to the citizens of this country if the Genocide Treaty had been adopted, or the Bill of Human Rights had been agreed to; there are many cases which hold that a treaty is binding upon the states, as well as the federal government. The last clear warning that we had of the dangers of treaty law is set out in the dissenting opinion in the Steel cases.

b. The history of the Supreme Court, within the past ten to fifteen years, does not justify anybody believing that that body will be the guardian of our liberties. It has approved, as constitutional, some of the screwiest laws ever passed by any Congress, and my respect for that body is at a very low ebb -- I do make some very individual exceptions.

It has been said that Congress can repeal any treaty made, but if Congress had to do that, it must have the concurrence of the Senate who made the treaty, and probably the concurrence of the President who was a party to it, also. Of course, it might come up after the parties involved are out of office, at which time this statement would not be accurate - but what will be the effect if we make a solemn agreement with a foreign country and then deliberately violate it? We either subject ourselves to criticism and a claim for damages or, possibly, war. It is much better that a treaty be stopped before being adopted, if it will have the effect that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment claim for it.

Pressure is being put on me to make a public statement of my position, but out of my personal regard for you I do not intend to become involved in a public discussion of this question - or any political question - if I can possibly avoid it. That does not mean, of course, that I will not argue with you, but I certainly don't think that correspondence is the effective way of doing that, and while I feel keenly about the need for some protective amendment, I shall try to avoid any reporter saying that there is a difference of opinion in our family. You realize, of course, that I give up something that I consider valuable when I keep my mouth shut because, being a lawyer, I certainly love to view my opinions!

I would much rather play golf than be involved in these problems, and especially as I have reached the age when the government says that I am no longer able to take care of myself, for which reason I am looking for ease and comfort -- and a liberal check each month from the U. S. Government.

I hope to see you in California in February!

Sincerely,

/s/ ED

(Edgar N. Eisenhower)

The U.S.D. Eisenhower Library

The President
Washington, D. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE

Office of
THE CHANCELLOR

January 29, 1954.

Mr. Oliver E. Ebel,
Executive Secretary,
The Kansas Medical Society,
315 West Fourth Street,
Topeka, Kansas.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Ollie:

I have just received the memo from the office of the State Medical Society discussing the Bricker Amendment, as well as the enclosures contained therein purporting to explain this matter.

First, let me say that I write this letter in all friendliness and as a loyal and participating member of the Kansas Medical Society with a deep personal affection for you and the many officers and men I have known over these past few years. I write it also as a member of one of the important Councils of the American Medical Association and one whose interest in the preservation of the private practice of medicine in this country is all too clearly on the record.

I am, however, to the point of more anger and resentment about the position of the AMA in this matter than anything that has stimulated me in recent times. I feel so deeply that I would actually go on the "stump" about the matter if I thought it would be worth while, and I have rarely felt this way about anything before. My feelings are based on the following points:

1. We must live in the world today and exert leadership, whether we like it or not. These are the facts, and they will not be resolved by the performance of the ostrich.

2. I am getting very tired of the "I like Eisenhower, but" boys. When you make an inventory of the "buts" you find that they really don't like Eisenhower at all except perhaps his smile or the clothes he wears, but merely regard him as the lesser of other evils. I, like millions of Americans, voted with enthusiasm and vigor, not for Eisenhower's smile but for his record of accomplishment, his idealism, and his conviction that we cannot move back into some nostalgic, unreal world of fifty years ago, but rather forward in concert with the other nations of the world. There is no doubt in my mind that a high measure of the support for the Bricker Amendment is really an attack on the entire philosophy of our President in terms of our foreign affairs. It is essentially an attempt to return to the suicidal isolation of the Twenties, and I for one, with four children who must live in this country and this world over the next few years, do not want to go through again the phony, unreal, so-called "security" of America in the Twenties and in effect tell the rest of the world to "Go to Hell".

3. I am perfectly willing and fully expect the AMA to make an effort to speak for American medicine on matters relating to medicine, but when this organization tries to speak for me in terms of all aspects of American life, I revolt. Let the Board of Trustees speak for themselves as individuals, but not for American medicine on matters such as this. Ninety percent of the physicians with whom I have talked about the Bricker Amendment haven't the vaguest notion as to what it is all about except that it will save them from "socialized medicine".

Such a vicious canard scarcely befits the dignity of an organization which purports to be objective and concerned with the most intimate of all relations, the confidence between patient and physician. If the AMA persists in this blind conviction that in all matters of American life it is a kind of martyr organization, sacrificing itself to save this nation from the terrors of the present and the future and to return it to the "good old days" of the phony twenties, it shall surely continue to lose the respect of the American people in the long run.

The use of the cliche, the scare word and the half-truth is admittedly effective with the people in periods of insecurity; but in the long run the people, as Thomas Jefferson pointed out, have far more wisdom than some of their contemptuous leaders assume they have. And when the disillusionment sets in it tends to be severe, as we know from sorry experience.

The American Medical Association and its constituent societies have problems enough in attempting to continue to fashion a workable and effective system of medicine in which a private enterprise concept remains predominent. Let these organizations concern themselves with these fundamental and crucial problems in which they are indeed competent by background and experience. If the AMA wishes to urge physicians to exert themselves as intelligent citizens in fields other than medicine, let organized medicine not take some kind of an official stand but let it actually put into the hands of physicians materials designed to inform rather than inflame.

Finally, those of us who are conservative by nature must recognize, as Life Magazine pointed out the other day, that our best great hope is standing behind a President who is also by nature conservative but who fully recognizes that conservatism today must be realistic and take into consideration both domestic and international realities. If we do not, the far left will, in all too short a time begin again to speak for America, and if such comes to pass we shall have nobody but ourselves to blame.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE

Office of
THE CHANCELLOR

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Franklin D. Murphy,
Chancellor.

FDM-DR

COPY



January 28, 1954.

Dear Dr. Murphy:

I got a tremendous lift out of reading the copy of your letter, addressed to each member of the Kansas Congressional delegation. It is heartening to know that we still have citizens who take a good long look at some of these high pressure efforts and subject them to a little bit of common sense analysis.

Of course I am looking forward to seeing you on the eighth. Possibly I shall get a chance to express my thanks in warmer and more intimate fashion.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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Chancellor of the University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

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The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Franklin D. Murphy,
Chancellor of the University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Letter (and strong) the Chancellor of

University of Kansas is sending to

members of Kansas delegation. I

acknowledged his letter to me.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 28, 1954.

Dear Chancellor Murphy.

Thank you for your letter. The President will be interested in the letter you have sent to the members of Congress from Kansas, and grateful to you for your support in this matter. I shall show it to him a little later this morning.

In the meantime I wanted to tell you that you will not need a card for the dinner the night of the eighth. I suggest you come to the northwest gate (the gate will be notified in advance of your arrival) and go direct to the North Portico of the White House proper.

I know the President looks forward to seeing you that evening.

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy,
The University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE

OFFICE OF
THE CHANCELLOR

January 26, 1954.

Mrs. Ann Whitman,
Personal Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Whitman:

In visiting with the President, he told me that if I wished to be absolutely sure that communications from me would get to him I should write to you rather than sending the letter merely to the White House.

First, let me say that the President has kindly invited me to a stag dinner at the White House on the 8th of February. I have answered that letter in the routine fashion, advising that I would be delighted to be present. Under the remote possibility that the letter might not get to the President, I am re-stating to you my intention to come to dinner on the 8th of February. I presume that somewhere along the line I shall receive the appropriate card or notice which would let me know to which entrance I should come and also provide me with the necessary credentials to get past the guards.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter which has been recently sent to every member of the Kansas congressional delegation, senators and congressmen alike, which may be of interest to the President.

Very sincerely,

Franklin D. Murphy,
Chancellor.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

FDM-DR
enc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE

Office of
THE CHANCELLOR

January 26, 1954.

The Honorable Frank Carlson,
Senator from Kansas,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Frank:

During the past few weeks there has come over my desk a vast amount of mimeographed, emotion-packed propaganda about the Bricker Amendment, most of it designed to inflame rather than inform.

In every instance, the form letters, telegrams, etc., have urged me to write my congressional representatives to support vigorously the Bricker Amendment. The American Medical Association, in which I serve in a technical advisory capacity -- or more properly its Board of Trustees -- have decided to assume that in this area they speak for American medicine and so have resolved and advised the Congress that American medicine is vigorously and unanimously in favor of the Bricker Amendment.

People who should know better have called me on the phone, urging me to write in favor of the Bricker Amendment. When I have asked them to tell me what the Bricker Amendment actually was and what it would do, I found them, except for certain cliches, completely uninformed. The only thing I can say is that the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. could learn a good deal from the people who have put on this nation-wide pressure campaign designed to prey on the insecurity of the American people today, not with facts but emotion, and designed to try to turn back the pages of history in a way that history records is impossible.

Most of these people who have written and talked to me are what I am beginning to call the "Yes but" Republicans. These are the people who say "Yes, I think Ike is the greatest man and the greatest president of our time, but - - -", and when they add up all of the buts you find that by and large they don't agree with ten percent of the President's views and would only hope to use his personal popularity.

In any event, in spite of the position of the A.M.A. and in spite of the emotional charges that presently fill the air, I simply wanted you to know that I -- not as Chancellor but as a citizen, am unalterably opposed to the Bricker Amendment in its present form and consider that its passage would represent a direct attack on the whole philosophy of the foreign policy orientation of President Eisenhower.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE

Office of
THE CHANCELLOR

I am writing this letter because I know your desk must have been covered by this synthetic national campaign, and I would want you to know that there is at least one Kansan who feels deeply that the President is better equipped than most to understand the implications of our foreign policy and our foreign policy needs, and I stand four-square behind him, as I have always stood.

I must say that it was very heartening to pick up the morning Kansas City Times and read that that paper has at long last taken a positive position in opposition to the Bricker Amendment in terms of the really deadly remote implications of its passage.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Franklin D. Murphy,
Chancellor.

FDN-DR

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

16
Action
SS
Info
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Control: 10394
Rec'd: January 29, 1954
7:26 a.m.

FROM: Berlin

TO: Secretary of State

NO: DULTE 16, January 29, noon

NIACT

Re TEDUL 7.

Note: For Phleger from Secretary.

If you think the following message to President re Bricker amendment contains least error, please wire me urgent before delivery.

MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT, INFORMATION SMITH AND PHLEGER FROM SECRETARY

"Mr. President: I have examined the so-called 'Knowland-George' proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States. Sections 1 and 2 seem to me to make explicit what is already implicit in the Constitution.

"Section 3 deals with international agreements and might diminish somewhat the authority of the President as now interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. However, as I interpret the proposed amendment, it would not (repeat not) impair the powers expressly granted to the President under Article II, Section 2, including his authority as Commander-in-Chief or his power under Article II, Section 3, to receive ambassadors and other public ministers. A question might arise as to whether Section 3 of the proposed amendment would curtail the above-mentioned authority of the President in the event he exercised his authority not (repeat not) unilaterally but pursuant to an agreement. It seems to me that the proposed amendment would not (repeat not) deny legal effect to the Presidential power merely because it was exercised pursuant to an agreement provided the power existed irrespective of the agreement. The proposed amendment, it seems to me is designed to prevent international agreements from serving as a means of enlarging the President's authority beyond what it ojrqmx* otherwise under express grants of power to the President. To this extent, but only to this extent, would international agreements require an act of Congress to give them effect as internal law.

"I do

DECLASSIFIED
Authority STATE LTR 4/8/76
RWin/DTH NLE DATE 5/6/76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"I do not (repeat not) myself feel that the proposed Constitutional amendment is necessary. I believe that possible abuses of power under the Constitution as it is are less of a hazard to our nation than the curtailment of Presidential power or at least the creation of an area of legal doubt, which might not (repeat not) be resolved for many years. This area of doubt would, however, be diminished if the legislative record were clear in the sense I have indicated.

"While, therefore, I would regret seeing a change in our traditional constitutional method of conducting foreign relations, I do not believe that the amendment in question, if interpreted as I believe it would be, would seriously impair the capacity of the United States to preserve its vital international interests. Foster Dulles."

DULLES

GB:VH/11

*As received. Correction to follow.

January 29, 1954

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. President:

First, let me record my gratitude for being included in the group who attended your stag dinner last week. It was a delightful and stimulating evening.

I thought I saw carried out there the idea you described to three or four of us at the Brown Palace and at Cherry Hills during the summer of 1950, and later the same year to a somewhat larger group in Houston -- that of bringing together thoughtful people from all over with their varying views and backgrounds for the informal exchange of ideas about particular national problems. You may recall that, while we were in hearty agreement with your basic notion, we were urging that you could better implement ideas thus congealed in the forum of action where you are now than in the academic one where you were then.

You were good enough to invite my views last week about some recent Texas fulminations on the Bricker amendment, and I should like to amplify a little here the things I said then.

First, as to the Texas fulminations; I believe they are more foam than beer. A fellow who probably couldn't pass a sixth-grade quiz on the amendment should not sound off, but when he does, his utterances do not carry much appeal to sixth graders and up.

By this I do not mean to suggest that all support for the amendment in this part of the country is pure froth. A substantial number of thoughtful people in Texas and throughout the Middle West are in sympathy with many of Senator Bricker's declared objectives. These objectives are more than superficially appealing, as is attested by the resolute sponsorship of many sound lawyers and the overwhelming vote of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association.

In my considered opinion we do have a serious anomaly in our constitutional pattern. It is in the area of impact within the United States of treaty provisions where such provisions, if enacted as law by Congress, would be invalid under our Federal Constitution.

Senator Bricker's detractors who categorically deny this and exaggerate the mischief of clarification in this anomalous area are, I respectfully submit, about as far off base as are some of the amendment's over-zealous supporters.

Thus, in view of the widespread interest which this debate has generated, I reiterate my hope that the amendment can be made the subject of a nation-wide broadcast, and reaffirm my belief that a plain, direct and factual statement will dispel much of the emotional fog which has been blown in by the extremists on both sides of the issue.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dillon Anderson

DA/met

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Bricker Amendment (3)

January 25, 1954

Dear Senator Knowland:

In response to your inquiry, I give the following as my attitude toward the proposal for amending the treaty-making functions of the Federal Government.

I am unalterably opposed to the Bricker Amendment as repo ted by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It would so restrict the conduct of foreign affairs that our country could not negotiate the agreements necessary for the handling of our business with the rest of the world. Such an amendment would make it impossible for us to deal effectively with friendly nations for our mutual defense and common interests.

These matters are fundamental. We cannot hope to achieve and maintain peace if we shackle the Federal Government so that it is no longer sovereign in foreign affairs. The President must not be deprived of his historic position as the spokesman for the Nation in its relations with other countries.

Adoption of the Bricker Amendment in its present form by the Senate would be notice to our friends as well as our enemies abroad that our country intends to withdraw from its leadership in world affairs. The inevitable reaction would be of major proportion. It would impair our hopes and plans for peace and for the successful achievement of the important international matters now under discussion. This would include the diversion of atomic energy from warlike to peaceful purposes.

I fully subscribe to the proposition that no treaty or international agreement can contravene the Constitution. I am aware of the feeling of many of our citizens that a treaty may override the Constitution. So that there can be no question on this point, I will gladly support an appropriate amendment that will make this clear for all time.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable William F. Knowland
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

cc: Atty. Gen. Brownell
Jim Hagerty

(Delivered by hand, DDE to Sen. Knowland)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE JULY 22, 1953

JAMES C. HAGERTY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

- -

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Senator Knowland has today introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States. Its purpose is to assure that treaties entered into by the President and consented to by at least two-thirds of the Senate in behalf of the United States shall not override the Constitution. It provides that treaties and executive agreements shall not violate the Constitution, and that the courts may so declare; that in the future the Senate shall vote on treaties by recorded yeas and nays as is the case now with a vote on overriding a veto; and that the Senate may in each instance, when considering the ratification of a treaty, if it so determines, provide that it shall not be effective as internal law save by congressional action.

This resolution has my unqualified support.

Under our form of Government, the President has the duty to conduct foreign affairs. Every American knows this to be our traditional policy which has functioned so well during the lifetime of our Republic.

While I have opposed other amendments which would have had the effect of depriving the President of the capacity necessary to carry on negotiations with foreign governments, I am glad to support the Knowland amendment for it confirms that this Presidential power cannot be used contrary to the Constitution.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

All action of the President, either domestically or in foreign relations, must be within and pursuant to constitutional authority. Consequently I am unalterably opposed to any amendment which would change our traditional treaty making power or which would hamper the President in his constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs. Today, probably as never before in our history it is essential that our country be able effectively to enter into agreements with other nations.

As President I have taken an oath to defend the Constitution. I therefore oppose any change which will impair the President's traditional authority to conduct foreign affairs. Senator Wiley and others who have joined in the defense of these constitutional powers so important to the integrity and safety of our nation, are entitled to commendation and support for their efforts.

It is my belief that the reassurances contained in the Knowland Amendment meet all legitimate demands that have been made in this field of foreign relations.

##########

January 25, 1954

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I fully subscribe to the proposition that no treaty or international agreement can contravene the Constitution. I am aware of the feeling of many of our citizens that a treaty may override the Constitution. So that there can be no question on this point, I will gladly support an appropriate amendment that will make this clear for all time.

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The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable William F. Knowland
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

cc: Aty. Gen. Brownell
Jim Hagerty
Persons - Shanley

Delivered by hand, DDE to Sen. Knowland

January 25, 1954

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These matters are fundamental. We cannot hope to achieve and maintain peace if we shackle the Federal Government so that it is no longer sovereign in foreign affairs. The President must not be deprived of his historic position as the spokesman for the Nation in its relations with other countries.

Adoption of the Bricker Amendment in its present form by the Senate would be notice to our friends as well as our enemies abroad that our country intends to withdraw from its leadership in world affairs. The inevitable reaction would be of major proportion. It would impair our hopes and plans for peace and for the successful achievement of the important internatinnal matters now under discussion. This would include the diversion of atomic energy from warlike to peaceful purposes.

I fully subscribe to the proposition that no treaty or international agreement can contravene the Constitution. I am aware of the feeling of many of our citizens that a treaty may override the Constitution. So that there can be no question on this point, I will gladly support an appropriate amendment that will make this clear for all time.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable William F. Knowland
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

cc: Aty. Gen. Brownell
Jim Hagerty

Delivered by hand, DDE to Sen. Knowland

Personal and
Confidential

January 22, 1954.

Dear Herb:

Here is the draft of which I spoke to you. Of course I want any comments as to substance you want to make. Moreover, a special reason for sending it to you is to get somebody to give it a careful scrutiny to make sure I have not made any fool mistakes in law or history.

I do feel sure that we must distinguish between the "treaty-making power of the Federal government" and the "treaty-enforcing power." Possibly it might be better to refer to this later function as "fulfillment of treaty obligations" or some other term of like nature.

If you have any great doubts about the draft in either legal or common sense terms, won't you please come over with it and we will have a chat? As you know, my basic purpose is to get this thing down to simple understandable terms and get the real issue out in front.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Herbert Brownell,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

Draft - 1/16/54

Hon. William F. Knowland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Knowland:

I am unalterably opposed to the Bricker Amendment as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It would so restrict the conduct of foreign affairs that our country could not negotiate the agreements necessary for the handling of our business with the rest of the world. Such an amendment would make it impossible for us to deal effectively with friendly nations for our mutual defense and common interests.

These matters are fundamental. We cannot hope to achieve and maintain peace if we shackle the Federal Government so that it is no longer sovereign in foreign affairs. The President must not be deprived of his historic position as the spokesman for the Nation in its relations with other countries.

Adoption of the Bricker Amendment in its present form by the Senate would be notice to our friends as well as our enemies abroad that our country intends to withdraw from its leadership in world affairs. The inevitable reaction would be of major proportion. It would impair our hopes and plans for peace and for the successful achievement of the important international matters now under discussion. This would include the diversion of atomic energy from warlike to peaceful purposes.

I fully subscribe to the proposition that no treaty or international agreement can contravene the Constitution. I am aware of the feeling of many of our citizens that a treaty may override the Constitution.

So that there can be no question on this point I will gladly support an appropriate amendment ~~or other appropriate declaration~~ that will make this clear for all time.

Sincerely,

President

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

JAN 25 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Subject: Secretary Dulles' Speech at Louisville, April 11, 1952 on the Treaty Power.

The attached clipping which you sent me is an exact quotation from the Secretary's speech before the Regional Meeting of the American Bar Association in Louisville, Kentucky on April 11, 1952. I am attaching a full text of this speech.

The Secretary explained the position taken in his Louisville speech in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on April 6, 1953 when questioned by Senator Alexander Wiley and the Subcommittee Counsel, stating, inter alia:

> "Certainly the treatymaking power, like every other power given by our Constitution, is a power which is susceptible to abuse. I believe that there is required constant vigilance to prevent abuse of this power as every other power. You will recall in that address I also pointed out that there is room for honest difference of opinion as to whether our Constitution needs to be amended as proposed or whether the President and the Senate should retain their present powers for possible emergency use, and at the same time insuring more vigilance to the end that treaties will not undesirably or unnecessarily encroach on constitutional distributions or power. Whatever one's views on this matter, it is surely in the public interest that the whole problem should be thoroughly explored."

> "I believe that a treaty can, by its provisions, probably give the President certain powers with reference, for example, to the stationing of troops abroad. That was a very controversial question that came up as to the proper interpretation

Declassified

and meaning

and meaning of the North Atlantic Treaty... I believe it is possible to create a situation by treaty which will enlarge the President's powers with reference, for example, to stationing troops abroad, and things of that sort, That is the kind of thing I referred to at that time."

"I did not mean to take the Constitutional powers away. What I had in mind was, for example, the fact that when the North Atlantic Treaty says that an attack upon a foreign country should be the equivalent of an attack upon the United States, I believed that may have enlarged the power of the President, as against the present existing powers which Congress has."

"On the other hand, it is also a fact that the Congress by assertion of its own can take that power back. There were actually, I believe, past resolutions by the Congress dealing with that subject, which were subsequent to the adoption of the treaty, and which clarified the respective roles of the Senate and the Congress and Executive with relation to that particular matter."

As you know, in his speech before the American Bar Association on August 26, 1953 the Secretary reaffirmed his opposition to Senate Joint Resolution 1 (the Bricker Amendment).

W. B. S.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Attachments:

Clipping
April 11, 1952 speech.

January 22, 1954.

Personal and Confidential



Dear Earl:

It seems to me that there has been no question before the public in recent years concerning which the critical point has been so successfully concealed or confused as it has been in the Bricker Amendment.

In this case the point really at issue is the power of the Federal government to fulfill its treaty obligations. So far as I know, there is no individual who contends that a treaty should be superior to our Constitution. The most that has been said is that certain decisions of the Supreme Court seemed to imply that this could be the case. Moreover, no one wants to maintain that either a treaty or an Executive agreement can have any force if it violates our Constitution. Such a violation automatically makes the treaty or the agreement null and void -- although admittedly court action would be necessary in order to decide upon the violation.

Actually the statement I made about the Congress is an unnecessary one for the simple reason that Congress can always, at any time after the inclusion of a treaty, enact a law that annuls any provision of that treaty or make it ineffective. Consequently, the power of Congress in this matter has not been questioned by anyone.

So we come back to the sole point of issue, which is this. The framers of our Constitution, after passing through agonizing experiences in the days of the Confederation, decided to make the attempt to establish the Constitution. One of the primary reasons was because they had to secure unity in making and

Personal and Confidential

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enforcing treaties. The history of the Confederation shows exactly what happened to America then and what could happen to America today if the enforcement of treaties and the carrying out of international obligations in our country is left to the laws and whims of the states. So our Constitution provides that any treaty made under the proper authority of the United States (which means the Constitution) shall be the supreme law of the land. This gives the treaty the same status as a law passed by Congress, except that the treaty becomes law "the laws of any state notwithstanding."

This is the real crux of the matter.

Take, for example, the simple matter of insisting, in the Baruch Plan, that we should be able to inspect Russian atomic facilities if we were going to agree to any control of atomic energy. That meant, of course, like inspection of our facilities, public and private, no matter where situated in our country. But here we touch upon a matter that is normally left to the jurisdiction of the several states. So with an amendment which would take away from the Federal government the power to carry out its international obligations under treaties made in strict accordance with the Constitutional prescription, we could not possibly make and enforce any treaty of the kind that would be needed under the Baruch Plan.

There are plenty of other instances of similar import. You see, the Articles of Confederation had attempted to give the treaty-making power to the Federal government, but there was no agreement in those Articles that the treaty should be enforceable regardless of state laws. Each of the states simply passed their own laws and ignored treaties. Our nation became a laughing stock in the world and a highly dangerous situation developed. In one of the Federalist papers the writer bitterly complains, "Our ambassadors abroad are mere pageants of mimic sovereignty."

This is the nub of the whole business. Millions and millions of words have been written and spoken on the subject; more will be. Some people are using this as a vehicle to "get us out of the United Nations." This particular group tries to insist that America was making treaties to violate the basic rights of our citizens. Those basic rights are spelled out in the first ten amendments and since they are in the Constitution, no future amendment can touch them.

Others just want us to "stop the business of making treaties." These are simply stupid -- our nation's security was never more involved in the making and enforcing of wise international treaties than it is today.

I have tried to be reasonable about this whole matter. I think I have been. But I will not under any circumstances be a party to the disruption of the basic pattern of our system of government or the abandonment of one of the primary purposes for the writing and adoption of our Constitution.

I repeat that this is the core or nub of the problem that is rarely put in the papers. But this is the really serious part of the matter.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. J. Earl Schaefer,
Boeing Airplane Company,
Wichita 1, Kansas.

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY

WICHITA 1, KANSAS

January 18, 1954

J. E. SCHAEFER
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL MANAGER
WICHITA DIVISION

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 20 9 32 AM
RECEIVED

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Ike:)

Knowing one another as long as we have and knowing the unselfish basis on which you approach our country's problems, I am sure it can be said of both that only an honest difference of opinion could separate us on any issue.

Ike, one of us does not understand the proposed Bricker Amendment to our Constitution. I have tried to read as much as I could about it. I have discussed it with well informed, well intentioned business, legal, and political friends; and recently I have been made a Trustee (with my consent, of course) on the Foundation for Study of Treaty Law. Other Trustees are, like me, friends and supporters of yours. All want to help you and serve our country in the very best way we can.

From what I read and hear of your approach to Senator Bricker's proposed amendment to the constitution, you are at the outset admitting that it is not all wrong. Over the week end I read a news report by Roscoe Drummond who says you are "quite ready to approve a Bricker Amendment which affirms that any treaty which conflicts with the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, is valid and without force". I understand the present Bricker Amendment accomplishes this. He also reports you as "quite ready to approve a Bricker Amendment which stipulates that no treaty shall become effective as internal law until the necessary legislation has been passed by both houses". As I read the present Bricker Amendment, it accomplishes that perfectly.

I also read in another news report of Professor Edwin S. Corwin's current opposition to the Bricker Amendment. This is not supported by his book "The President - Office and Powers" wherein he states "that the Constitution, considered only for its affirmative grants of powers are capable of affecting the issue, is an

invitation to struggle for the privilege of directing American foreign policy ----." As I read the proposed Bricker Amendment, it seeks to eliminate this area of struggle. Isn't that to be desired? Then why Professor Corwin's opposition now?

My good friend — as I read, study, and discuss this amendment, it does all the things you are reported to agree it should do. Specifically then, where do we differ, and why not the Bricker Amendment as is?

Sincerely and faithfully,

JESchaefer:bp

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRESIDENT

I return herewith the draft of your radio talk on the Bricker Amendment. This seems to me excellent. I have made only one or two minor suggestions which relate more to wording than to substance.

You may want to consider in the position at the moment whether you will want to speak about the paragraph of the Bricker Amendment dealing with Executive agreements. In view of what Senator George said to me on this subject (see separate memorandum) perhaps this matter should not be neglected.

You may want to emphasize that the conduct of foreign affairs is nothing but a series of Executive agreements. For example, this Berlin Conference I am attending was preceded by a score of perhaps a hundred minor agreements with our allies and then with the Soviet Union. The proposed Bricker Amendment in this respect would put the Congress in a position to take over this function of the Presidency.

I am sending you for use if you see fit a copy of the letter which we discussed a few days ago giving my opinion as to the effect on current negotiations of adoption of the Bricker Amendment by the Senate.

John Foster Dulles.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 20, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Henry:

A message from you is always interesting; any counsel you give is always valuable. So I thoroughly enjoyed your note of the fifteenth.

I am particularly enthusiastic about your final paragraph, where you point out that a mere tactical repulse of the Bricker cohorts will not suffice. We must arrange that the defeat is conclusive and that the battle will not again be opened, at least in our time. This is the reason I swing more and more to the theory that an amendment which is truly interpretive of the Constitution, in that it would justify beyond peradventure of doubt the practices now prevailing, would be the best plan. Many people are honestly worried by the constantly repeated charge that the "Constitution can and probably will be changed by the treaty-making power." To settle this issue once and for all and by explicit language would, I think, constitute the kind of victory we ought to have.

My thanks for your letter, and with warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Dr. Henry M. Wriston,
Brown University,
Providence 12, Rhode Island.

Personal and Confidential

cc: Atty Gen Brownell

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

January 15, 1954

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. President:

Only once before have I had any part in a letter to the President of the United States on a matter of public policy. That was as a participant in the memorandum you drafted with regard to your original NATO instructions. You remember that Allen Dulles carried it to Washington and had breakfast with Mr. Harriman, who carried it to the President. It was so full of reason and persuasion that it altered the nature of your assignment and changed the course of history.

I believe the moment has come when you might well address a like persuasive and reasonable memorandum to the American people upon the subject of the Bricker amendment. I applaud your patience in seeking a compromise and harmony, and regret there has been so little willingness to meet you half way. This is a question far above party and politics, it vitally affects the executive power of which you are the present trustee. It alters the balance of the Constitution as developed over a century and two-thirds.

You recently seized the diplomatic initiative by your statement before the United Nations in a manner which has not been approached since the presentation of the disarmament proposals by Mr. Hughes at the Washington conference in 1921. The passage of the proposed amendment would seriously impair the chances of exploiting that initiative and would cripple future efforts of a like nature. I do not see how the United States could play an adequate role as the greatest power in the world after its passage. Our constitutional provisions already make your conduct of foreign relations more difficult than for any other chief of state. No man should be asked to carry a still heavier burden.

Finally I am convinced that defeating the Bricker amendment by a narrow margin will not suffice; it would merely give an incentive to perpetuate the propaganda and continue to divide our energies and disturb our allies. Only a decisive defeat will take it out of the field of public policy and practical politics. I believe that such a defeat would lead to many a secret sigh of relief on the part of some of its original sponsors who do not want to have to stand for reelection upon this issue.

cc: Atty Gen Brownell

I hope you will subordinate your own modesty and preferences by an appeal to the American people not to impair or even to destroy executive leadership in the great quest for peace.

Respectfully yours,

Henry M. Wriston

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

C O P Y

Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 6, 1954

General Robert Cutler
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bobby,

You have undoubtedly thought far more about this than I have. Nevertheless, I thought I might express my view to you.

The Bricker Amendment to the Constitution seems to me to be a serious threat -- both in the likelihood that it may pass Congress, and in its consequences to the country if that should happen and it should then be ratified by the states.

I believe that the Amendment can be defeated if the President will exercise strong leadership against it. It seems to me very unlikely that the people of this country will adopt a Constitutional Amendment against the clearly expressed wishes of a popular president.

I know that President Eisenhower has already stated his position. I am hoping, though, that he will do much more.

If he regards the presidency as a trust, as I know he does, I am sure that he will not want to see it sharply impaired during his term of office. Although the situation is cast in somewhat legalistic form, there can be no doubt that the presidency would be sharply subordinated if the Bricker Amendment should ever become a part of the Constitution. Successful opposition to the Amendment may be one of the most important national contributions which the President can make during his term of office.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Erwin N. Griswold
Dean

Law School of Harvard University

Cambridge 38, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 9, 1954

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 11 9 47 AM '54
RECEIVED

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President,

Assistant Attorney General Rankin telephoned me this afternoon and asked me to meet tomorrow in New York with John W. Davis and Professor Edward S. Corwin, in connection with the Bricker Amendment. I explained to him my difficulty. Just this morning I was booked to appear on a TV program (Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now") relating to the Bricker Amendment. The program will be Tuesday evening, but the people are coming up here on Monday to take me in pictures. I had planned to use tomorrow to write out what I am going to say. Obviously this is a matter which must be done carefully, and I did not see how I could prepare the TV appearance if I spent all day Sunday in New York.

Mr. Rankin agreed, and it was left that Mr. Davis would get in touch with me if he thought that I could be of assistance.

In my talk with Mr. Rankin, I referred to a letter which I had written to General Cutler earlier this week. He asked me to send a copy of the letter direct to you, and I am glad to attach it now.

Although I recognize the function of compromise in politics, I am inclined to believe that a compromise on this matter is neither possible nor wise. The other side will not accept anything innocuous, and you cannot afford to give them any of what they want. Taking a long and broad view, I do not believe that you want to give up a piece of the Presidency during your administration, and that will be the consequence, I am sure, of the adoption of any of the Bricker proposals to which its proponents will agree. Moreover, the adoption of anything along this line at this time would be the clearest sort of notice to the world that the United States has decided not to meet its obligation of leadership in world affairs.

I hope, therefore, Mr. President, that you will do everything you can to oppose the Bricker Amendment, and to make your position clear to the Congress and to the public. If I can be of assistance to you on this matter in any way, I am at your service.

Very truly yours,



Erwin N. Griswold
Dean

January 14, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President asked me to read to you his letter to Dean Griswold and to see if you found any errors in it. It seemed much too long, so I am attaching both a copy of Dean Griswold's letter and the President's contemplated reply.

Also is a copy of a letter to John W. Davis, which follows much along the same lines.

Would you please ask Miss McCarthy to phone me as early as possible with any suggestions you might have?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Helen Weaver

January 18, 1954

Personal and Confidential

Dear Dean Griswold:

Thank you for your letter of January ninth. I understand, of course, why you could not meet with Mr. Davis and Professor Corwin in connection with the Bricker Amendment.

I agree wholeheartedly with the position in both your letters. While I, too, do not like the idea of a compromise on this matter, there still remains a question of how to deal in an effective way with the widespread belief that a treaty can override the Constitution.

From a number of individuals, I have received urgent requests to support the Bricker Amendment so as "to protect our Constitution from being destroyed by treaties." In order to convince these people that the Administration is sincere in its purpose of preserving the Constitution against any possibility of damage through the treaty-making power, I have, up to now, believed it would be best to offer, with Administration blessing, a substitute which would be scarcely more than Section I of the proposed amendment.

I agree that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment will in no wise be satisfied by this kind of substitute; but I can think of no more positive and direct way of stilling the fears of any person in the United States who has been led to believe that the treaty-making process can destroy our Constitution.

In any event, I am prepared to throw every available resource into the struggle to make certain that this crippling amendment does not become part of our basic law.

If you believe the procedure I have outlined to be defective, I should be delighted to hear further from you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dean Erwin N. Griswold
Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

cc: Atty. Gen/Brownell

If you believe the procedure I have outlined to be defective, I should be delighted to hear further from you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dean Erwin N. Griswold
Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Herb Brownell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1954

Dear Dean Griswold:

Thank you for your letter of January ninth. I understand, of course, why you could not meet with Mr. Davis and Professor Corwin in connection with the Bricker Amendment.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I agree wholeheartedly with the position in both your letters. While I, too, do not like the idea of a compromise on this matter, there still remains a question of how to deal in an effective way with the ~~unfortunate misunderstanding that has taken hold of so many of our people.~~ widespread belief that a treaty can override the Constitution,

From a number of individuals, I have received urgent requests to support the Bricker Amendment so as "to protect our Constitution from being destroyed by treaties." In order to convince these people that the Administration is sincere in its purpose of preserving the Constitution against any possibility of damage through the treaty-making power, I have, up to now, believed it would be best to offer, with Administration blessing, a substitute which would be scarcely more than Section I of the proposed amendment. ~~Other sections in the substitute would be designed likewise to confirm only what is already fact -- for example, the power of the Congress to enact law governing the internal affairs of this country. Also, I have had no objection to a recording of the "yeas" and "nays" when treaties are under consideration by the Senate.~~

I agree that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment will in no wise be satisfied by this kind of substitute; but I can think of no more positive and direct way of stilling the fears of any person in the United States who has been led to believe that the treaty-making process can destroy our Constitution.

~~As I noted above, all this deals with legislative procedure.~~ In any event, I am prepared to throw every available resource into the struggle to make certain that this crippling amendment does not become part of our basic law.

Law School of Harvard University

Cambridge 38, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 20, 1954

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 18.

I agree with you entirely in your analysis of the Bricker Amendment situation, and with the procedure you outline. I agree that a large section of the public feels that it is in danger, and that it craves some sort of assurance. If some means can be found by which that assurance can be given without jeopardizing basic governmental structures it would surely be a desirable way to resolve the problem.

It is very encouraging to know that you are prepared to throw every available resource into the struggle to keep the crippling provisions of the Bricker Amendment out of our basic law. I fear that you may have to do much to this end, but I believe that the attitude of many of our citizens may change if they get better understanding of the problems under your leadership.

In the meantime, I am glad to do anything I can to be of assistance on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Erwin N. Griswold
Dean

Office of the Dean
Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
January 9, 1954

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President,

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Mr. Rankin agreed, and it was left that Mr. Davis would get in touch with me if he thought that I could be of assistance.

U.S. Info. Agency Library

In my talk with Mr. Rankin, I referred to a letter which I had written to General Cutler earlier this week. He asked me to send a copy of the letter direct to you, and I am glad to attach it now.

Although I recognize the function of compromise in politics, I am inclined to believe that a compromise on this matter is neither possible nor wise. The other side will not accept anything innocuous, and you cannot afford to give them any of what they want. Taking a long and broad view, I do not believe that you want to give up a piece of the Presidency during your administration, and that will be the consequence, I am sure, of the adoption of any of the Bricker proposals to which its proponents will agree. Moreover, the adoption of anything along this line at this time would be the clearest sort of notice to the world that the United States has decided not to meet its obligation of leadership in world affairs.

I hope, therefore, Mr. President, that you will do everything you can to oppose the Bricker Amendment, and to make your position clear to the Congress and to the public. If I can be of assistance to you on this matter in any way, I am at your service.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Erwin N. Griswold
Dean

(COPY)

January 6, 1954

General Robert Cutler
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bobby,

You have undoubtedly thought far more about this than I have. Nevertheless, I thought I might express my view to you.

The Bricker Amendment to the Constitution seems to me to be a serious threat -- both in the likelihood that it may pass Congress, and in its consequences to the country if that should happen and it should then be ratified by the states.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

I believe that the Amendment can be defeated if the President will exercise strong leadership against it. It seems to me very unlikely that the people of this country will adopt a Constitutional Amendment against the clearly expressed wishes of a popular president.

I know that President Eisenhower has already stated his position. I am hoping, though, that he will do much more.

If he regards the presidency as a trust, as I know he does, I am sure that he will not want to see it sharply impaired during his term of office. Although the situation is cast in somewhat legalistic form, there can be no doubt that the presidency would be sharply subordinated if the Bricker Amendment should ever become a part of the Constitution. Successful opposition to the Amendment may be one of the most important national contributions which the President can make during his term of office.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Erwin N. Griswold
Dean

(COPY)

COPY

S. J. RES. 1

AGREED TEXT SENATOR BRICKER AND ABA COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

SECTION 2. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty.

SECTION 3. Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

SECTION 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Jack:

Since I wrote to you on the thirteenth, my legal and other experienced advisers have pointed out certain dangers in any amendment that would make internal enforcement of treaty commitments dependent upon a subsequent act of Congress. That specific proposal has been dropped.

The situation of today is not merely the simple one of proving in a Congressional debate or argument among lawyers that our Constitutional process for the making of treaties does not endanger our country, does not need amendment, and that any attempt at amendment could not fail to damage us.

There has been going on for a long time in our country an insidious and well-financed campaign to sell to our people one special fear with respect to our present situation. This fear is that through the treaty-making power of the Federal Government our Constitution can be changed and individuals in our country can lose the Constitutional rights guaranteed to them by the first ten amendments.

I suspect that you may not be aware of the numbers of people that now believe this and are consequently honestly disturbed by it.

I shall not go into the long arguments that are presented by the proponents of the Bricker Amendment in trying to prove the correctness of this assertion. If you are not familiar with those arguments, you need but little imagination to grasp their substance.

The plausibility of the argument is substantiated by, first, the character and standing of some of the people who advocate it. For example, Frank Holman, who at one time was President of the American Bar Association, is really the prime mover in this whole business. He is a fanatic on the subject.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Another substantiating influence is the fact that sixty-three Senators signed the Bricker Amendment as sponsors. (Merely another example of how easy it is to get people to sign something that they think may have a popular appeal.)

A third persuasive factor is the constant reiteration that "we are proposing no material change in the Constitution; we shall never weaken the power of the President to carry on the international work of our government. We are merely making sure that the Constitution will never be changed by a treaty."

Now, I have to be genuinely concerned as to what the American people, in the mass, believe. And that there is a lot of misunderstanding is proved by the fact that many of the messages coming directly or indirectly to me contain the hint that I must be very arrogant and arbitrary, if I want to use my treaty-making power to destroy our Constitution. So -- we have a serious question posed by the man who is not highly and accurately informed, but who is an honest, hard-working American, devoted to his country, possibly a veteran, and who is apt to believe almost anything that he sees published often enough in the press or repeated often enough by men whose names are of some headline value.

Now, I agree with you that it would be very bad to allow anyone to believe that the Administration had weakly surrendered responsibility and leadership in the business of defending the Constitution.

But this good American we're talking about does know this one thing -- that lawyers have disagreed on the interpretation of the Constitution and some of these differences are undoubtedly the result of honest, even if mistaken, conviction. So, he thinks, to settle this thing, why not an amendment that would obviously and clearly have solely the purpose of interpreting the language of the Constitution, to make certain that no future President, Congress and Court could do the thing that these people keep repeating -- "destroy our Constitution."

If you will look at the editorial in the New York Daily News of yesterday, January eighteenth (which I am enclosing), you will find the kind of presentation that is believed by so many people. In effect, it says,

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

"Of course Ike wouldn't let us down, but Ike won't be there long." It completely fails to say anything about the attempt to go back to the days of the Confederation and weaken the power of the Federal Government in making treaties. It merely repeats the plausible sides of the argument that the average citizen constantly reads. It is, of course, distorted in that it is incomplete and shallow -- but there it is.

I have heard argued in front of me a very interesting point concerning the language in the Constitution about the authority for making treaties. The Constitution states (roughly) that a treaty is "made under the authority of the United States." Much argument centers around the fact that it did not say "under the authority of this Constitution." Of course the people on our side of the fence say that this was merely because there was already a treaty existing (1783) that the Constitution framers had to continue. But others say, "No, this is the clause that makes the treaty superior to the Constitution."

Finally there remains the danger that if we merely defeat this proposal for the moment -- that is, give it a tactical repulse -- it may eventually snowball and gain sufficient force to accomplish a really damaging change in our Constitution.

This I will go to any length to prevent.

Aside from these aspects of the case, I would think that almost all of my associates of the legal fraternity would agree with every word of your letter of January eighteenth. I thank you for it and for the trouble you took to write it. I do hope that before long you will be down this way and we can have a real chat.

Incidentally, I have been working hard on a short television talk to explain to the people at large that I shall never agree to a weakening of the United States in the international world of today or of the right of the Federal Government to make treaties under the Constitutional process.

As ever,



Mr. John J. McCloy
18 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

JOHN J. McCLOY
EIGHTEEN PINE STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

January 18, 1954

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. President,

Your letter to me of the 13th has caused me to go to work and re-examine all my thinking on this subject, as I naturally want to be of as much help as I can to you on this difficult problem.

I am going to avoid, in so far as possible, any constitutional or legal argument. Even though you are not a lawyer, I feel I know enough about you to know that you are as deeply sensitive as anybody else is to the constitutional history of this country and that you don't need to be lectured on the philosophy of the Federalist Papers. Besides, you have plenty of good constitutional advice readily at hand or can call on it at a moment's notice.

I am going to start out by saying that I am opposed to any amendment whatever, for practical and political reasons. While I believe that there are sincere people who are disturbed at the thought of encroachments on our internal functions by an abuse of the treaty-making power, I also believe that there is substantial sentiment behind the Bricker Amendment which arises as a temporary reaction to unpopular treaties or executive agreements and to what many think is too extensive commitments of the United States in the international field.

There is also a reaction to certain activities in the United Nations and the rather vague thought that the machinations of some people in the United Nations may have insidiously affected the social conditions of this country without either the people or Congress having been consulted. There is also some activity behind this amendment which would seek to alter the balance between executive and legislative authority in favor of the legislative, just for the sake of altering the balance and without regard to the infinitely beneficial results we have enjoyed over the years with the existing balance. All of these forces are, in my judgment, not based on sufficient experience and thought; they are either flash reactions of no valid weight; or are mere repetitions of the age-old struggle between the legislative and the executive. As to the first, they are reminiscent of the reactions to the unpopular Jay Treaty of our earlier history, and in so far as they represent the old struggle between the executive and the legislative power, they should be resisted unless and until we have had a solid line of experience, full debate, and a critical and nationwide study of the problem.

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No event that I am aware of, even including the Yalta Agreements, is of sufficient weight or menace to the existing Constitution of the country to justify altering our fundamental constitutional procedures at this time. And I emphasize "at this time" not only because of our past history but because of the likely course of our future role in history. The United States is in the midst of a great international struggle when, of all times, the constitutionally elected executive of this country should be armed with

weapons of the temper and form necessary to enable him to maintain the leadership of the free nations of the world against the growing encroachments of the Soviet world. Frankly, I do not see anything in our past history which would justify you in putting forward, one year after you have been in office, a constitutional amendment in regard to our rights to deal with foreign powers. You are the trustee of the executive powers of the President. This does not mean that none of those powers can be relinquished by you, but it does mean that they cannot and should not be relinquished lightly or as a result of political pressures. You can only advocate relinquishing them when you are fully convinced that in the long view some fundamental change in the Constitution is really necessary.

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One of the chief arguments that I hear about the amendments is that they don't mean anything anyway beyond what our existing constitutional law is; but with all due respect, this is no justification for amending such a massive document as the Constitution of the United States.

Let me say one thing more before I deal with your specific suggestions for amendments. I believe the passage of the Bricker Amendment or anything like it will have a subtle but definite effect on your position in the country and the things that you stand for. It will represent an impairment of your authority and the confidence which the people have in your firm and constructive leadership. I believe that in the present state of opinion in the world, which is now on tenderhooks in respect of American leadership, passage of any

such amendment would be a demoralizing blow to those who want to stand up against Soviet encroachments and who want to follow constructive, firm leadership of the United States in the international field. I would therefore agree with Mr. John Davis and others who feel that any compromise is dangerous.

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If you asked me what is the least damaging step that could be taken I would say, of course, there can be no compromise on the "which" clause or on the proposal to give Congress the power to "regulate" executive agreements. I can see danger in an amendment to the effect that a treaty provision which conflicts with the Constitution has no force and effect even though it can be said that this does not alter existing law. I fear it because I think it will unnecessarily stimulate the flow of constitutional cases on treaty questions. I have the same thoughts with regard to an amendment which would provide that any provisions of a treaty or international agreement adjudged by the courts to be in conflict with our Constitution would be invalid. The artificial stimulation which the appearance of these amendments in the Constitution would create would impair, I believe, our effectiveness in the international field and, as I said before, the Constitution is too important a document to insert in it unnecessary things. If such amendments were introduced I think that the courts might well find that they were intended to do more than merely declare existing law and hence they might be disposed to accept the view put forward by some that it would, in effect, reverse Missouri v. Holland and introduce the "which" clause by implication. I would strongly urge you, if

you felt such amendments were unavoidable, to state in the strongest and the clearest terms, and to have the sponsors of the proposal in the Senate specifically and emphatically state, that the amendment was intended to be declaratory of existing law and is not intended in any way to change the traditional status of the treaty-making power as a specifically granted Federal power within the meaning of the Tenth Amendment.

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The amendment which is mentioned in paragraph (b) of your letter to me is one which I would definitely oppose. It is entirely different from the other proposed amendments mentioned in your letter. This would provide that provisions of a treaty would not have internal effect except by act of Congress. This is a matter of substance and materially alters, in my judgment, our existing treaty-making procedures. It is not declaratory and I don't believe, on analysis, that it does reflect a practical situation (e.g., treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation are not implemented but are self-executing). You have noted that in many other countries an act of the Legislature is necessary to make a treaty effective as internal law. I don't presume to have made an exhaustive study of the subject in the short time I have had available, but I do believe that it is the practice of those governments to go their legislative bodies before, not after, the exchange of ratifications. This procedure is the practical equivalent of our Senate's consent. Other governments go only once to their Legislatures for whatever approval or implementing legislation may be necessary.

The proponents of the Bricker Amendment appear to contemplate that after a treaty has been consented to by a two-thirds majority of the Senate and after ratifications have been exchanged, it would then be sent to the Senate and then to the House for implementing legislation. It has even been pointed out in support of the Bricker Amendment that we would have the advantage of hindsight in considering implementing legislation in the event a treaty should prove objectionable as internal law. I do not believe any other government in the world claims the right to take a second look at treaties after the exchange of ratifications and then to decide whether or not it will implement them in whole or in part or not at all. Obviously we could not expect other governments to be bound by their treaty commitments if we insisted upon a "second look." On the other hand, if it be agreed, as I think it must, that we can't have a treaty both come into force and reserve the right to change our minds later, the practical answer would be under these proposals that implementing legislation would be obtained by us before the treaty becomes effective. Assuming that these proposals would permit implementing legislation in advance of ratification (as to which there may be serious question) their net effect would be to bring the House into our treaty-making procedures at the outset, in all cases where internal law might be affected. If such participation is desired, the forthright way of obtaining it would be by having the House participate in the consent to ratification rather than by superimposing the necessity for Congressional legislation on the existing requirement for the Senate's consent to ratification.

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Of course, the Congress has always the right under the Constitution to annul by subsequent act any provision of any treaty, but when we do that we repudiate pro tanto an international obligation with whatever effect or consequence that may flow from a repudiation. All sovereigns have the legal right or the power to repudiate their obligations but this is entirely different from saying to another country, "Yes, we will negotiate and enter into a treaty with you but we will decide later which parts of it, if any, shall come into force or be accepted by us as internal law."

Of course, I am referring above to non-self-executing clauses in relation to treaties. In the case of executive agreements not authorized by Congress there may be some justification for a non-self-executing clause to eliminate fears which have been raised by certain litigation that probably has been called to your attention (I refer to the Belmont and Pink cases). But executive agreements are only rarely legislative in character and should not operate as internal law without implementing legislation. Again, I think this is the law in any case, but there appear to be doubts expressed by some.

With respect to the proposal that the votes in the Senate should be recorded "yeas" and "nays," this may be a worthy objective but it scarcely justifies the dignity of a constitutional amendment. As we do with other and quite as great responsibilities, we can safely leave to the Senate the matter of making its own rules for the conduct of its business. Naturally, I would not have any objection to the

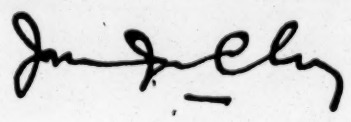
approval of treaties by the "yea" and "nay" method, but I don't think a constitutional amendment is appropriate to put such a procedural matter into effect.

I deeply appreciate your asking me for my views and at the first opportunity I will be glad to express myself publicly on the subject. I apologize for the length of this letter but the desire to get something off to you promptly which represents my point of view, I hope, justifies its length. I have not had time to write a shorter letter.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Personal

January 13, 1954.

Dear Jack:

Thank you very much for your telegram regarding the so-called Bricker Amendment. I hasten to assure you that I largely -- possibly completely -- share your views.

The long study that my associates and I have given to this subject leads to the general conclusion that it is possibly wise to agree to -- even propose -- an amendment which would state:

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(a). That any provisions of a treaty or international agreement adjudged by the courts to be in conflict with our nation's Constitution would be invalid. (This of course is, in fact, already the case. This part of the amendment would be nothing but a reassurance to those people who fear that our nation's Constitution could now be wrecked and destroyed by the treaty-making power.)

(b). That provisions of a treaty would not have internal effect except by act of Congress. (In the practical sense this is now the case, because there are few treaties that carry with them self-enforcing provisions within any country. I am informed also that in all other countries an act of Parliament or Congress is necessary to put into effect those provisions of a treaty that affect the internal affairs of a country. Again, then, we would be agreeing to an amendment which is a reaffirmation of a practical fact.)

(c). That the votes in the Senate on any subject should be recorded "yeas" and "nays." (What would be the practical effect of this I do not know, but it has been urged by others and I see no objection to it.)

Personal

Personal

I hope you will be among those who will raise their voices publicly to support the position you state so succinctly.

Throughout the country those people who have heard of this matter (a minority) have absorbed the idea that Mr. Roosevelt exceeded his powers during World War II and in so doing, put this country's Constitution in jeopardy. They have the conviction, also that the Charter of the United Nations gives to international bodies rights to intervene in the internal affairs of the United States. Consequently the words "Bricker Amendment" appeal to many of them as a sheer necessity, in order to protect their constitutional rights and freedoms.

So while I fully share your belief that no amendment is truly necessary, I do believe that there have grown up certain fears which might be best eliminated by an amendment which would be nothing more than a reaffirmation of the supremacy of our Constitution and the right of the Congress, under the Constitution, to annul by subsequent act of its own any provision of any treaty.

Do you see anything wrong with the position I have stated?

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Honorable John J. McCloy,
The Chase National Bank,
18 Pine Street,
New York, New York.

Personal

John McCloy -

Anti Bricker Amendment

Do you want to answer personally? 2

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Ann

Mr. Shanley thought the President might want to see this telegram in view of its coming from John McCloy. Mr. S will answer if President does not wish to.

Mary

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CONSTITUTIONAL POINT OF VIEW NEITHER THE AMENDMENT NOR THE COMPROMISES ARE SOUND AND THAT THE POSITION OF WORLD LEADERSHIP WE OCCUPY AS WELL AS THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY DEMANDS THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE THE FLEXIBILITY HE NOW POSSESSES IN REGARD TO TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN NATIONS STOP I BELIEVE THE LONG TRADITION OF THIS EXECUTIVE AND SENATE POWER SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND CERTAINLY SHOULD NOT BE MODIFIED AT LEAST UNTIL MUCH MORE PERSUASIVE EVIDENCE OF ITS LIKELY ABUSE THAN HAS YET DEVELOPED IS FORTHCOMING STOP THIS IS AN

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EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE, ONE WHICH
SHOULD CERTAINLY NOT BE DECIDED
BY FLASH PRESSURES WHICH I FEAR ARE NOW BEING
BROUGHT TO BEAR STOP THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE HAVE NO DOUBT
THAT YOU AND YOUR ADMINISTRATION CAN BE FULLY TRUSTED
TO EXERCISE YOUR PREROGATIVES WITH FULL AWARENESS OF THE
INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE RESPECTIVE STATES STOP
TO IMPAIR YOUR POWER IN ANY WAY AT THIS TIME MIGHT IN
MY JUDGMENT HAVE DEEPLY SERIOUS RESULTS TO OUR FOREIGN

The D.W.I.G.H.T. D. Eisenhower Library

POLICY AND TO THE COUNTRY

JOHN J MCCLOY.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Shanley

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL. WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date January 9, 1954

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION:

Approval or signature _____

Comment _____

Draft reply _____

For direct reply _____

For information _____

For necessary action XX

See below _____

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Remarks:

GPO 279054

By direction of the President:

Paul T. Carroll

PAUL T. CARROLL

January 18, 1954

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Davis:

My grateful thanks for your letter of the twelfth, expressing your convictions as to the pending Bricker Amendment. I am appreciative not only of your thoughtful courtesy in responding so promptly to my request, but I cannot help from expressing my admiration because of the forthrightness, brevity and clarity of the language you have used.

Regarding only one phrase of your conclusions do I have the slightest element of doubt. You feel it would be "sheer futility to use the cumbersome process of amendment for so unnecessary a purpose" as writing into the Constitution the substance of Section I of the Bricker Amendment.

From a number of individuals, I have received urgent requests to support the Bricker Amendment so as "to protect our Constitution from being destroyed by treaties." In order to convince these people that the Administration is sincere in its purpose of preserving the Constitution against any possibility of damage through the treaty-making power, I have, up to now, believed it would be best to offer, with Administration blessing, a substitute which would be scarcely more than Section I of the proposed amendment.

I agree that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment will in no wise be satisfied by this kind of substitute; but I can think of no more positive and direct way of stilling the fears of any person in the United States who has been led to believe that the treaty-making process can destroy our Constitution.

In any event, I am prepared to throw every available resource into the struggle to make certain that this crippling amendment does not become part of our basic law.

With warm personal regard, and again my thanks,

Sincerely,

cc: Atty. Gen. Brownell

Mr. John W. Davis
Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl
15 Broad Street
New York, New York

Personal and Confidential

January 14, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President asked me to read to you his letter to Dean Griswold and to see if you found any errors in it. It seemed much too long, so I am attaching both a copy of Dean Griswold's letter and the President's contemplated reply.

Also is a copy of a letter to John W. Davis, which follows much along the same lines.

Would you please ask Miss McCarthy to phone me as early as possible with any suggestions you might have?

Helen Weaver

January 14, 1954.

Dear Mr. Davis:

My grateful thanks for your letter of the twelfth, expressing your convictions as to the pending Bricker Amendment. I am appreciative not only of your thoughtful courtesy in responding so promptly to my request, but I cannot help from expressing my admiration because of the forthrightness, brevity and clarity of the language you have used.

Regarding only one phrase of your conclusions do I have the slightest element of doubt. ~~It concerns the suggested method to be employed in defeating this ill-advised attempt to destroy effectiveness in our government's handling of its international affairs.~~ You feel it would be "sheer futility to use the cumbersome process of amendment for so unnecessary a purpose." ~~I wholeheartedly agree with your conclusion, but there remains a question of how to deal in an effective way with the unfortunate misunderstanding that has taken hold of so many of our people.~~ as pointing into the Constitution the substance of Section I of the Bricker Amendment.

From a number of individuals, I have received urgent requests to support the Bricker Amendment so as "to protect our Constitution from being destroyed by treaties." In order to convince these people that the Administration is sincere in its purpose of preserving the Constitution against any possibility of damage through the treaty-making power, I have, up to now, believed it would be best to offer, with Administration blessing, a substitute which would be scarcely more than Section I of the proposed amendment. ~~Other sections in the substitute would be designed likewise to confirm only what is already fact~~ -- for example, the power of the Congress to enact law governing the internal affairs of this country. Also, I have had no objection to a recording of the "yeas" and "nays" when treaties are under consideration by the Senate.

I agree that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment will in no wise be satisfied by this kind of substitute; but I can think

of no more positive and direct way of stilling the fears of any person in the United States who has been led to believe that the treaty-making process can destroy our Constitution.

~~As I noted above, all this deals with legislative procedure.~~ In any event, I am prepared to throw every available resource into the struggle to make certain that this crippling amendment does not become part of our basic law.

With warm personal regard, and again my thanks,

Sincerely,

Mr. John W. Davis,
Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl,
15 Broad Street,
New York, New York.

Bricker Amendment (4)

JOHN W. DAVIS
ALLEN WARDWELL
WILLIAM C. CANNON
HALL PARK McCULLOUGH
J. HOWLAND AUCHINCLOSS
EDWIN S. S. SUNDERLAND
THEODORE KIENDL
MONTGOMERY B. ANGELL
GEORGE A. BROWNELL
WALTER D. FLETCHER
LEIGHTON H. COLEMAN
EDGAR G. CROSSMAN
RALPH M. CARSON
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ
PORTER R. CHANDLER
CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
EWEN CAMERON MACVEAGH
THOMAS O'G. FITZGIBBON
EDWARD R. WARDWELL
S. HAZARD GILLESPIE, JR.
D. NELSON ADAMS
ANDREW Y. ROGERS
TAGGART WHIPPLE
CHARLES H. WILLARD
MORTON FEAREY
JOHN C. HOVER

DAVIS POLK WARDWELL SUNDERLAND & KIENDL

15 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
STETSON

HANOVER 2-3400

January 12, 1954

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

My dear Mr. President:

You have been good enough to ask for an expression of my views on the pending Bricker Amendment and suggested substitutes. I am honored by your request.

1. In so far as the Bricker Amendment (S.J. Res. 1) is concerned, I am constrained to say that I regard it as both unnecessary and highly dangerous.

(a) Section 1 of the proposal provides that "the provision of a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect." Under the language of the Constitution as it now reads, it is only those treaties entered into "under the Authority of the United States" which become the "supreme Law of the Land." Every officer or agent of the United States, Presidents, Senators and diplomatic representatives are under oath to support the Constitution of the United States. It is not to be supposed that in making treaties they would consciously violate the Constitution. But should they do so, inadvertently or even intentionally, it is obvious that such a treaty would not be one made "under the Authority of the United States."

I think it abundantly clear that a treaty may not derogate from Constitutional guaranties for the Constitution is paramount over a treaty just as it is over an act of Congress or an administrative action. And the courts would have no difficulty in so declaring. In other words, this

language of the Bricker Amendment amounts to enacting that the Constitution means what it says. It would be sheer futility to use the cumbersome process of amendment for so unnecessary a purpose.

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(b) Section 2 of the proposed amendment provides: "A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty." This is, in effect, to deny that a treaty validly entered into becomes by virtue of its ratification a supreme law of the land. It is well settled that where the treaty itself promises future action or demands the appropriation of moneys legislation may be necessary to carry it out; but to say that in all cases a treaty shall have no effect as a supreme law without legislation to validate it, is to hamper the treaty-making power in a manner which would make negotiation impossible.

(c) Equally objectionable is the proposed Section 3 to the effect that "Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article."

The meaning of this section is of course by no means clear. Congress already has the power by legislation to contravene or abrogate any executive agreement just as it has power to adopt a statute which if later in date will repeal pro tanto any treaty arrangement. But the Senate Judiciary Committee Majority Report indicates that this section would give Congress the power to prescribe the conditions, limitations or prohibitions under which the President can enter into executive agreements. Thus, if Section 3 were adopted as written, any independence which the President might have in this field would thereafter be at the will and pleasure of Congress.

2. I am not able to suggest an acceptable alternative to the pending Bricker Amendment. I have before me a proposed draft of a substitute which runs as follows:

"Section 2. The power to make treaties shall extend to the international relations of the United States but shall not be employed to regulate matters which are not necessary and proper for the conduct

X X X

of the foreign affairs of the United States and which are normally and appropriately within the local jurisdiction of the states. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through acts of Congress; provided, however, that treaty provisions relating to the rights and obligations of aliens in the United States will take effect as provided in such treaties."

I can imagine no language more calculated to make negotiation of a treaty impossible. What are "matters necessary and proper for the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States?" What are "matters normally and appropriately within the local jurisdiction of the states?" How could these matters be made sufficiently explicit to assure a foreign negotiator that our representatives were authorized to deal with the matter in hand? The language would seem to make the local jurisdiction of the states the measure and limit of the treaty-making power thus returning the situation much to what it was under the Articles of Confederation before the Constitution was adopted. If a treaty can "become effective as internal law in the United States only through the acts of Congress" this in effect makes Congress and not the Senate the organ for making or validating treaties. This proposition was considered by the founding fathers and rejected as wholly impractical.

3. Our present method for the making of treaties has worked without injury to the country for 160 years. Those who would change it find support only in imagining hypothetical dangers. But solely to calm their fears it would be, as it seems to me, an act of folly to hamper the power of the nation to reach by negotiation with foreign powers the solution of great and present problems. By way of illustration, if the atomic crisis is to be solved by general agreement, the difficulty in so doing would be measurably increased in my opinion by any of the proposed amendments which I have seen.

I should very much hope that when the matter comes before the Congress either in the House or Senate any and all proposals to modify the existing machinery would fail to receive approval.

I am,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Respectfully yours,

John W. Davis

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jim brought this in to show you the editorials on other side of the picture; this is the stuff Joe Doakes gets and believes. No mention of sending treaty and agreements to 48 states for ratificiation.

He says this points up why you must not give impression of giving in.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Does new proposal <u>have</u> to carry the Bricker name ?

AE

WE AREN'T ALL LIKE IKE

At his latest news conference, President Eisenhower was queried about the Bricker Amendment (explained below), and answered in effect that he personally would never agree to a treaty which cut across the U. S. Constitution.



Senator Bricker

If all of us were as honest and highminded as Gen. Eisenhower, this would be most reassuring, and might make the Bricker Amendment as unnecessary as the President thinks it is. But we aren't all like Ike.

Some of us are conniving and tyrannical, as was President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Others are arrogant and inclined to thumb noses at the Constitution, as was H. S. Truman during his later years in the White House.

Here's what the Bricker Amendment is:

It is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, drawn up by Senator John W. Bricker (R-Ohio) and endorsed by 63 of his 95 colleagues. It aims to take some dangerous new teeth out of an old clause in the original Constitution.

This clause provides that "all treaties . . . shall be the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

That was fair enough, so long as treaties among nations concerned international affairs only.

Now, however, we have the United Nations, and the United States, alas, is a member. The UN has a flock of busybody agencies — Human Rights Commission, Economic and Social Council, and International Labor Organization, among others—which are forever getting up phony, unworkable or oppressive pacts or covenants, and trying to have all the world's governments adopt them as laws.

Some of these proposed agreements would hamstring our own Bill of Rights if they were to become U. S. statutes. They would become "the supreme law of the land" if consented to by the Senate as treaties.

This is a real danger, not just a hysterical pipedream. A lower court in California has already held (though later reversed by a higher court) that the UN Charter, because okayed as a treaty by our Senate, is superior to the Constitution and must prevail when the two conflict. A minority on the Supreme Court reasoned the same way in the case in which the majority held Truman's seizure of the steel industry unconstitutional.

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

The Bricker Amendment is designed to remove this danger for good and all.

It provides that (1) no part of a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution shall have any effect; (2) no treaty shall be effective within the United States unless backed up by laws which would be valid regardless of the treaty; (3) Congress can regulate Executive agreements, which shall be subject to the same limitations as treaties.

Executive agreements are international pacts worked out by the President without consulting the Senate. Most of them are harmless, many of them necessary. But designing Presidents can use this device to bypass the Senate watchdog—as Roosevelt especially delighted in doing.

Dulles Was Right The First Time

THE NEWS has been in favor of the Bricker Amendment from the start, and still is.

Nor does the so-called Knowland substitute look good to us, even though it is endorsed by the White House. Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) is a very fine fellow, but this time we're convinced he has skidded off the beam. His proposal simply rewrites the Bricker Amendment into a pious pronouncement which means next to nothing.

John Foster Dulles said all this more tersely than we can, when he told an American Bar Association meeting in Louisville, Ky., in 1952:

> "Treaties make international law, and also they make domestic law. Under our Constitution treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for Congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution . . . and they can cut across the rights given the people by the constitutional Bill of Rights."

Before he became Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles was in favor of Congress' doing something drastic to remedy that situation. Now, he has changed his mind.

We're convinced that Dulles was right the first time. We hope Congress will submit the Bricker Amendment to the states for approval soon after the fight over the proposal begins on Capitol Hill, as it is likely to do any minute now.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE JULY 22, 1953

JAMES C. HAGERTY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

- -

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Senator Knowland has today introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States. Its purpose is to assure that treaties entered into by the President and consented to by at least two-thirds of the Senate in behalf of the United States shall not override the Constitution. It provides that treaties and executive agreements shall not violate the Constitution, and that the courts may so declare; that in the future the Senate shall vote on treaties by recorded yeas and nays as is the case now with a vote on overriding a veto; and that the Senate may in each instance, when considering the ratification of a treaty, if it so determines, provide that it shall not be effective as internal law save by congressional action.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

This resolution has my unqualified support.

Under our form of Government, the President has the duty to conduct foreign affairs. Every American knows this to be our traditional policy which has functioned so well during the lifetime of our Republic.

While I have opposed other amendments which would have had the effect of depriving the President of the capacity necessary to carry on negotiations with foreign governments, I am glad to support the Knowland amendment for it confirms that this Presidential power cannot be used contrary to the Constitution.

All action of the President, either domestically or in foreign relations, must be within and pursuant to constitutional authority. Consequently I am unalterably opposed to any amendment which would change our traditional treaty making power or which would hamper the President in his constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs. Today, probably as never before in our history it is essential that our country be able effectively to enter into agreements with other nations.

As President I have taken an oath to defend the Constitution. I therefore oppose any change which will impair the President's traditional authority to conduct foreign affairs. Senator Wiley and others who have joined in the defense of these constitutional powers so important to the integrity and safety of our nation, are entitled to commendation and support for their efforts.

It is my belief that the reassurances contained in the Knowland Amendment meet all legitimate demands that have been made in this field of foreign relations.

##########

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: The President
The White House

From: The Secretary of Agriculture

re - Bricker amendment

As you know, I have traveled a great deal in the last few months. I have been very much impressed with the apparent universal support for the Bricker amendment. Personally, I feel that from a political standpoint at least it is a serious mistake for us to press further opposition to the amendment.

I realize I am probably not in a position to judge the full merits of the position that has been taken, but I do feel that sentiment in the country generally is strongly in favor of the amendment, and I know I would not be true to you without reporting my observations.

E. T. B.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I typed for easier reading:

Mr. President -

I like the approach in this speech, and because it is worded so a layman will understand what the issue is.

My only question relates to the second sentence, beginning 7 lines from the bottom of page 4:

"Consequently, no treaty or any other agreement made by the Executive Department," etc. In the preceding paragraph, it is explained that a treaty must be approved by 2/3 of the Senate. The wording of this quoted sentence seems to imply that the Executive Department can make a treaty.

Maybe the ambiguity is apparent only to me. Suppose it read:

"Consequently, no treaty so approved by the Senate and no executive agreement in the nature of a treaty entered into by the Executive Department, if found by the Courts to be inconsistent ..." etc.



RC

Jan 16

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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L. E.

The Original of this document is in the Roosevelt Library

CONFIDENTIAL

June 27, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Bricker Amendment

Senator Lyndon Johnson was in to see me today. In the course of the conversation, he mentioned the Bricker Amendment. He said he expected that you would stand firm against it. He was confident it would be defeated unless you gave in. He added that Senator Taft had told him that he did not think it would be brought up at this session unless you did give in on the matter.

I think you should now consider sending to Wiley the letter which you drafted earlier.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

John Foster Dulles

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By RWM/DTH NLE DATE 5/6/76

[CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE PRINT]

MAY 7, 1953

Calendar No.

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES.

[Report No.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements.

By Mr. BRICKER, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CORDON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DUFF, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FREAR, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRISWOLD, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. IVES, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KERR, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POTTER, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. TAFT, Mr. THYE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WELKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. MCCARTHY

JANUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

MAY , 1953

Reported with amendments

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

[CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE PRINT]

MAY 7, 1953

Calendar No.

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 1

[Report No.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 6), 1953

Mr. BRICKER (for himself, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CORDON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DUFF, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FREAR, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRISWOLD, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. IVES, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KERR, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POTTER, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. TAFT, Mr. THYE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WELKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. MCCARTHY) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

MAY , 1953

Reported by Mr. ----------, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the follow-

ing article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

~~"SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty which denies or abridges any right enumerated in this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.~~

~~"SEC. 2. No treaty shall authorize or permit any foreign power or any international organization to supervise, control, or adjudicate rights of citizens of the United States within the United States enumerated in this Constitution or any other matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States.~~

~~"SEC. 3. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through the enactment of appropriate legislation by the Congress.~~

~~"SEC. 4. All executive or other agreements between the President and any international organization, foreign power, or official thereof shall be made only in the manner and to the extent to be prescribed by law. Such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties, or the making of treaties, by this article.~~

~~"SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.~~

~~"SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."~~

"SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

"SEC. 2. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty.

"SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

"SEC. 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and executive agreements."

June 14, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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Subject: Bricker Resolution

1. S. J. Res. 1, which had 63 sponsors, has now been entirely rewritten (see annexed "Confidential Committee Print"). This confirms that the original S.J. Res. 1 was gravely defective and it suggests that the substitute resolution ought to be subjected to the same processes as disclosed the defects in the original.

Judge John J. Parker has written of the revised resolution: "In my opinion, it is just as objectionable as the original amendment and even more so." That is particularly true of Section 3 of the revised resolution.

2. The following is a brief analysis of the substantive provisions of the new resolution:

Section 1 states that a treaty provision which "conflicts" with the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. This is undoubtedly the law today. However, the courts assume that constitutional amendments intend to change something, and they would doubtless try to find a meaning for Section 1. What the courts' interpretation would be is highly speculative.

Section 2 says that a treaty shall become internal

law

law only through (a) an act of Congress and (b) an act "which would be valid in the absence of a treaty".

The Duke Law Library

The first proviso burdens the treaty-making process by requiring a second vote, which would include the House, in addition to the original two-third's Senate vote. The second proviso means that treaties cannot deal with matters which, from a domestic standpoint, are left to State legislatures rather than the Federal legislature. This, in large measure, cuts the treaty power back to what it was under the Articles of Confederation. It makes impossible for the future, and, perhaps, invalid retroactively, traditional treaties such as treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation; extradition; reciprocal inheritance; narcotic control; and such pending treaties as the NATO Status of Forces Treaty, and the German Bond Validation Agreement. It casts grave doubt on effective international atomic control by treaty, such as the Baruch Plan.

Section 3 transfers from the President to the Congress thepower to regulate all Executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization.

organization.

This would effect a fundamental constitutional change. Under the Constitution as it now stands, the President has the exclusive power over the current conduct of international affairs. The proposed amendment would transfer the power in this respect to the Congress. If this amendment were adopted, peacetime agreements that are made every day by the President in the normal conduct of foreign affairs would be "subject to regulation" by the Congress, as well as wartime agreements for the conduct of war, and such a truce agreement as is being negotiated in Korea. Congress could, if it wished, forbid your making any agreement to meet with a foreign representative, as at Bermuda, or coming to any understandings there.

I can think of few constitutional changes which would render our nation more incapable of taking care of itself in the world of today, for the Congress is not a body capable of regulating the current conduct of foreign affairs.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

John Foster Dulles

June 14, 1953

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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John Foster Dulles

S JFD:ma

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Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. Chairman:

From the Secretary of State, I learn that you have made official inquiry as to the possibility that I may have changed my adverse opinion with respect to the proposed Constitutional Amendment contained in SJ Res. 1.

I have carefully studied a text described to me as the latest revision of that Amendment, but I find nothing in it to alter my conviction that amending our Constitution in this fashion would hamper the orderly conduct of our foreign affairs. This could have serious effects in peace, and could approach disaster in time of war or threatened war.

Frankly, it seems to me the 176-year record of the handling of American foreign affairs by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, is one that will favorably stand comparison with any other similar record in the world. While lawyers can probably concoct sets of hypothetical circumstances under which the present arrangement could lead to real difficulty, yet it seems to me that such an eventuality becomes remote when we consider the safeguards of our system. The members of the United States Senate and the Chief Executive occupy those offices as a result of an elective process that presumably selects the individuals most trusted by the public at the particular time. Consequently, any proposed treaty or agreement that to become effective requires not only the deliberate efforts of the Chief Executive and the Secretary of State, but the approval of two-thirds of the United States Senate, is one that can scarcely become effective over the opposition of public opinion. But even beyond this, it is to be remembered that the domestic effect of any Executive agreement or treaty can be corrected by a Congress at any time by appropriate legislation.

On the other hand, to tamper with this process, introducing uncertainties and indecisiveness into the conduct of our foreign affairs, could not fail in the long term to damage the position of the United States in its relationships to other nations.

Without going further into details, which I have already discussed with you at length, I assure you again of my conviction that this Amendment is unnecessary and that its inclusion in the law of our land would work to the disadvantage of our country.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Alexander Wiley
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

NOTE: This letter prepared 6/8/53 -- not sent.

Bricker, File.
Amdt

MEMORANDUM

RE

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON TREATIES AND

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

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Alfred J. Schweppe
Chairman, Committee on Peace
and Law through United
Nations, American Bar
Association.

MEMORANDUM

RE

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON TREATIES AND

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

To prevent any misunderstanding that may exist as to the purpose and effect of the American Bar Association's proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States with respect to treaties and executive agreements, the following brief summary is submitted;

1. The proposal will not interfere with the negotiation and ratification of treaties nor with the conduct of our foreign affairs.

2. The constitutional amendment proposed by the American Bar Association embodies the following ideas (See Reports, American Bar Association Committee on Peace and Law, February 1, 1952, September 1, 1952, February 1, 1953):

(a) A provision of a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution of the United States is void;

(b) The amendment will put us on a parity with other leading nations by providing that a treaty, while immediately effective as an international agreement under international law, shall not be effective as internal law in the United States until made so by legislation;

(c) It will prevent Congress from acquiring legislative power under a treaty that it does not otherwise have under the Constitution.

(d) As a corrollary to the treaty proposal so as to embody a complete statement in the Constitution respecting all international agreements, the American Bar Association proposal merely declares expressly the existing power of

Congress to regulate executive agreements, and subjects them to the limitation that, like treaties, they must conform to the Constitution, and that they shall not become internal law within the United States until Congress acts.

3. The American Bar Association proposal merely allays the dangers powerfully described by Mr. John Foster Dulles before the American Bar Association meeting in Louisville in 1952, as follows:

"The treaty power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse.....They (treaties) can cut across the rights of the people protected by the constitutional Bill of Rights."

4. While there have been some lawyers in the American Bar Association, represented by the Section on International and Comparative Law who assert that no constitutional amendment is necessary, the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, which is its official voice, has, after full debate, by a large majority vote, recommended to Congress the constitutional limitations set forth in the official American Bar Association resolutions; it being the official opinion of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association that, in order to protect the American people from the dangers of treaty law, the Constitution of the United States should be amended <u>now</u> in the particulars recommended.

5. Attention is called to the Republican platform:

"We (the Republican Party) shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries deprives our citizens of rights guaranteed them by the federal constitution."

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6. This proposed amendment is not intended to interfere with the United Nations, but to protect it in its appropriate functions, because the American people will surely reject the United Nations if its various socialistic programs by treaty automatically become the supreme law of the land under the present treaty clause of the Constitution.

ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OFFICIALLY SUPPORTING THE PROPOSAL FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

The American Bar Association--By formal action of its official policy-making body, the House of Delegates, the proposal for a constitutional amendment was approved by an overwhelming majority of the members of the House of Delegates - representing state and local bar associations throughout the United States.

The following state bar associations have officially adopted resolutions favoring a constitutional amendment on "treaty law": Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington.

National Association of Attorneys General--
This is highly significant because this association represents the chiefs of the legal departments of each of the 48 states.

The following state legislatures have passed resolutions favoring a constitutional amendment on "treaty law": California, Colorado, Georgia, Wyoming.

American Legion
American Legion Department of California

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

The Catholic War Veterans (Post #975)

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Marine Corps League

Kiwanis International

American Farm Bureau Federation
California Farm Bureau Federation
Pennsylvania State Grange

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

National Association of Pro America

American Council of Christian Churches

National Society for Constitutional Security

Minnesota Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

New York City Federation of Women's Clubs

National Economic Council, Inc.

American Flag Committee

Constitutional Foundation, Inc.

Women's National Patriotic Conference on National Defense, representing the following women's organizations throughout the United States:

American Gold Star Sisters, Inc.
American War Mothers
American Women's Legion of World Wars
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Blue Star Mothers of America
Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War (1861-1865), Inc.
Gold Star Wives of America
Guardians of Our American Heritage
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic
Marine Corps League Auxiliary
National Society for Constitutional Security
National Society, Daughters of the Revolution
National Society, Daughters of the Union 1861-1865, Inc.
National Society of New England Women
National Society, Patriotic Women of America, Inc.
National Society Service Star Legion, Inc.
National Society, Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company
National Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic
National Yeoman F
Navy Club, U.S.A. Auxiliary
Navy Mothers Club of America
New York City Colony, National Society of New England Women
Society of Sponsors of the U. S. Navy
The National Gold Star Mothers, Inc.
The Wheel of Progress
United States Army Mothers
Women of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the U.S.A.
Women's National Defense Committee of Philadelphia

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Many other merely local organizations throughout the United States have also endorsed the proposal for a constitutional amendment.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Though it has not passed a formal resolution for a constitutional amendment, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States first through a Special Committee appointed to study the subject, then through its Standing Committee on Policy, then by its whole body of delegates at its annual meeting in April of last year in simple and easily understandable language adopted the following policy with respect to the processes of making international agreements and with respect to the effect on domestic law of such agreements:

A - No provision of a treaty or of an executive agreement that alters or abridges the Constitution of the United States shall become effective unless such alteration or change is embodied in a constitutional amendment adopted and ratified in the manner provided in that Constitution for its amendment.

B - No provision of a treaty or of an executive agreement that alters or abridges the rights protected by the laws of the United States or the Constitution or laws of the several states shall become effective unless and then only to the extent that Congress shall so provide.

National Association of Manufacturers

The N.A.M. has officially adopted a declaration of policy similar to that adopted by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APRIL 6, 1953 **FOR THE PRESS** NO. 174

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY EXPECTED TO BE AT 11:00 A.M., E.S.T., MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1953. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

On Amending the Constitution with Reference to Treaty-Making and Executive Agreements

STATEMENT BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE, BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE on April 6, 1953

S. J. Res. 1 and S. J. Res. 43 involve proposals of the utmost importance. They would basically change the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements.

Each of the resolutions would deprive the nation of treaty-making power in large areas. They would deny to all treaties the force of law, making their enforcement depend on subsequent action of the Congress and, in the case of S.J. Res. 43, also of the 48 States. They would subject the current, day-by-day, conduct of foreign affairs to impediments which might be stifling.

Obviously, these far-reaching proposals should not be enacted without careful study and nation-wide awareness of their implications.

Truman Library

The Historical Background

Our present constitutional system was framed in the light of the external dangers which had resulted from the feeble power of the Confederation to deal with foreign affairs.

Perhaps the most urgent reason for calling of the Convention which framed our Constitution was the fact that treaties made under the Articles of Confederation were not enforceable because they operated upon the States and not upon individuals. There was no federal judiciary with authority to enforce treaties as part of the internal law.

Out of this grew the treaty provisions of our Constitution. The debates of the Convention and of the Federalist papers show the extreme care that was taken in their formulation. They reveal too that some of the proposals contained in the resolutions now being considered were advanced and rejected. For instance, Gouvernor Morris made a motion that no treaty should be binding "which is not ratified as a law." This was voted down 8 to 1 (2 Farrand 392).

The treaty-making power, as it was written into our Constitution, is, to be sure, a large power. Treaties made by the President and concurred in by a two-thirds vote of the Senate become "law of the land". No limitation upon the treaty-making powers are explicitly defined in the Constitution or decisions of the Supreme Court. But the treaty-making power is not an unlimited power. All of the Supreme Court cases which deal with the subject are uniform to that effect.

Furthermore, while the Constitution provides that treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, they only rank on an equality with Congressional enactments.

The effect of any treaty as internal law can be overcome by a simple act of Congress.

That

That is a Constitutional fact which must be, and is, accepted by all other nations which make treaties with us.

The present system has worked well for 160 years. The Supreme Court has never had occasion to hold a treaty to be unconstitutional. On the other hand, no treaty has ever yet been made which can be cited as an example of the abuse of the treaty-making power. These two circumstances are persuasive evidence of the care with which treaty power has been exercised during the entire existence of our Republic.

Origin of Proponents' Fears

During recent years there developed a tendency to consider treaty making as a way to effectuate reforms, particularly in relation to social matters, and to impose upon our Republic conceptions regarding human rights which many felt were alien to our traditional concepts. This tendency caused widespread concern, a concern which is reflected in the proposed resolutions before you, resolutions which first took form in a prior Congress.

I believe that that concern was then a legitimate one. Those who shared it were alert citizens. I believe they have performed a patriotic service in bringing their fears to the attention of the American public. But I point out that the arousing of that concern was a correction of the evil.

There has been a reversal of the trend toward trying to use the treaty-making power to effect internal social changes. This Administration is committed to the exercise of the treaty-making power only within traditional limits. By "traditional" I do not mean that to imply that the boundary between domestic and international concerns is rigid and fixed for all time. I do mean that treaties are contracts with foreign governments designed to promote the interests of our nation by securing action by others in a way deemed advantageous to us. I do not believe that treaties should, or lawfully can, be used as a device to circumvent the constitutional procedures established in relation to what are essentially matters of domestic concern.

The Present Trend

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

To illustrate my point about the change of trend, I am authorized to say:

1. The present Administration intends to encourage the promotion everywhere of human rights and individual freedoms, but to favor methods of persuasion, education, and example rather than formal undertakings which commit one part of the world to impose its particular social and moral standards upon another part of the world community, which has different standards. That is the point of view I expressed in 1951 in relation to the Japanese Peace Treaty. Therefore, while we shall not withhold our counsel from those who seek to draft a treaty or covenant on Human Rights, we do not ourselves look upon a treaty as the means which we would now select as the proper and most effective way to spread throughout the world the goals of human liberty to which this nation has been dedicated since its inception. We therefore do not intend to become a party to any such covenant or present it as a treaty for consideration by the Senate.

2. This Administration does not intend to sign the Convention on Political Rights of Women. This is not because we do not believe in the equal political status of men and women, or because we shall not seek to promote that equality. Rather it is because we do not believe that this goal can be achieved by treaty coercion or that it constitutes a proper field for exercise of the treaty-making power. We do not now see any clear or necessary relation between the interest and welfare of the United States and the eligibility of women to political office in other nations.

These

These same principles will guide our action in other fields which have been suggested by some as fields for multilateral treaties.

3. The Constitution provides that the President shall have power to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This administration recognizes the significance of the word "advice". It will be our effort to see that the Senate gets its opportunity to "advise and consent" in time so that it does not have to choose between adopting treaties it does not like, or embarrassing our international position by rejecting what has already been negotiated out with foreign governments.

Prevention of Abuses of Power

Recent developments illustrate the ways by which abuses of the treaty-making power can be avoided. In one way or another, abuses have been avoided throughout the life of our Republic. The question thus is whether, in the face of 160 years of non-abuse of the treaty-making power, it is desirable to amend our Constitution as now proposed.

I have been sympathetic to the point of view reflected in S. J. Resolution 1, and I have so expressed myself. I have, however, now come to the conclusion that this whole matter requires further study, because analysis of the pending resolutions shows that they may seriously weaken our Government in the field of foreign relations in ways which, I know, the proponents of the resolutions do not intend or desire. The two different proposals before you, and independent drafting efforts of my own, convince me that it is difficult, if not impossible, to amend the Constitution so as to exclude possible abuses, without incurring risks that are far greater than the risk that the present powers will be abused.

Present Importance of Treaty Power

At this time, perhaps more than ever before in history, the United States should be able to make effective contracts with other nations.

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We need national power to achieve free world unity of purpose and performance.

Today about 50 free countries, representing approximately two-thirds of the peoples and natural resources of the world, face a grave threat. That threat comes from a single totalitarian dictatorship which rules one-third of the peoples and natural resources of the world. This single despotic power has enormous advantages, unless the free nations can work together. This cooperation of the free cannot be achieved by imposed unity. It must be achieved largely through treaties and executive agreement which will coordinate the military and economic strength of the free world, and promote friendly cooperation and understanding. The ability of the United States to use treaties and agreements to effect this result can become a matter of national survival.

We need national power to make treaties with our potential enemies, in order to mitigate our dangers and to ease our burdens through measures which would effectively control armaments. Such treaties do not now seem likely, but their possibility should not be excluded.

We need

If we should be attacked, and, unhappily, there should be war, the President as Commander-in-Chief would need the power through Executive agreements to achieve unity of purpose and of action with our allies. And when victory was won, we would need national power to make treaties of peace which would heal the wounds of war.

It is against this background that the pending Resolutions must be judged.

Discussion of Resolution

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Section 1

I could discourse about the Resolutions at length. It may, however, be enough, if, at this time, I illustrate, principally in terms of S.J. Res. 1, why in my opinion the pending Resolutions, despite the good intentions which prompt them, actually could be dangerous to our peace and security.

Section 1 of S.J. Res. 1 provides that no treaty shall abridge any right enumerated in the Constitution. The Constitution specifies the power of Congress to declare war. Does Section 1 of the proposed Constitutional amendment mean that the United States can never make a treaty which would outlaw war? Can we never agree, with other nations, to abridge the present unqualified right of Congress in relation to war? Surely this is no time for the United States to make itself unable to enter into treaties which would effectively ban the terrible spectre of a war.

Section 2

Section 2 of the proposed Resolution says that no international organization may supervise or control the rights of citizens of the United States within the United States if those rights are enumerated in the Constitution or are "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States." This could mean that the United States could not make effective treaty arrangements for the international control of atomic energy and mass destruction weapons. The United States has always insisted in negotiations and debate with the Soviet Union that no limitation or control of armaments would be acceptable unless enforced by strict international supervision. This was the so-called Baruch Plan. The Soviet Union has so far refused to accede to such international control. But surely this is no time for the United States to make itself unable to participate in the effective international control of armaments.

And

And how about international supervision of aviation, radio, narcotics, and quarantine requirements? Mere assertion that these are international and not domestic matters will not settle the question. We can but speculate as to what decisions the Supreme Court may reach as to the meaning and application of the proposed amendment to our Constitution.

Section 3

Section 3 of the proposed Resolution says that no treaty shall become "law of the land" except through legislation by the Congress. This would make it much more difficult to consummate effective treaties. Our nation's ability to deal with other nations would be gravely impaired. For all treaties which operate within the United States would, in the first instance, have to be consented to by the Senate by the traditional two-thirds majority and then also, at a later date, be put into force by laws requiring the concurrence not only of the Senate but also of the House.

In the past it has often been charged that our present Constitutional treaty-making process is too difficult, being subject to block by 1/3 plus 1 of the Senators present. This has been criticized as "government by minority." It has also been suggested that the 2/3 Senate requirement be abandoned in favor of a majority of both the Houses. But now it is suggested that a 2/3 vote of the Senate is not enough -- that there must also be a majority vote of the House of Representatives if a treaty is to be effective within our country.

In many countries, the Senate or Upper House has become relegated to an unimportant role. In this country, the Senate has proudly exercised a unique role of participating with the President in the making of treaties. It would occasion surprise and misgivings in many quarters if the Senate should now feel so unsure of itself that it sought to subject its 2/3 approval to veto by a majority of the House.

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Section 4

Section 4 of the proposed Resolution deals with Executive Agreements. It provides that the President cannot make any agreement of any sort with any foreign government or official except as the Congress may prescribe. This section would gravely embarrass the President in dealing currently with foreign affairs. Today he is one of the coordinate branches of government with exclusive jurisdiction in relation to the current conduct of foreign affairs. The proposed amendment would drastically alter the President's position in that respect and change the present Constitutional concept of balance of power.

Executive Agreements of major importance are now customarily made pursuant to Congressional or treaty authorization, or depend on Congressional action for their implementation.

But every day the President, directly or through his agents, makes minor agreements of some kind or description with other governments or officials. There are masses of agreements made, and changed, almost daily with relation to the development of foreign bases and disposition of our troops abroad. There are many agreements with other governments to impose restrictions upon trade with areas unfriendly to us. There are daily agreements regarding a host of matters. This proposed Resolution would subject this entire process to Congressional prescription.

I know

I know full well that the proponents of this Resolution are not activated by a purpose to embarrass the President in such matters. But that is what the amendment would do. It would so detract from the authority of the office of the President of the United States that his capacity to deal currently with international affairs would be gravely impaired.

D. Eisenhower Library

Executive Agreements

It has long been recognized that there is an undefined, and probably undefinable, borderline between Executive agreements which may be made by the President alone and those that require validation by the Senate as treaties, or the Congress as laws. This has occasionally caused controversy between the Executive and legislative branches of government.

There is a similar undefined, and probably undefinable, borderline between international agreements which require two-thirds Senate concurrence, but no House concurrence, as in the case of treaties, and agreements which should have the majority concurrence of both Chambers of Congress. This has occasionally caused controversy between the Senate and the House.

The danger to the nation, however, from agreements not submitted to the Senate as treaties, or to the Congress for legislative validation, cannot be great because, without either Senate or Congressional action, these agreements cannot constitutionally become "law of the land".

This is an area to be dealt with by friendly cooperation between the three Departments of Government which are involved, rather than by attempts at constitutional definition, which are futile, or by the absorption, by one branch of government, of responsibilities which are presently and properly shared.

In order to promote that friendly cooperation, I am authorized by the President to advise this Committee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee as follows:

> "It has long been recognized that difficulties exist in the determination as to which international agreements should be submitted to the Senate as treaties, which ones should be submitted to both Houses of the Congress, and which ones do not require any Congressional approval.
>
> "Differences of opinion resulting from these difficulties have given rise in the past to disputes between the Executive Branch and the Congress concerning the handling of international agreements. It must be recognized that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to fit all agreements into set categories. At times there may be disagreement as to the manner in which agreements are to be dealt with. While recognizing this, the Executive cannot surrender the freedom of action which is necessary for its operations in the foreign affairs field. In the interest of orderly procedure, however, I feel that the Congress is entitled to know the considerations that enter into the determinations as to which procedures are sought to be followed. To that end, when there is any serious question of this nature and the circumstances permit, the Executive Branch will consult with appropriate Congressiona leaders and Committees in determining the most suitable way of handling international agreements as they arise."

S.J. Res.

S. J. Res. 43

S. J. Res. 43, which follows the language proposed by a Committee of the American Bar Association, contains a further provision. This would require that no treaty shall be effective in any field in which Congress in the absence of a treaty cannot legislate. This would create a No-Man's Land in foreign affairs. It would require the concurrence of all 48 States to make effective such common treaties as treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, extradition, reciprocal inheritance taxation, migratory birds, collection of foreign debts, and status of foreign troops. In this field of foreign affairs our country would not speak with one voice but with 49. The primary objective of the framers of our Constitution in this respect would be defeated.

A Balancing of Risks

I feel sure that the proponents of the Resolutions do not intend to do other than to eliminate the risk of abuses. Their motives are, I know, of the highest. The trouble is that, when it comes to putting their desire into legal form, the result is greatly reduced capacity for national action in an area where it is of the utmost importance that our nation should have power.

Of course, there can never be power without risk of its abuse. But our present Constitutional processes have worked successfully for 160 years. Never during this period has any actual treaty produced the results which the proponents of the Resolution fear. Whenever there has seemed to be danger of that, the people of the United States, the Judiciary of the United States, the Senate of the United States, and the Executive Branch of the United States have, in their respective spheres, moved to repel that danger. What has happened in recent months, including the exertions of the proponents of the Resolution, demonstrates that the Resolution is unnecessary. The trend they feared has been checked.

In this connection, a special tribute is due to Senator Bricker. His exertions to alert our nation to possible danger will long be remembered. It can, however, be judged that the proponents of these Resolutions have themselves shown that amendment of the Constitution is unnecessary.

The test of any Constitution is not the way it reads but the way it works. George Washington in his Farewell Address pointed out that "experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country". He went on to warn against "changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion". That, he said, "exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion".

Our Constitution, as it is, has served us well in the field of foreign relations. There is no actual experience to demonstrate the need of the far-reaching changes here proposed. The fears are hypothetical. Therefore, I suggest that this constitutional area is one which deserves to be kept under constant observation and study, but that there is no present need for constitutional change.

* * * * * *

The Department of State has prepared a more detailed memorandum dealing with the legal questions raised by these resolutions. I submit this for the information of the Committee and ask that it be included, with its annexes in the record of this hearing.

* * *

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Bricker Amendment

I greatly appreciate your thoughtful study of my memorandum and your comments, by which I shall be guided.

John Foster Dulles

The Eisenhower Library

April 1, 1953

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Herewith I return your draft statement on the Bricker Amendment. In general, the paper expresses the point of view that I believe to be correct. However, I think that, as a persuasive paper, it is in error in emphasizing certain contentions. Not that I disagree violently with the validity of any single statement -- but I doubt the usefulness or appropriateness of the argument that the Resolution would make the President the "servant" of the Congress. The probable effect of the Resolution would be, I think, to impede and stifle necessary action in the international field. This in itself is so serious that it is a better argument than that the Resolution would establish a new relationship between the two coordinate branches of Government.

But even if we concede that the traditional relationship would be adversely and seriously upset by approval of the Resolution, I should think that such an argument would be far better used in some place other than at a Congressional hearing. There may be individuals in Congress who are convinced that that body should have a much more influential position vis-a-vis the President, especially in the field of foreign relations. Consequently, this argument might be best used before public audiences.

At another place in your paper (page 17), there is the plain implication that, with a different kind of administration, it might be a good thing to adopt such a Resolution. If this is true, then I am for the Resolution. If we must have some amendment to protect our government and our people from what might happen to them

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
State Memo 3/25/76
SAT/Pubs 4/12/76

under the treaty-making powers of a stupid President and a partisan Senate, then the mere fact that we believe there is no danger during the next four years is not a good argument. All through your paper, you make the point that there exist many kinds of influences in and out of government to maintain necessary balances and protect our people. You show that this has been our history through good administrations and bad administrations for one hundred and sixty years. Then suddenly your paper says, ". . . what might, under other circumstances, be a desirable Constitutional Amendment."

As a consequence of the point just made, there should not be too much emphasis on the contention that the current one is a good administration. Of course, we pray and believe that we are seeking what is good for all the people, that we are not merely working for personal aggrandisement, and that this administration is one of good-will and intent. But the whole argument of your paper should be based upon principle and on Constitutional wisdom, rather than personal ability and wisdom of individuals.

* * * * * *

I have read also the top secret document #50137 from CIA, dated March 31, 1953. It begins to look to me that, if I am to make a speech on this question of peace, I should do it soon.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DDE Diary April 1954 (1)

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2. Letter 76-63, #46	DDE to James Conant 11/16/76 - JW/ARK	4/26/54	A
3. Draft message DDE to Churchill (2 pgs) 76-63, #47	Exempted, MR 76-63 #47 DJW 6/21/82	4/26/54	A
4. Memorandum on Guatemalan Situation 76-49, #1	12/20/77 - bc	4/26/54	A
5. Message 78-64, #1	McClintock to DDE 6/27/78 - bc	4/24/54	A
6. Message 78-64, #2	Dulles to Acting Secretary of State (2 pgs) (exempted, State Ltr., 6/2/78)	4/24/54 10/27/81 LHS	A
7. Message 78-64, #3	McClintock 6/27/78 - bc	4/24/54	A
8. Message 78-59, #1	Dulles to DDE (2 pgs) ex MR 78-59 #1	4/24/54	A
9. Message 76-59, #6	Dulles to DDE (1 pg) (portions exempted-NSC Ltr., 8/31/78) 10/27/81 LHS	4/23/54	A
10. Memorandum 76-50, #7	DDE to Smith 9/20/78 - bc	4/23/54	A
11. Letter 76-50	DDE to Churchill 9/20/78 - bc	4/23/54	A
12. Letter 76-50	DDE to Dulles (2 pgs) (portions exempted, NSC Ltr., 8/31/78) 10/27/81 LHS	4/23/54	A

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13. Message 76-50	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) 5/21/81 FOI	4/22/54	A
14. Memorandum 76-50	Weaver to Acting Secy. of State 9/20/78-BC	4/22/54	A
15. Letter	DDE to Sherman Adams (1 pg) open in Adm. Series so opened here 12/6/83	4/22/54	C

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Personal and
Confidential

April 30, 1954.

Dear Monsignor McCarthy:

I have been privileged to read the very thoughtful letter you wrote under date of April twelfth to our distinguished Vice President, Dick Nixon. The penetrating good sense of your letter so impresses me that I am moved to ask you about one item in it that I do not understand. It is contained in your fourth paragraph and implies a philosophical resignation on the part of the present Administration to accept defeat in its purpose of leading the country toward greater internal and external strength and security. Were we so resigned I would have to admit a readiness to leave to history the right to decide whether or not the general ideas of the Administration in this year of Our Lord 1954 were eminently sound and correct.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Possibly, of course, it is difficult for a person in my position to be completely objective, but if I am as aware as I think I am of what is going on around me, the exact opposite of your suspicion is correct. While current thinking and planning within the Federal government must necessarily be guided by long range estimates, objectives and aspirations -- and, to this extent, influenced by our visualization of the future -- this certainly does not imply a passive attitude toward the problems of the day. Should we not rather conclude that the ultimate attainment of the legitimate aspirations of our people should be the almost exclusive preoccupation of the people who are the responsible officials of government?

Of course I am pleased at the tribute you pay to John Foster Dulles; your opinion agrees exactly with mine. But you talk about "waiting for Joe to subside." Actually the firm intention -- even if at times poorly executed -- of the Administration and

Personal and
Confidential

Monsignor McCarthy - 2.

of a considerable group of close legislative supporters, is to ignore sideshows and irritating individual efforts to gain the spotlight while they proceed to develop a program designed to increase the spiritual, intellectual, economic and military strength of America. In spite of unworthy claimants for the headlines, our hope is to convince the world, at least that part of it that is still classed as free, that only through co-operative action characterized by fairness, justice and determination can humankind achieve its legitimate goals.

This work goes on day by day behind the scenes, in public statements, and in formulation of legislative recommendations. It is not the work merely of one man, but of a devoted group of men and women. Admittedly it does not achieve the prominence in the public press or in the statements of the commentators that its importance would indicate, but the participants in the work seek results for America rather than publicity for themselves.

In view of this belief of mine, I would truly value an explicit statement of the incidents and items on which you base the conclusions reached in your paragraphs three and four. I would hope that, if you give me the favor of a reply, you will be completely frank. I assure you that honest and thoughtful criticism is something on which I place the highest value.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Monsignor Thomas J. McCarthy,
455 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

April 29, 1954.

Dear Jimmy:

I just talked to Jack McCloy. He is very well acquainted with Harold Helm and has volunteered to go around and see Mr. Helm tomorrow morning. Jack will do his best to sell Harold the job.

It seemed to me the easiest way to handle it was to have Jack call you in the morning and get any dope he needs before he sees Mr. Helm. Later he will give you the results, and then I will get a message from one of you to let me know if there is anything else I should do in the circumstances.

I do hope you can get your first choice -- and I am quite certain that Jack will do his best to enroll the man's services.

It was grand to see you.

All the best,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle,
Shell Oil Company,
RCA Building,
50 West 50th Street,
New York 20, New York.

April 29, 1954.

Dear Mr. President:

Having just returned from a second trip in five months through the Middle East, I should like to express the belief that a continuance of the Eric Johnston mission will not help toward an Arab-Israeli settlement and will not promote, in the Arab States, a higher regard for America or an increased commitment to the free world. The following reasons for that belief represent not necessarily my own opinion but a concensus of the opinions of the many intelligent, influential Arabs with whom I talked.

1). However personable, friendly, and sincere, Mr. Johnston, because of his present business connections, is and will continue to be regarded by the hyper-sensitive Arabs as a not-wholly objective emissary.

2). The Jordan River plan proposed on behalf of the U.S. by Mr. Johnston is regarded as an economic proposal which, if the Arabs agree to it, would, it is alleged, be used by Israel to freeze a political situation which, with growing bitterness and solidarity, the Arab states reject.

3). The almost certain opposition to this plan by the Arabs will, it is alleged, serve the Israeli propaganda machine with material for further stepped-up attacks on the Arab states.

4). The fact that it was U.S. intervention which thus put the Arabs at a seeming disadvantage and on the defensive will lower still further the regard in which, in the Arab world, we are held.

5). The fact that in this mission we are acting, not through the UN, but unilaterally, adds to the conviction that our policy in that part of the world is dictated less by our concern for finding what is true and doing what is right, than out of regard for U.S. political considerations.

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Above is letter from Stanley High, dated 4/29/54.

(EDITORIAL IN NASHVILLE (TENN.) BANNER, APRIL 23, 1954.)

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

While Ike Builds Unity -

HOLDOVERS CAN DISUNIFY

TO DIGEST the remarks of President Eisenhower in his address last night before the American Newspaper Publishers Association is to sense the reliance he puts on America's free press to promote understanding and unity; his trust in its ability and dependability; and in the very spirit of this message the transition from an administrative attitude -- too long entrenched -- of contempt and calumny. Dwight D. Eisenhower is not of that stripe. He neither resents the free press on the basis of political bias, nor treats it with condescension.

He spoke from the heart -- a deep and sincere personal plea for unity behind America's crusade for peace, security, and freedom. It was not a wasted appeal, for it was addressed to men who in the main have led the battle for enlightened information not only in this nation and this hemisphere but throughout the world. They needed no challenge of individual responsibility, but were receptive, certainly, to a demonstration of confidence in their good faith and good will.

The President spoke that - and magnificently. An acknowledgment expressive of mutual confidence. The tragedy was an immediate background of ironic circumstance which we believe was not and could not have been of his making. For almost directly preceding this heart-warming demonstration of faith, the Justice Department reopened that shoddy and repudiated inquisition - the so-called anti-trust case against American newspapers. It has resumed the snooping expedition of a prolonged leftwing feud to discredit the press by raising again the issue of uniform advertising rates - charges which the Federal Trade Commission disposed of long ago, and which even the Truman administration finally abandoned as impossible to establish in court.

Surely Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell is conversant with the facts behind that leftwing vendetta, with the record of the case in its tedious and malignant course through the anti-trust division of his own department under different auspices, and its status before a court of law. Yet it takes the form now of a demand that the ANPA open its files as far back as 1941, and the recapitulation of charges which no amount of investigation has been able to sustain.

The ANPA has submitted to that demand, confident of its own vindication by the record it is prepared to furnish.

* * *

IT WAS disconcerting chiefly because it manifests an attitude of inquisition in marked contrast with the administration's own stand of justice, fair play, good faith and good will. It suggests a fifth column sinisterly at work INSIDE the government, to demolish from within the very confidence a free press and a

- more -

free people repose in this administration. It could shake that, despite its firm foundation - and undo in one ugly stroke the structure of complete faith through which unity can prevail. That is not Mr. Eisenhower's doing, but the responsibility is his to unite his own executive establishment behind the program of honest purpose he exemplifies. An element of malice and discord evidently is working at cross-purposes.

If the effort was not deliberate, the timing of this charge was as preposterously stupid as could be imagined.

Neither the question nor the threat is one of whether the press of America will support the President in those magnificent objectives he has outlined. That support is assured by the very nature of the case. The danger is that such iniquitous departures from the course of justice may raise serious doubts as to the validity and soundness of judgment of the administration in other details of government. If such flimsy and nebulous charges can be raised again and again, they create a doubt in the minds of the people - and can disrupt confidence where in the interest of America AT HOME it is needed.

The President's plea, we repeat, was a masterpiece of honest appraisal and challenge to the best that is in America. It was spoken to the agency of enlightenment, whose responsibility it is to inform in the interest of UNDERSTANDING.

There were those who sought in advance to stultify it by a carefully timed stroke of hostility, to arrange a setting against which the President -- voicing the conscience of America -would speak in vain. No other interpretation is possible; and they could only have been the "New Deal" and "Fair Deal" holdovers in the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department. The challenge now is for the President and the Attorney General to take a critical look into the breeding-point of this factor of malediction and contrived confusion.

- END -

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 28, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The attached editorial contains a very serious implication. Would you talk to me about it when you get a chance?

D. D. E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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Checked by Kardex

April 28, 1954.

Dear Betsy and Jock:

While, of course, I have already expressed an informal "thanks" for my lovely ties, I'm reminded each time I look at them of your kind thoughtfulness. Hence this note, to say again that I truly appreciate them.

Mamie and I were more than delighted that you were able to get down to Augusta National for a couple of days. It's always good to see you both.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

D. E.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney,
10 Gracie Square,
New York,
New York.

April 27, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Swede:

A few nights ago I made a talk before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. In the course of the talk I urged the need for better understanding in America of today's domestic and world problems; I likewise urged the need for a greater two-way flow of information between us and nations abroad. I tried to point out that regardless of other means of developing understandings and providing information, the most effective vehicle was still the publicity media of the several nations. The consequence of this kind of thinking is that newspapers have a very definite responsibility to our country to inform it accurately and adequately, and that while we must sustain the rights of a free press, it seems clear that the free press must try to promote reader-understanding as well as to cater to reader-interest.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

To this talk I have had no adverse reactions from outsiders or laymen; but I have received a number of criticisms from publishers themselves. The central theme of the criticism has been "Why should he attempt to tell us about our business?" Personally I thought I was rather mild in expressing my feelings in the matter, but where I have made any attempt to reply to the friendly publishes who have shared this critical view, I have said only two things -- first, "Are you operating a grocery store for immediate profit or do you regard the publishing of a newspaper as partaking of a public service? If the latter is the case, then you certainly assume responsibilities the discharge of which are of great interest to governmental officials."

Personal and Confidential

My second observation has been, "When have you hesitated to tell me how to run my business? Admittedly I am a public servant and therefore subject, in all my public actions, to criticism. But, again, assuming that you do admit that the publishing of a newspaper should be as much a public service as a "commercial venture' you are also to that degree a public servant and I have a right to criticise you."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Beyond this, I did not, of course, make any sweeping allegations against the American press. Consequently any hurt feelings must be because someone felt that the shoe fit -- but uncomfortably.

In my last letter I remember that I mentioned Dien Bien Phu. It still holds out and while the situation looked particularly desperate during the past week, there now appears to be a slight improvement and the place may hold on for another week or ten days. The general situation in Southeast Asia, which is rather dramatically epitomized by the Dien Bien Phu battle, is a complicated one that has been a long time developing. It involves many talks on the international level and the frantic desire of the French to remain a world power, but at the same time defeating themselves through their deep divisions and consequent indecisiveness at home.

For more than three years I have been urging upon successive French governments the advisability of finding some way of "internationalizing" the war; such action would be proof to all the world and particularly to the Viet Namese that France's purpose is not colonial in character but is to defeat Communism in the region and to give the natives their freedom. The reply has always been vague, containing references to national prestige, Constitutional limitations, inevitable effects upon the Moroccan and Tunisian peoples, and dissertations on plain political difficulties and battles within the French Parliament. The result has

been that the French have failed entirely to produce any enthusiasm on the part of the Viet Namese for participation in the war. (Incidentally, did you ever stop to think that if the British had, in our War of the Revolution, treated as equals the Americans who favored them -- whom they called Loyalists and we called Tories -- the job of Washington would have been much more difficult, if not impossible. I have read that when the entire colonial forces in the field numbered not more than twenty-five thousand, that there were fifty thousand Americans serving in some capacity with and for the British. Yet no really effective service was rendered by these people because the British persisted in treating them as "colonials and inferiors.")

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

In any event, any nation that intervenes in a civil war can scarcely expect to win unless the side in whose favor it intervenes possesses a high morale based upon a war purpose or cause in which it believes. The French have used weasel words in promising independence and through this one reason as much as anything else, have suffered reverses that have been really inexcusable.

The British are frightened, I think, by two things. First, they have a morbid obsession that any positive move on the part of the free world may bring upon us World War III. Secondly, they are desperately concerned about the safety of Hong Kong. For the moment the Chinese Communists are not molesting Hong Kong and the British are fearful that if they should be identified as opponents of the Communists in the Indo-China affair, they might suffer the loss of Hong Kong at any moment. All this is conjecture, but in respect to this particular point, my own view is in almost direct opposition. I personally feel that if the Communists would take a good smacking in Indo-China, they would be more likely to leave Hong Kong severely alone for a long time. Moreover, if a "concert of nations" should undertake to protect Western interests in this critical section of the globe, it would appear that Hong Kong would almost automatically

Personal and Confidential

Captain Haslett - 4.

fall within the protected zone.

Just what the outcome will be, of course, is still largely a guess, but in any event I feel that the situation is a shade -- but only a shade -- brighter than it was a week or so ago.

The McCarthy-Army argument, and its reporting, are close to disgusting. It saddens me that I must feel ashamed for the United States Senate. Other than that, I doubt that I have any opinions on the subject that are greatly different from your own, so I will pass it up for the moment.

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One of the features of service life that I miss in this job is an "Inspector General's" service. Visitors here -- usually meaning to be helpful -- are quite apt to leave with me a hint that something is wrong here or wrong there, and sometimes these allegations or charges are of a grave nature.

In the Army it was so simple to turn to a properly trained and dedicated group any inspection job ranging from suspected peculation to plain incompetence, and it never occurred to me that a similar or equivalent agency would not be available in the Federal government. But there is no readily available agency to look into hints of this character. Even when they are referred to the interested departments of government, they are very likely to be handled in a rather lackadaisical manner for the simple reason that people are not accustomed to the standards of administrative accounting and responsibility that prevailed in the armed services.

* *

I had two other subjects -- but I stop here in desperation.

* *

Love to the family.

As ever,

Captain E. E. Hazlett.

April 27, 1954.

Dear Mr. Knudsen:

I have two suggestions concerning the sketch of a proposed Coat-of-Arms to be sent to Denmark in connection with my membership in "The Order of the Elephant."

The first one is that I would prefer to use as the motto the words "Peace Through Understanding" rather than the present "Peace Through Education." I realize that the quotation was originally taken from something I said several years ago, but I am inclined at present to feel that "Peace Through Understanding" more exactly approaches my philosophy today.

If it were possible to include on the design my SHAPE insignia I think I should like this done. I say this for the reason that the SHAPE organization was designed to promote peace, just as the SHAEF organization was developed to regain the peace.

I am sure the first change could be made, but if you find it would be awkward or impossible to make the second, I will withdraw the suggestion. As soon as I hear from you, I shall either return the sketch to you or forward it to the proper address in Denmark.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Th. R. Knudsen,
P.O. Box 2335 Terminal Annex,
Los Angeles 54,
California.

April 27, 1954.

Dear Bernie:

Admiral Strauss came in this morning to discuss with me your idea in the atomic field. I find it intriguing, and you may be certain that I shall study it and upon the return here of Foster Dulles, will consult with him about it.

So far as the "finesse" part of the proposition is concerned, I am sure that could be handled. In spite of the admitted difficulties in organizing a really satisfactory inspectional system, it is just possible that the proposal may lead somewhere.

With my thanks -- and warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
597 Madison Avenue,
New York,
New York.

Personal and Confidential

April 27, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

From time to time there come to my ears allegations of administrative bungling -- sometimes worse -- in the various echelons of the Federal government. As a matter of routine they are referred to your Department.

I want to ask that whenever any such suspicion arises concerning any portion of the Federal government, that you make certain that the proper division within your Department follows the matter up speedily and exhaustively. While I believe that the law provides that the Attorney General's office has no right to conduct investigations within the Bureau of Internal Revenue, I believe also that the Secretary of the Treasury will be glad to give you blanket authority to include that Bureau also in the scope of your proper investigations.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Should there ever arise any question of conflict of jurisdiction in such matters, the subject should be brought to my attention promptly so that needed investigations can go forward without delay.

If additional investigators are from time to time required to make certain of speedy and complete investigation, I would be glad to attempt to find the necessary money. If it should not be available in existing appropriations, we can always ask for supplemental money from the Congress. I am sure that this is one activity for which the Congress would provide the necessary financial support.

If we have in the government either incompetent or venal individuals -- no matter whether we have them by inheritance or by appointment -- we must find them and get rid of them at the earliest possible moment. As you proceed along this line, it will be my responsibility to see that the Departments of the Executive Branch cooperate with you fully and cheerfully.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 26, 1954

Dear Bob:

I think your letter to St. Andrews is perfect. Cliff and I read it together, and I had only one possible suggestion. It was that you might add a very short sentence to the next to last paragraph about as follows: "I am assuming that I can obtain the President's consent to such an arrangement." This sentence I suggest merely to give both you and St. Andrews an "out" in the event the Club officials should not really want a picture. By this I mean that, if their reply is something less than enthusiastic, you could then say that you found the President was reluctant to let such an arrangement go through.

Mamie and I regretted that you and Mary had to return to Atlanta so soon after our arrival in Augusta. However, we could understand that a real rest for you would be impossible while the Club was so crowded with your devoted friends, each of whom would want to take up some of your time. For us, it was a wonderful vacation -- in spite of the fact that I had to take a two-day tour into New York and Kentucky.

Ed finds it harder and harder, each year, to get me to swing instead of lunge at the ball; however, by the time I left, he was successful about fifty percent of the time.

Just before we left, Cliff took me around to show me the contemplated improvements between the Clubhouse and number 1 tee; the reshaping of the bank opposite number 3 green; and the project for building a house for the concessionaire.

Give my love to Mary.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

As ever,

P.S. I repeat that I think your letter is fine as it is! If my suggestion does not appeal to you, throw it out.

Mr. Robert T. Jones, Jr.
1425 C. & S. Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

April 26, 1954

PERSONAL AND [redacted]

Dear Jim:

Concerning the item that you and I discussed in our conversation this afternoon, I find that no criticism was directed toward the Doctor because of his adverse opinion regarding production. That opinion was recited merely to give background to certain other allegations to the effect that, even after decision to produce had been made by the highest possible authority, the Doctor departed from his proper role as principal adviser and attempted to slow down development. That is, it is alleged that he attempted to induce personnel to abstain from working on the project, and used such other influence as he thought would adversely affect the proposition.

I am informed that it is these allegations rather than the original recommendation which constitutes this part of the complaint.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable James B. Conant

Note: President decided not to send this letter.
He suggested I keep it, nonetheless.
Admiral Strauss informed. acw

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #46
By CW Date 11-1-76

April 26, 1954.

Dear Bernie:

It never occurs to me to question the honest convictions of my friends or their right to express such convictions. I have no fear that you will say anything at the Industrial College that could possibly offend me. As you may know, I long ago arrived at the conclusion that sound, flexible, standby legislation to apply upon mobilization would work to the overall benefit of our country. I have never found an argument that wholly convinced me otherwise -- but I have found that such legislation is regarded with almost hysterical aversion by many of our people.

I am glad you had a talk with Admiral Strauss. I am due to see him in a day or so.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
597 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

COPY

April 23, 1954

Dear Mr. President:

Following the receipt of your letter Mr. Baruch telephoned and I saw him in New York yesterday afternoon. The gist of his idea is as follows:

He feels that the rapidity of invention which has characterized development of atomic weapons warrants the assumption that the methods for producing weapons will become increasingly less complicated and cheaper. The corollary will be the eventual possession of weapons facilities and stockpiles by countries other than the United States, United Kingdom, and the USSR. This fact, he thinks, should by now be equally apparent to the Soviets and that, while they know they have nothing to fear by way of unprovoked attack by us, they might take an entirely different view of the prospects of a war begun with atom bombs dropped on Russian cities by, say, Franco or a rearmed Germany.

Proceeding from this thesis he argues that a third party, for instance Churchill or Nehru -- not in any case ourselves -- might carefully sound out the Russians with this idea on the assumption that world wide atomic disarmament is very much in their interest and more difficult of achievement after atomic weapons are widely held than under present circumstances. I asked him how an agreement for atomic disarmament could be policed and he returned again to his thesis of 1946 for international inspection and control and international ownership of all uranium and thorium ore "as soon as it comes up out of the mine shaft."

I think the premise of his argument is sound although I believe the time scale to be much longer than he thinks. For while it is true that weapons have been made "cheaper" the difference is relative and the costs of plants and processes are still astronomical in terms of the resources of small nations. The real difficulty with the proposal, assuming one could find a suitable intermediary, would be the ever-present hurdle of how to deal with the inspection and international control aspects so long as the Russians maintain the Iron Curtain policy, which I assume is essential to that kind of government.

The matter was left that I would report his conclusions to you. I suggest a letter from you to him to the effect that I have done so and that you will be revolving in your mind the interesting points he has made, and which, as he must know, bristle with difficulties and complexities.

Respectfully,

LEWIS STRAUSS

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COPY ONLY FOR BOOK

Message to Mrs. Whitman from General Carroll, received at Augusta 7:30 4/23/54. Delivered to President at plane arrival, approximately 8:30 PM.

Following message for President is not the specific followup promised earlier. "I am deeply touched by, and grateful for, your message. The situation here is tragic. France is almost visibly collapsing under our eyes. There is, of course, no military or logical reason why loss of Dien Bien Phu should lead to collapse of French will, in relation both to Indo-China and EDC. It seems tome that Dien Bien Phu has become a symbol out of all proportion to its military importance. It does not seem possible to change this situation, although we are not giving up hope and are doing everything possible to keep their spirit up. The position today is a little better as regards EDC, but probably if Dien Bien Phu falls, the government will be taken over.

I shall talk to Ede about Winston's message and give you my considered judgment shortly. My basic reaction is yours, namely, that a meeting should solemnize and publicize a major decision sufficiently explored and developed in advance to be sure that it is in hand. Faithfully yours,

Foster Dulles

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Rece :d Augusta 7:35. PM
~~August~~ April 23.

Another message but not the follow-up to the urgent message from the Secretary.

"I am deeply touched by, and grat eful for, your message. The situation here is tragic. France is almost visibly collapsing under our eyes. There is, of course, no military or logical reason why loss of Dien Bien Phu should lead to collapse of French will, in relation both to Indo China and EDC. It seems to me that Dien Bien Phu has become a symbol out of all proportion to its military importance. It does not seem possible to chance ? this situation, although we are not giving up hope and are doing everything possible to keep their spirit up. The position today is a little better as regards EDC but probably if Dien Bien Phu falls, the government will be taken over.

"I shall talk to Eden about Winston's message and give you my considered judgment shortly. My basic reaction is yours, namely that a meeting should solemnize and publicize a major decision sufficiently explored and developed in advance to be sure that it is in hand. Faithfully yours.

Foster Dulles"

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~~TOP SECRET~~

April 26, 1954.

Draft of message for Prime Minister

Dear Winston.

Please let me refer again to your suggestion that we have a meeting to talk over things of great significance to our two countries. drastic changes in the world about us
I am continually impressed by the ~~rapidly changing~~ situation that each day seems to bring us in this obviously critical period. Likewise, I am deeply concerned by the seemingly wide differences in the conclusions developed in our respective governments, especially as these conclusions relate to such events as the war in Indo-China and to the impending conference at Geneva.

In order that our talks may have the maximum fruitfulness, Foster
I think it best to await the return of Secretary ~~Dulles~~ to Washington before you and I try to work out firm details as to timing and subjects of our conversations. Foster will bring back to me valuable impressions and conclusions that I should study before you and I meet to explore why we seem to reach drastically differing answers to problems involving the same sets of basic facts. Certainly I agree with the thought, implicit in your suggestion, that we must reach a true meeting of minds so that we may work more in concert as we attack the critical questions of the day.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/83
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by NSC

I assure you that I am anxious, as I have always been to reach a common understanding that will be squarely based upon existing fact and to which both governments can logically adhere to their mutual advantage.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike.

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Legislative Meetings 4/26/54

MEMORANDUM ON GUATEMALAN SITUATION

It is important that in analyzing the Guatemalan problem we not make the mistake of overestimating its importance just as it is important that we not underestimate its importance. Certainly the problem is serious enough to merit our very careful study.

By every proper and effective means we should demonstrate to the courageous elements within Guatemala who are trying to purge their government of its communist elements that they have the sympathy and support of all freedom-loving people both in the United States and elsewhere in the hemisphere. We know that these patriotic Guatemalans represent the overwhelming majority of the people there. We wish them success.

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There are some things which we are doing now consistent with the anti-communist resolution adopted at Caracas. We must keep ourselves informed as accurately as possible of the true situation in Guatemala. We must assemble evidence of a kind that would convince the minds of reasonable men, and showing the extent of communist penetration of the political institutions of Guatemala. In the event that this evidence should demonstrate that the international communist organization has achieved domination and control of those political institutions, we must be prepared to invoke the consultative procedure contemplated by the Rio Treaty in order that the Foreign Ministers of the American republics may immediately assemble to consider such a threat to the peace of the Americas and the adoption of appropriate means to dispel it.

I can assure you that we are proceeding along these lines with resourcefulness and energy.

I think it very important that all action by the Executive and by the Congress in this field should be carefully coordinated.

John Foster Dulles

Herbert Hoover, Jr.

J. C. O.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 #1
By D. Wilson Date 12/21/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EYES ONLY FOR THE PRESIDENT. Received Augusta 4/24/54.

From McClintock at Saigon.

Last night General Navarre told me that either war in Indo-China must end by negotiated peace or else it must be internationalized with participation by US in all arms, including infantry.

He said Dien Bien Phu had turned out to be tragedy. Under his original strategic concept, his main effort had not been calculated to mature until October. However, fixing of Geneva conference had acted as sinister catalyst with result that enemy had now concentrated -- with increasing Chinese aid -- his entire battle force at Dien Bien Phu. Furthe more, elsewhere in Indo-China balance of military force was so precariously delicate that presence on either side of two additional light divisions would mean victory or defeat.

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At Dien Bien Phu itself situation was desperate. Navarre confirmed loss of Point One "Huguette" which signifies reduction of dropping zone to almost zero. He said there are 2,600 wounded at Dien Bien Phu of whom 600 are gravely wounded and in underground dressing stations. Remaining 2,000 to some degree are still able to fight. However, of 9,000 effectives under De Castries command, only 3,000 at present time are combat worth. This is due to battle fatigue and the extreme attrition on personnel of a fight which has gone on since March 13.

Navarre said De Castries had asked him not be sent more Vietnamese reinforcements as Vietnamese troops at Dien Bien Phu could not stand

up under artillery fire. This posed severe problem because first parachute battalion which US Air Force has flown out to Tourane, according to Navarre, is not up to full strength, having only 350 men. In consequence, this battalion must be fleshed out with troops on hand and he would have wished to use Vietnamese had that been possible. I asked Navarre if there were any hope of sending in relief column. He said that it was militarily more advantageous in view of toll which De Castries could still exact of enemy to have Garrison fight on until end. Even if relief column could reach Dien Bien Phu, which he doubted, the Maximum survivors who might get out of Dien Bien Phu, as result, would not exceed 1500 men.

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Dien Bien Phu, however, from pure military point of view had paid some dividends. 15,000 Viet Mien casualties had resulted from battle thus far, including 8,000 dead. Thus, when Dien Bien Phu was over, enemy would find himself in greatly weakened condition. It was necessary, therefore, to be able to strike him quickly. To wait until October would be too late. However, France of itself and with the increasingly unreliable Vietnamese National Army did not have the strength to strike that essential rapid blow.

Navarre said morale and efficiency of Vietnamese National Army had begun to go downhill ever since announcement of Geneva conference. He said likewise that similar, though less damaging effect had been evident in French Union Forces. Situation in national army was so bad that

before yesterday an entire batallion near Tuy Hoa in Operation Atlante had mutinied.

At least four times during evening conversation, General Navarre emphasized the necessity for brief conference at Geneva. He said, "If the Conference lasts three months, I cannot foretell what might happen here." Again he repeated that Indo-China War would enter an immediately new phase either through some sort of negotiated peace or by international action with US participation.

I am providing General O'Daniel with copy of this message.

McClintock.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Message received at Augusta 12:00 Noon, 4/24/54, sent down from Acting Secretary of State.

From McClintock at Saigon.

I saw De Jean this evening. He was most dispirited. He said, "In all my years of service, I have never seen such a combination of military and political calamities." We had a drink.

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De Jean said that he had discussed Dien Bien Phu with Navarre this morning. De Castries has asked urgently for more reinforcements, but if Navarre drops these troops, he will have no reserve for relief column which would try to help remnent of garrison fight rear guard retreat from Dien Bien Phu. Navarre told De Jean that he had not yet made up his mind to which manner to use these reserves. I told De Jean that General O'Daniel and his staff had worked up a tactical plan for relief of Dien Bien Phu which General O'Daniel hesitated to give directly to Navarre because of his extremely limited terms of reference as MAAG chief. O'Daniel had asked me, however, to outline his plan to De Jean and if latter agreed, he could submit it to Navarre as his own notion.

O'Daniel's plan calls for armored column to move toward Dien Bien Phu from Hanoi. This would consist of two armored groups supported by three groups mobiles which would be taken from operation Atlante and Central Laos. Simultaneously with attack by armored column from east, O'Daniel proposes that four in Muong Say sortie toward Dien Bien Phu. At same time Garrison under De Castries would sortie. With sufficient aerial support,

O'Daniel feels that this plan might assure victory or at least avert defeat.

De Jean was interested in this sketch and said that he would communicate it to Navarre without any indication as to its origin. He said, however, that he felt the hour was very late and he doubted if Navarre would agree to these suggestions.

De Jean also pointed to precarious balance of forces in Delta, but I assured him that, according to O'D niel, elements envisaged for use in his plan would not deprive Cogny of his units in Delta other than the three Battalion reserve of parachutists. I likewise added that if Navarre bought O'Daniel's plan, latter would urgently recommend to our government that naval and possibly air transport lift be provided to bring troops from South and Central Indo-China to Tonkin.

McClintock.

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Received re[illegible] from Secretary of State to Embassy Paris.

Pleni D'Orsay dinner 23 April following developed through bilateral talks:

1. Pleven informed me that "cease-fire" referred to in Navarre's message would in his opinion not be local, but general throughout Indo-China.

2. Eden expressed to me grave doubts that British would cooperate in any active fighting to save Indo-China. He expressed fear that United States intervention might initiate world war III and urged we should take no such action without prior consultation. He expressed view that there should be prompt military consultations in Washington, including representatives of Thailand to make plans to endeavor hold situation if Indo-China lost. He said he did not believe that Churchill's cable to President was primarily related to Indo-China situation.

3. Bidault expressed to Dillon his belief that if United States participated to help save Dien Bien Phu and if this help proved inadequate for that purpose, under these circumstances, French would as matter of honor go on fighting. However, he expressed to me the view that assuming Dien Bien Phu fell without United States intervention, he saw no hope of any French reaction, other than acceptance of defeat and probably following Government which would hold [illegible] Geneva conference. Bidault, although probably without open Communist participation.

4. Gruenther expressed view he had never seen French morale so low.

5. There seems to be some possibility that a new formula can be found to satisfy Mollet regarding EDC. However, this calculation on basis of present political situation and does not take account of repercussions which could come from Indo-China.

Dulles

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 8 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Message Received
Augusta 5:09 PM 4/23/54.

EYES ONLY - TOP SECRET

Please inform President and Radford urgently that Bidault received in middle of afternoon Council session copy of message from Navarre to Laniel which he gave me to read. He will talk to me further on subject at dinner tonight but in brief situation at Dien Bien Phu is desperate. Attempt to regain Huguette has claimed last reserves. Only alternatives Navarre sees are (1) Operation Vautour which would be massive B-29 bombing (which I understand would be US operation from US bases outside Indo China) or (2) request for cease-fire (which I assume would be at Dien Bien Phu and not throughout all Indo-China).

I told Bidault B-29 intervention as proposed seemed to me out of question under existing circumstances but that I would report all this urgently to the President and that I would discuss it with Admiral Radford immediately upon latter's arrival in Paris tomorrow morning.

Bidault gives the impression of a man close to the breaking point. His mental condition at this morning's session was greatly improved over yesterday, but it has been painful to watch him presiding over the Council at this afternoon's long session. He is obviously exhausted and is confused and rambling in his talk.

DULLES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NR 80-354 #1.
By LCS NLE Date 10/22/81

April 23, 1954.

Message from General Cutler

Admiral Radford will go to Europe today on fast plane and see Dulles. For psychological reasons he will attend the Command Post Exercises for the initial session. He plans to return to Washington arriving Wednesday.

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(General Smith knows of this).

April 23, 1954

Dear Arthur:

Thanks for the copy of Lindsay Warren's letter of April seventh -- it's fine! You should ask him to send copies to appropriate committees of the House and Senate.

As ever,



The Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield
Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

April 23, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BEDELL SMITH

Herewith two items. The first is a message which I request you dispatch immediately to the Secretary of State. The second is a draft of a proposed interim reply to Winston reference his suggestion that he visit me. If it appears okay to you, please dispatch at once.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #7
By J.W. Date 9-20-78

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 23, 1954

Dear Winston:

Of course you will be welcome. I agree with you that it is high time that we make certain of our common understanding of current and impending events that affect both our countries intimately. I am temporarily out of Washington but will be back there Monday, at which time I shall cable you again as to exact dates.

With warm regard,



Ike

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #8
By J.W. Date 9-20-78

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

April 25, 1954

Dear Foster:

My first reaction upon reading your report of your initial conversation with Bidault is to assure you of my full understanding of the feeling of frustration that must consume you. I refer particularly to our earlier efforts to get French to ask for internationalization of the war, and to get the British to appreciate the seriousness of the situation of Dien Bien Phu and the probable result on the entire war of defeat at that place. There is little I can say now to help you rally the spirits and determination of our allies, but I am so confident of the unity of convictions you and I hold on these and related matters that I do not even feel the need of assuring you again of my complete support.

I do suggest that you make sure the British Government fully appreciates the gravity of the situation and the great danger of French collapse in that region. The British must not be able merely to shut their eyes and later plead blindness as an alibi for failing to propose a positive program.

Winston has cabled me asking to come over here about 20 May. I have no objection to a full and frank talk, but I am bound to say that I see no profit in it unless they are ready to look facts in the face and take and support obviously necessary decisions. I shall not answer him until I hear from you. I shall not be back in Washington

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NLE 80-355 #1
By DJH Date 10/22/81

(more)

for several days.

In the meantime, I am thankful, on behalf of America, that we have in you such a skilled and devoted representative to support our interests in these fateful days.

With warm regard,

D.D.E.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Copy of message from the Prime Minister -- received April 22, 1954

My Dear Friend,

I am told that you will be in Washington between May 20 and 24, before you receive the Emperor of Abyssinia. I should very much like to have some talks with you. I would stay at the Embassy and probably a night or two with Bernie. We shall know more than we know now about several things -- mostly tiresome. I should keep the plan secret till the last moment. Do you like the idea?

All good wishes,

Winston

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356
NLE 82-516 #1
By DOH NARS Date 5/19/82

April 22, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is a copy of Sir Winston's message just received. I shall hand the original to the President when he comes into his office at 3:30 p.m. today.



Helen Weaver

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #11
By J.W. Date 9-20-78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Augusta,
April 22, 1954

Dear Sherman:

A friend of mine dropped in to see me the other day to talk about the political situation in Savannah, Georgia. This friend stated that Savannah was carried by the Republican national ticket in '52, but that we are now losing ground rapidly because of someone named Jim Sunday (?), who seems to be the leader of the Junior Republicans in that region. He is a lawyer -- according to my informant -- who is not acceptable to the Georgia Bar Association. He alleges that he is a good friend of Mr. Tuttle, but on the other hand it appears that Mr. Tuttle's real friend in the region is the State Chairman, named Shartze.

My friend believes that if Shartze would give critical and close attention to the Savannah situation that our own affairs could be straightened out easily and to our political advantage.

I repeat all this to you merely because I thought you might want to pass the word along to Len Hall or to our friend Tuttle. Another reason for passing the story on is that it was not given to me by a disgruntled politician. On the contrary, it was given to me by one who has been highly favored by our party.

As ever,

The Honorable Sherman Adams,
The Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.: Don't bother to make any reply to me.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Augusta, Georgia,
April 21, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Sherwood:

Thank you very much for your letter. In it I sense your devout hope that the distinguished group now critically examining Dr. Oppenheimer's record will find no valid reason for doubting his dependability. A particular reason that I have for sharing such a hope is that I am so acutely conscious of the great contributions the scientists of our country have made to our security and welfare throughout our history, and particularly during the few years just past.

Obviously I cannot comment on the character of the allegations that have been made with respect to Dr. Oppenheimer, but I am keenly aware that a situation such as this has great potentiality for creating confusion, doubt and division among our people.

Of course I am pleased that you approve of the methods that I am applying in order to have the facts determined and evaluated; all I can say is that they conform to my ideas of the justice and decency that are part of the American system.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Robert E. Sherwood,
25 Sutton Place South,
New York 22,
New York.

Personal and Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Augusta, Georgia.
April 21, 1954.

Dear Major Torrence:

I appreciated your courtesy in calling at the White House before you left for your new station on the West Coast. I know that it must be quite a wrench to you to leave General Horkan after so many years as his personal assistant. Because of my warm admiration and affection for him I can well understand your feelings.

I am sure that you fully understand how grateful Mrs. Eisenhower and I have been for the many courtesies you have extended to us both here in Washington and when we were in Europe. Nevertheless, through this note I want to repeat an expression of our thanks, and to wish for you and your family the best of everything in the years to come.

Sincerely,



Major Bryce J. Torrence,
Mira Loma QM Depot,
Mira Loma, California.

4/21/54.

COPY OF NOTES WRITTEN LONGHAND BY THE PRESIDENT

AND GIVEN TO JIM HAGERTY AS BASIS FOR TWO ARTICLES.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON 4/21/54.

2 Articles on Foreign Affairs

(a) Dulles background of study, preparation, and devotion.

(b) Obvious inexperience and demogogic approach of his detractors.

(c) Unite behind sensible program or be discredited -- and security destroyed.

Congress playing with Bricker amendment -- McCarthyism wasting time.

Legislative Program

200 plus proposals making up a program
covering foreign affairs
farm
taxes
debt
housing
health
Customs
etc --

Time Inc. Library

all worked out with hundreds of consultants

Augusta, Georgia.
April 21, 1954.

Dear Paul:

As I may have mentioned to you, I have long wanted to give a small stag dinner at the White House for working people of different vocations, abilities and geographical location. Every time the subject has come up, we have arrived at an impasse in trying to find a completely acceptable way to bring together such a group.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

It now occurs to me that some of my friends throughout the country might be willing to help in assembling a group of this kind. Would you, for example, be willing to select some individual from your company -- I think immediately of a baker -- and would you think it would be an imposition if I asked you to pay his expenses to come to Washington for such an event? I think we ought to count on the people being in Washington for at least two nights and a day, so that some sort of a sightseeing tour could be arranged for them the day after the dinner.

The selection of the individual I would leave entirely to you, of course, but I might say that I would like a man who is fairly young and vitally interested not only in his own problems, but those of his community and our government.

I'd like very much to have your reaction to this suggestion, and I want to assure you that I would completely understand if for any reason you felt it was not feasible for you to participate. For the time being I would prefer that

you keep the matter confidential, since we may find some argument against the plan such as to make it impractical or unwise.

Tentatively I have set aside the night of June eighth for the dinner. I would, of course, send a personal invitation to the man you select.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Paul Helms,
Helms Bakeries,
8800 Venice Boulevard,
Los Angeles, California.

P.S. I: I am enclosing a list of the people we hope to get together -- at least as we presently visualize the affair.

P.S. II: I am writing this particular letter only to three individuals. If I obtain adverse reactions from any of you, I will probably drop the whole matter.

DDE Diary April 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
16. Message 76-50, #12	DDE to Dulles 9/20/78 - bc	4/14/54	A
17. Message	DDE to Dulles (1 pg) - (same as 16) 7/24/80 HLS	4/14/54	A
18. Letter	Gruenther to DDE (2 pgs)	4/3/54	~~A~~ C&C 9/15/72 RAC
19. Memorandum	Robert Stevens to DDE 5/12/77 - ARK/bc	4/6/54	C
20. Message 76-62, #48	Churchill to DDE 6/8/77 - ARK	4/7/54	A
21. Memorandum 76-62, #49	Whitman to Dulles 6/17/77 - ARK	4/7/54	A
22. Message 76-63, #50	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) Exempted, NR 76-63 #50 DJH 6/21/82	4/6/54	A
23. Memorandum 76-63, #51	Helen Weaver to Dulles (1 pg)	4/6/54 12/23/81, bc	A
24. Message 76-63, #52	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) Exempted, NR 76-63 #52 DJH 6/21/82	4/5/54	A
25. Memorandum 76-63, #53	Weaver to Dulles (1 pg)	4/5/54 12/23/11, bc	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 6

Folder: DDE Diary April 1954 (2)

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(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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Augusta, Georgia.
April 20, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Arkell:

Our mutual friend, Cliff Roberts, has told me of your interest in Manchester, Vermont, and of your invitation to me to visit there. While I have no present plans to go to Vermont, I do assure you that I appreciate your hospitable suggestion.

Cliff told me, also, about the Art Colony that makes its headquarters during the summertime in the Manchester area, and of the interest that Mr. Arkell took in that phase of the community life of Manchester and which you continue to take. Additionally, I have been told by Cliff and others of how much Mr. Arkell did to help develop the Augusta National Golf Club during its early days. As one who has been privileged to enjoy its facilities in more recent years, I feel indebted to you as well as to Mr. Arkell.

You may possibly know that I sometimes try to do a little amateur painting. Cliff has suggested that you might like to have a photograph of a painting that I did of President Lincoln. I am sending a copy to you with his assurances that you will by no means compare it with some of the work done by the professionals in the Manchester Art Colony. My efforts are strictly those of a tyro.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Bartlett Arkell,
15 West Tenth Street,
New York, New York.

The Postmaster Gene l called. 4/20/54

Mr. Summerfield wanted you to have his reaction (which he said was best expressed by telegraph he received below) to the Nixon talk:

"I am sorry in rushing to get away following the Nixon luncheon, I could not express adequately to you my view of how terrific his contribution was. It still was the main talk among those who came on to New York. He won personal admiration for his forthrightness and clarity and added to Administration support. It was a masterly performance.

"I stood with him when he was surrounded by reporters pressing him for further comment regarding Indo-China. What was used differed somewhat from his expressions even there. However, I think it was fortunate to unofficialy prepare the public for potential danger. I happen to be one who feels that two world wards would not have happened if our enemies had any thought of American participation, therefore this statements serves well in this direction. There is no doubt that Nixon's stature and confidence in our foreign policy were enhanced by his expression."

Mr. Summerfield added that Roy Howard and many others were most enthusiastic.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DE

April 19, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. ARTHUR BURNS

Thank you for your April sixteenth memorandum. I want to be certain that the Secretary of the Treasury and all others directly involved are provided with the statements in your sub-paragraphs (2) and (3).

I am sure that the Secretary of the Treasury will in turn provide a copy to the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Augusta, Georgia.
April 17, 1954.

Dear Bernie:

I have been informed that President Rhee has sent you an invitation to visit Korea, at your earliest convenience. This note is simply to assure you that if you should decide to make the trip, it has my endorsement. If you do go, I would hope that sometime before your departure you would find it convenient to have a chat either with Foster or Bedell.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
597 Madison Avenue,
New York,
New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I stated in my message to the Congress on the subject of foreign economic policy that I intended to act promptly on the recommendation made by the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy that the organizational provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be renegotiated and submitted to the Congress for its approval. I also said that I would suggest to the other contracting parties that the substantive provisions of the Agreement be reviewed with a view to providing a simpler and stronger instrument which would contribute more effectively to the development of a workable system of world trade.

At this time I request that you undertake such negotiations as may be required for these purposes. In these negotiations you will, I am sure, bear in mind the objective of attaining the greatest possible freedom in the movement of goods and capital consistent with the national interest.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Note: Irving Berlin attended dinner at the White House the night the President spoke to the Nation, April 5, 1954. This song was sung by Eddie Fisher on Coca Cola show.

A man whose creative accomplishments include songs that have reflected the times, the most challenging times in history, heard as we all did the President of the United States last Monday night. The song-writing man heard the President in Washington, D.C. And so moved was he by the assurance given all of us that he placed pen to paper and started his words and his music. And he continued to work on the plane winging back to New York. The song is completed and he has graciously given it to us to sing to you. This is the first performance of a new song that is written on the all-powerful theme that has sustained us in every difficult moment. Our faith -- and our faith in America. Its title is "I'm Not Afraid" by Irving Berlin.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

When the skies are not as clear as they used to be
There are salesmen selling fear, but they can't
reach me
For I have faith in my country and the men who guard
our shores
And I'm not alone for the faith that is mine is yours.

I'm not afraid of those who try to frighten us.
I'm not afraid of plots our foes have laid
For I believe in America and most of us in America
Will always be Americans unafraid.
I believe in America and most of us in America
Will always be Americans unafraid.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1954.

Dear Wayne:

I am terribly sorry to hear of your mother's death. Mrs. Eisenhower and all of us here join in deep sympathy to you and your family.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Wayne Hawks,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Augusta, Georgia.
April 14, 1954.

Dear C.D.:

I have just read the draft of the memorandum that you wrote to the Secretary of State. Shooting from the hip, I say with scarcely a reservation "I agree with it all." However, there is one paragraph on which I should like some further explanation. I quote:

> "The details of what might be done already exist in many minds and in innumerable studies, memos and reports. What is needed is not another report, but an imaginative synthesis of much that already exists, to which should be added a large number of action items which up to now Washington has either shied away from or which have become lost in the mass of papers."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Where are those data and ideas? Who would get them together, and what would be his status while he was doing so, in order that the raw material, in useable form, could be presented to the conference? Would not the conference be just another love feast unless there was some preliminary staff work done to have all these bits and pieces analyzed in advance, and possibly even so arranged that there were two or three main themes or courses of action that would immediately become obvious?

I am not asking for a long and exhaustive analysis of the subject -- the kind the conference would be expected to make. What I should like is merely the simple answer to each of the questions I have asked above.

A couple of other questions occur to me. Who would call the conference? How could we make certain that in the public mind it does not appear to be a mere repetition of the Randall Committee, and therefore practically asserting dissatisfaction with that Committee's work?

Possibly you and Foster already have worked these things out, but if I could have a few simple statements of the kind indicated, I would be in a better position to make my own decisions in the matter.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,



P.S.: Thank the Lord you are still thinking on our problems and on a truly international basis.

April 14, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. JOHN W. HANES, JR.

Please have the following message transmitted to the Secretary of State:

"Dear Foster: Thank you very much for your cable.

I agree that the Daily Worker has succeeded in giving you one of the finest compliments of the year. If you should feel a real desire to come down here on Monday and chat with me during lunch, I will be glad to send my plane to Washington to pick you up and return you. The trip is on the order of a little over two hours each way. Alternatively, of course, we can have a telephonic conversation.

With warm regard, D.D.E."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Helen Weaver

~~TOP SECRET~~

MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE IN PARIS.

Augusta
April 14, 1954.

Dear Foster:

Thank you very much for your cable. I agree that the Daily Worker has succeeded in giving you one of the finest compliments of the year.

If you should feel a real desire to come down here on Monday and chat with me during lunch, I will be glad to send my plane to Washington to pick you up and return you. The trip is on the order of a little over two hours each way. Alternatively, of course, we can have a telephonic conversation.

With warm regard,

As ever,

DDE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #12
By J.W. Date 9-20-76

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For further information,
see entry 19 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

COPY OF BERNARD BARUCH MEMO TO PRESIDENT, 4/9/54

Thinking of a solution to prevent the use of the atom and hydrogen bombs, I feel that I have found a new approach. It will have to be carried out with great secrecy and finesse. Would you want me to discuss it with anybody, and if so, with whom?

/s/ B.M.Baruch

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 12, 1954

Dear Bernie:

Many thanks for your two notes. It is difficult to realize that some people might prefer unemployment insurance to jobs. I wish more individuals understood the danger to our society of the adoption of such a philosophy.

I should be glad to discuss with you personally your thoughts on a new solution to the problems of the hydrogen bomb age. As you perhaps know, I shall not be in Washington for more than a few hours until the twenty-sixth. I could make an appointment with you almost any time after that date; but if you are here in the meantime, I suggest that you discuss the matter with Bedell Smith.

Alternatively, I could ask Bedell and Lewis Strauss to come see you at your convenience. What would you prefer?

As ever,



Mr. Bernard M. Baruch
597 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

cc: Gen. Bedell Smith
Adm. Lewis Strauss

COPY

Motezillo, May 14, 1821

Dear Mr. Rush

I have been tenderly affected by the kind expression of your friendship in your letter of the 9th of February.

In the course of forty years I have been called to assist on the formation of a Constitutinn for the States. This kind of architecture I find is an art of mystery very difficult to learn and still harder to practice. The attention of mankind at large seems now to be drawn to this interesting subject. It gives me more solicitude than at my age I ought to do, for nothing remains for me but submission and resignation. Nevertheless, I cannot wholly divorce myself of anxiety for my children, my country, and my species. The probability is that the fabrication of Constitutions will be the occupation or the sport, the tragedy, comedy or farce for the entertainment of the world for a century to come. There is little appearance of the prevalence of correct notions of the indispensable machinery of a free government, in any part of Europe, or America. Neither Spain, Portugal or Naples can long preserve their fundamental laws under their present Constitutions.

But I must recollect that I am not reading a lecture.

But hazardous as it may be, I will venture one remark upon our National and State Constitutions.

The Legislative and Executive authorities are too much blended together. While the Senate of the United States have a negative on all appointments to office, we can never have a National President. In spite of his own judgment he must be The President, not to say the Tool of a Party. In Massachusetts the Legislature annually elect an executive council, which renders the Governor a mere Doge of Venice, a mere Testa di legno, a mere Head of Wood.

Straight is the gate, and narrow is the way that leads to liberty, and few Nations if any have found it.

I am, Sir, with great esteem and real affection, your sincere friend and humble servant

John Adams

His Excellency
Richard Rush

(Mr. & Mrs. A. Conger Goodyear sent to President, 4/8/54)

COPY

Handwritten on back of President John Adams' letter:

The Elder Adams
Ex-President

Motezillo, May 14, 1821

A striking letter on forming political Constitutions. He says that while the U.S. Senate have a negative on all appointments to office, we can never have a national President; he must be the President (not to say tool) of a Party.

Tower Library The University

April 12, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Earl:

Thank you very much for your letter. Actually your thinking with respect to the military situation in which we now find ourselves does not differ widely from that of the rest of us who are constantly thinking on this subject. While it does seem that man ought to be intelligent enough to devise ways and means of avoiding suicide, as of the moment national preservation requires the kind of practical program that you suggest. In fact, our best hope is possibly that progress in this kind of defense will discourage others from believing that they could ever conquer our country and consequently lead toward some kind of composition of the problem -- a composition in which we could have complete confidence.

Thanks again for your letter.

As ever,

Mr. Earl Schaefer,
13 Huntington,
Wichita, Kansas.

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

Personal and Confidential

4/6/54

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Monday, April 12, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	C. R. Black, Jr.	Insurance Executive, NY
3.	James C. Black	Mgr., Republic Steel Corp., Wash.
4.	W. Maxey Jarman	Chmn., General Shoe Corp., Nashville
5.	Eric A. Johnston	Pres., Motion Picture Assn. of America, Inc., Wash.
6.	Edward D. Lane	V.Pres., Pond's Extract Co., NY
7.	Justus B. L. Lawrence	The Lawrence Organization (Pub.Rel.), NY
8.	James H. Lemon	Johnston Lemon & Co. (Investments), Wash.
9.	W. A. Moncrief	Oil Producer, Fort Worth
10.	George Meany	Pres., American Federation of Labor, Wash.
11.	G. Gordon Moore (Col.)	Pres., Air Transit Services, Inc., Wash.
12.	True D. Morse	Under Secretary of Agriculture
13.	Walter P. Reuther	Pres., Congress of Industrial Organizations, Wash.
14.	George A. Sloan	Pres., The Nutrition Foundation, Inc., NY
15.	James G. Stahlman	Pres., Nashville Banner
16.	Gene Tunney	Chmn.Bd., Denman Tire & Rubber Co., NY -- Pres., Stamford Bldg.Co., Inc., Conn.
17.	Charles F. Willis, Jr.	Asst. to the Assistant to the President

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

April 10, 1954.

Dear Milton:

I am sending you by plane a copy of my revision of a text that Kevin McCann prepared. (Also a copy of Kevin's draft is attached, about which I believe he now plans to talk to you on Tuesday).

You will see that what I have tried to do is to get down to cases and to talk a few facts instead merely of exhortation.

You do not need to show my draft to Kevin if you don't want to. This is merely a simple way of giving you some of the thoughts that plague me as I read the text.

Sorry to put this burden on you, but I do want your opinion.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
Pennsylvania State University,
State College, Pennsylvania.

April 10, 1954

To the Agriculture Trade Missions:

You are embarking on an important mission and have my unqualified support.

Your primary mission is to seek ways and means of increasing international trade under conditions that will favorably affect the prosperity of both the purchaser and seller. You will need, therefore, to do two things in the countries you will visit. First, find out what products of ours they could use and explore the possibilities of making them one of our customers for those products; second, determine what products of theirs would be useful to us and help develop plans by which this trade could be of maximum mutual benefit.

We, of course, have become a creditor nation and must adapt our trade to the requirements of that status. We cannot expect to have purchasers for our products except as we purchase theirs either in a bilateral or multilateral system of trade.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 8, 1954.

Dear Dan:

Many thanks for sending me your extremely interesting and informative report on the drought situation in Southeastern Colorado. I am especially impressed with the concrete suggestions you make to the farmer and to the state and federal government.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

As ever,

D. E.

The Honorable Dan Thornton,
The Governor of Colorado,
Executive Chambers,
Denver, Colorado.

I like your report.
D.

April 8, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Milton:

I truly appreciated your letter. It agrees in almost minute detail with many others I have received. In addition, it agrees almost exactly with my own feelings in the case. I say this in spite of the fact that there is possibly involved a certain amount of egotism, especially in agreeing to that part of your letter that states, "The only possible objectives and policies around which the party can be unified are those of Eisenhower."

(U.S. Military Academy) West Point Library

Now I come to the part of your letter which leaves me uncertain as to your meaning -- possibly even confused. You say, "On the other hand, the so-called 'practical politics' of those who would 'use' McCarthy, not to speak of the extremist fringe which really supports him, would, I believe, be deeply injurious to the national interest and the free-world coalition." To this statement I agree. But you do not specifically identify the "fringe" nor the others who only want to "use" McCarthy. Since argument that I should accept or appease McCarthy has never yet been presented to me, I am doubtful that there are many who exist of the stripe you describe. I believe there are quite a number who are afraid of him -- afraid to challenge him in any way. In fact, one man expressed it to me this way only today, "What a fool Murrow was ever to challenge a man who will now never rest until he has completely destroyed Murrow."

So far as I am concerned, I am these days making one single effort; I have only one objective. It is to secure enactment of the program that the Administration has developed and laid

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

Dr. Milton Katz - 2.

before the Congress. I am convinced that that program will give America a chance, once more, to live under moderate government and to begin the restoration of respect for the qualities that have made this country what it is. In doing this we look for every vote we can find on the floor of the House and the Senate; but so far as I know there is no appeasing or wooing of any kind either of McCarthy or of others who constitute what I suppose you call the "fringe."

Again thanks for your letter.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Milton Katz,
The Ford Foundation,
655 Madison Avenue,
New York 21, New York.

Personal and Confidential

April 9, 1954

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your note. As of now, I have no plans whatsoever for going to California this fall.

However, one word I have learned not to use is "never" -- at least I do not use it with respect to prophecies as to my own activities and movements. In spite of this, I am most appreciative of course of your hospitable suggestion, and I must say that I had such a wonderful time during my February stay in Southern California that I am tempted to manufacture reasons for going back to that region.

I shall be interested to read your suggestion for combatting the "dividers" -- you will really have to have an imagination, I think.

All the best,

As ever,

THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
1500 El Mirador Drive
Pasadena 3, California

April 9, 1954

Dear Arthur:

Thanks for your note. I am glad you liked the television talk.

Of course, I did not attempt to say anything that was particularly new -- my purpose was merely to take a lot of facts and put them together so they would be seen in correct perspective. Because of this, a most informal talk seemed more applicable than a written one.

Give my love to Louise.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Arthur B. Eisenhower
Commerce Trust Company
Kansas City 10, Missouri

April 8, 1954.

Dear Mr. Stringer:

Thank you for remembering to send me your piece in The Christian Science Monitor of February twenty-sixth. I have read it hastily, but with much interest. So far as I can see, it reflects rather accurately my feelings as to the inescapable relationship between religion and free government.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. William H. Stringer,
The Christian Science Monitor,
1293 National Press Building,
Washington 4, D.C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Personal

April 8, 1954.

Dear Leland:

My sincere thanks for your fine letter. In spite of its over-generosity, I thoroughly liked it.

I had not known before of your close association with Ramon Magsaysay. Joe Swing was in to see me one day and he told me that he had known the man very well while he was in the Philippines. Everyone seems to believe that the new Philippines President is not only a man of great integrity, but that he will develop into a great tower of strength in that troubled area of the world.

I am delighted that you felt my informal television talk was a satisfactory presentation of some of our problems. One of the toughest parts of this job is the constant demand for public appearances, but at times such an appearance seems to me to be absolutely necessary. It did the other night -- and that is the reason I made the talk.

With all the best to you and Lucy,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Major General Leland S. Hobbs, USA (Ret'd.),
Colonial Trust Company,
Rockefeller Center,
New York, New York.

4/5/54

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Thursday, April 8, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Henry C. Alexander	Pres., J.P.Morgan & Co., NY
3.	George E. Allen	Counsel, Alvord & Alvord, Wash.
4.	James S. Copley	Chmn., Copley Press, Inc., Aurora, Ill. -- Pub. & Pres., Union-Tribune Publishing Co., San Diego
5.	Richard R. Deupree	Chmn. Bd., The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati
6.	John L. Hennessy	Dir. of Hotel Operations, Kirkeby Hotels, NY
7.	Sidney R. Jackson	Partner, Chambers & Jackson, NY
8.	Henry R. Luce	Ed. & Pub., Time-Life, Inc., NY
9.	George A. Poole, Jr.	Pres., Poole Bros., Inc., Chicago
10.	Walter S. Robertson	Assistant Secretary of State
11.	Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr.	Spec. Asst. to the Secy. of Commerce
12.	Richard B. Scudder	Pub., Newark News, N.J.
13.	Frank Stanton	Pres., Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., NY
14.	Jack I. Straus	Pres., R.H. Macy & Co., NY

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
~~Col. Schulz~~
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

April 8, 1954.

Dear Stub:

I am glad you left with me the letter you wrote on April fifth, even though I had already complied largely with its suggestion through my press conference of yesterday.

I agree with you that we not only do not need bigger hydrogen bombs, but that we should tell the world we have no intention of seeking ways to make larger ones.

Finally, I agree with your idea that we should continue experimentation in the hope of improving efficiency in the utilization of nuclear material both for weapons and for peaceful use.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable W. Sterling Cole,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Personal

Tom Stephens
Info

April 8, 1954.

Return
a cw

Dear Milton:

Much as Mamie and I would like to spend a week-end with you and Helen, I don't see how it can be done this spring. Three weekends in May are taken up with out of town trips, and Mamie insists she is reserving every June weekend for work on the Gettysburg place. So I don't think we can plan to come to State College, at least at the present moment.

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Bob Schulz also gave me a glowing report on the Museum, and told me your speech was superb -- just right in every detail. I am so glad you could make the trip, in spite of the fact that your schedule is so crowded that it seemed a shame to impose on you.

I think Kevin plans to see you on Monday to get your reaction to the Newspaper Publishers' speech.

Give my love to Helen, and, as always, the best to yourself.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
The Pennsylvania State University,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

Neal
T.E.S.

P.S.: Would it be possible for you and Helen to come over to Camp David for a weekend? We should be getting back up there along about May first. If you can, I will take you fishing at my favorite spot -- and you will like it!



Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 18 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

April 8, 1954.

Dear George:

I send this along merely to guard against the possibility that you may not have seen it. There is no need to reply.

As ever,

The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Clipping from Time Magazine of 3/29, on A voice for aid to the Americas.

April 8, 1954.

Dear Gilbee:

General Sterling tells me that you are planning to retire about July first. This seems to me a splendid idea, and I hope you will have great satisfaction and pleasure in the things you can do in the years that lie ahead of you.

This note gives me an opportunity to thank you once again for all you did to make my life a little bit easier during the War. I shall always be grateful to you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Albert E. Gilbee,
c/o United States Embassy,
London,
England.

6 April 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I received your memorandum of 6 April concerning Brigadier General Edwin B. Howard and am pleased to inform you that a communication directing his immediate return to the United States was dispatched today.

As soon as I am informed of his expected arrival I shall be happy to forward the information to you.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(Signed) Robert T. Stevens

Robert T., Stevens
Secretary of the Army

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

EYES ONLY

April 7, 1954.

Dear Cabot:

Foster tells me that he will have recommendations for Senatorial representation on the United States Delegation to the United Nations on my desk within the next couple of weeks. I shall bear your communication of March twenty-ninth in mind.

I am truly delighted by your report on the savings you have effected both in the United States Mission itself and in the United States dollar contribution to the United Nations. Congratulations!

Thanks for your suggestion about Frank McCoy. I shall ask someone on my staff to follow it up.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
2 Park Avenue,
New York 16,
New York.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Copy of message from the Prime Minister, received April 7, 1954

My dear friend,

We discussed your proposal about Indo-China in the Cabinet this morning and we are certainly giving it a great deal of thought. It is, however, a topic which raises many problems for us and I am sure you will not expect us to give a hurried decision. We shall be very glad to see Foster here and talk the matter over with him. If Monday next, April 12, were convenient to him, it would suit us well to open the talks that day.

Every good wish,

Winston

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-62, #48
By AK NLE DATE 6/8/77

~~SECRET~~

April 6, 1954

H. Bomb - { No bigger
Increase danger
potentially

Dien Bien Phu { Gallant defense =
Symbolized in struggle
of Vietnam
— nationalism —
Defense united the
people in France
& Vietnam.

Row of dominoes —

Economic - Products
Strategic - Tin —
Lines of communication

Political =
Military more to
Communism =
Regimentation

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Add
Communism

~~SECRET~~

April 7, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is copy of a message just received from Sir Winston. The President has not yet seen it.



Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #49
By [illegible] Date 6-20-77

~~SECRET~~

April 7, 1954.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Aaron:

Thank you for taking the trouble to write me at length from Bermuda.

As I read your letter, you seem to say that "other methods failing" I personally should initiate a newspaper-television brawl with an individual who probably would like nothing better. I'm sure you don't mean that! Only the Republicans of the United States Senate, supported by public opinion, can accomplish the result you rightly believe would be a God-send to all of us. I personally deal in principles, ideas and national purposes -- I shall not demean this office by indulging in personal Donnybrooks.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Aaron W. Berg,
90 Broad Street,
New York 4,
New York.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Copy of message from Sir Winston, received April 6, 1954

My dear friend,

I have received your most important message of April 4. We are giving it earnest Cabinet consideration.

Winston.

Declassified/Released on 12/12
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by _____

April 6, 1954

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is a copy of the message the President just received from Sir Winston.



Helen Weaver

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 76-63 #57
By DJH Date 2/11/97

Longhand note to Mr. Bernard Shanley, 4/6/54

Shanley --

Please discuss with B.B. -- also D.O.D.

- - - - - - -

I'm sensitive about all these promotions and payments unless later investigation (in each case) shows them to have been deserved -- in that case I'm all for them!

D.E.

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(Pertains to correspondence between Richard A. Buddeke of Defense Dept., and James F. C. Hyde, Jr., of Budget Bureau -- on subject of promotions & pay & allowances granted prisoners of war during World Wars I & II & the Civil War.)

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Monday, April 5, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Arthur K. Atkinson	Pres., Wabash Railroad Co., St. Louis
3.	Irving Berlin	Pres., Irving Berlin Music Corp., NY
4.	Willard R. Cox	Pres., Coca Cola Bottling Co., St. Louis
5.	Ralph S. Damon	Pres., Trans World Airlines, Inc., NY
6.	George H. Deike	Chmn. Bd., Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh
7.	Robert Di Giorgio	Co-owner, Di Giorgio Fruit Corp., San Francisco
8.	J. Russell Forgan	Partner, Glore Forgan & Co., NY
9.	Jack Foster	Editor, Rocky Mountain News, Denver
10.	George C. Hannaway	V. Pres., T. J. Moss Tie Co., St. Louis
11.	G. Howard Hodge	Owner, G. Howard Hodge, Inc., NY
12.	John N. Irwin II	Partner, Patterson, Belknap & Webb, NY
13.	Roger D. Lapham	Civic Leader, San Francisco
14.	Samuel D. Leidesdorf	Sr. Partner, S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., NY
15.	Richard M. Nixon	The Vice President
16.	Bayard F. Pope	Chmn. Exec. Comte., Marine Midland Trust Co., NY
17.	Dr. Harold L. Magoun	Denver

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 5, 1954

Dear Al:

Your notes of the third and the fourth arrived this afternoon. I must say there are enough "bites" of one or another kind around here, but we can always use the medicine you have provided.

Of course I applaud your decision to have no part of Juin's quarrel and your insistence that this is a matter for the French Government alone to handle. However, I regret that this worry, along with so many others, plagues you.

It is now about five o'clock. Your London television show is well behind you, but in about three hours I am scheduled to go before a nationwide network. It started with my desire to make a simple talk, but so many well-intentioned people have offered their own ideas, many of them good ones, that it has grown into an undertaking of considerable magnitude. For the first time on such a network, I am going to speak with an outline only -- I have an idea I shall feel more comfortable without exact copy. We shall see.

My love to Grace, and as always, the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Alfred M. Gruenther
Supreme Commander
Allied Powers Europe
APO 55, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Longhand letter from Prince Bernhard, dated April 2, 1954.

Sir,

Please allow me to thank you again for all your kindness, and to say how very happy I was to be able to see you twice so informally and privately like in the old days -- I appreciated it very much indeed and I hope you will always go on treating me like your old subordinate friend and admirer as I continue to feel, rather than as the "Prince of the Netherlands." I hope Mamie tried out the Canasta Rules I wrote down for her and gave to Madame Silvercruys. I wonder which of the many sorts of Canasta she finally prefers now? I did a lot of flying as you probably saw from the press and enjoyed it, also got my fourth star here on my return, after ten years as a three star general -- believe it or not. All over your country I found a great admiration for you personally -- if you permit my saying so much more admiration or rather all for you and little for the various regrettable incidents in the Republican party. All people I think want to see you also on television and in way you talk, quietly, as a real responsible "father" of them all. They want simple straight and fair language after all they have heard lately -- with the exception of the speech the Vice President made which made a very good impression, I found.

Re my little enterprise to improve relations between wellmeaning people, I sent our report to C.D. Jackson and told him you would like to

look through it. I am having the conference here in May, the last weekend.

It was great to find both Mamie and you so well with such an amount of work on your shoulders -- you both really looked better than in Paris!

I saw Louis, Omar and Rosie O'Donnell in New York. All in good form.

Very much love from my wife to you both, and many thanks again from

Yours very sincerely,

Bernhard

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~~TOP SECRET~~

received
Copy of message from the Prime Minister --/April 5, 1954

My dear Friend,

Thank you so much for your most kind and considerate telegram. I hope you will be "content" with the way I am dealing with the problem in my speech tomorrow.

With all good wishes

Winston

Declassified/Released on _____
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by _____

April 5, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is a copy of the message just received from Sir Winston.



Helen Weaver

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3.204
NR 76-63 #53
By DJH Date 2/11/80

DDE Diary April 1954 (3)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
26. Message 76-63, #54	Churchill to DDE (3 pgs) Exempted, NR 76-63 #54	4/1/54 11/6/85, L	A
27. Letter	Milton Eisenhower to DDE (3 pgs) opened with portions deleted 4/18/84 KR	4/1/54 RR 84-6	C
28. Memorandum DDE to Secy of Army 5/12/77 ARK/lc		4/6/54	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 6
Folder: DDE Diary April 1954 (3)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

April 5, 1954.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your courtesy in informing me of the correspondence with regard to records resulting from your Mission to the Vatican. I completely understand your position.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York 6, New York.

April 13.1955

I shall talk about a very big subject:

This Great Country of ours.

I suggest that together we make a quick survey of its strengths:

its problems and worries -

its future

First try to comprehend something of the power, strength and influence of the U.S.A.

Strength of America

Spiritual -- Institutions -- Constitution -- Bill of Rights
Understanding
Economic -- Production
Military
International position



Total strength "unbelievable"

How can it have problems?

Thirty-seven years ago tomorrow, our country officially entered the First World War.

At that moment, I was serving with the United States Army in Texas, with armament and equipment not greatly different in power and character from that with which was fought the Spanish-American War a score of years earlier.

Something over a year ago the first hydrogen bomb type explosion took place.

Last month a new series of tests of the hydrogen bomb was conducted in the Pacific.

This development has rightly awakened new apprehensions among our own people and throughout the world.

Dramatic symbol of the bewildering industrial and scientific changes that have come within our generation.

We are beset by troubling questions of great variety.

They are the "problems" of our time.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Some have no complete answers.

None has an easy answer.

This experience is largely a multiplication of that of the ordinary American family.

Problems of educating the children, reducing the mortgage, paying for the car, providing old age pensions, laying aside money for unexpected illness, and so on.

These are the family's problems of living.

They are analyzed by the family and solved by courage -- faith -- intelligent cooperation.

Now let us try to identify with a word or a phrase a few of the more obviously important subjects that give us great concern.

Here are some:

The Intentions of the Men in the Kremlin

The Atomic Age and Mass Destruction

Danger of Losing our International Friends to Communism

Communistic Penetrations in the Government, Schools, Union, and other institutions of our own country, and the risk to our personal liberties of intemperate investigative methods.

Possibility of Depression and Loss of Jobs and Income

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Now the graver the worry or apprehension, the more necessary it is that we set it in its proper perspective and recognize counterbalancing values and considerations. Thus we will not allow apprehensions to make us fearful and lead us into unwise actions.

Most of these apprehensions are part of or related to a danger from without -- namely, the threat of aggressive, ruthless Communism.

Of itself the hydrogen bomb is no cause for worry -- it becomes so only as we picture its use by aggressive means.

Communism seeks to divide and conquer; to set class against class and to create dissension that renders powerless the operations of a free society.

Our answer must be unity in basic issues, achieved by voluntary cooperation; a unity that does not allow the Communists to set good people against good people, but unites them in their defense of liberty and their opposition to Communism.

In this understanding let us examine our apprehensions and our basic problems one by one.

Apprehensions:		Counteracting
1.	The Kremlin	Politburo love of power Risks involved in war Weakness of satellite system: Napoleon's defeat in Russia Economic needs and weaknesses -- cost of war (There remains a possible threat!)
2.	The Atomic Age and Mass Destruction	We won't start a war Scale of destructive retaliation creates a sobering effect on decisions in Kremlin Civil and continental defense of all kinds (But insanity still exists)
3.	Communistic influences on our International Friends	No nation has yet, in a free election, adopted Communism Widening knowledge of decency and friendliness of American position Effectiveness of American aid Increasing strength of many nations (There remains fact that many nations uncertain and indecisive, and our interests could suffer badly if some should go Communistic)

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4. Communistic penetration in our own country, government, schools, unions. Eroding away of individual liberties.	Exaggeration. Small percentage Great devotion of mass of government workers -- and of all others F.B.I. -- and results of its work. Notify it. (Attorney General will detail for you, next Friday evening, what it is doing) Committees and Commissions empowered to investigate normally do so with complete observance of American procedures. Still true that anyone, enjoying the immunity conferred by membership in the Congress, <u>can</u> violate rules and accuse <u>falsely</u>. We have courts to determine truth and to protect individuals Public opinion supports decency -- fair play. American common sense will prevail.
5. Fear of depression and inflation and loss of jobs and income	Strength of economy Number of peacetime jobs Insurance plans Farm programs Great savings Requirements of our people <u>Readiness</u> of <u>government to thrust its full resources into any emergency</u> Already measures taken to make easier loans; facilitate construction; reduce surpluses; increase markets; stimulate production. More in reserve -- ready to use.

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We seek a stronger America -- so that we may do our part in assuring a free, peaceful and prosperous world!

Residual Concerns and Plans to Meet Them

Legislative program

Defense -- civil -- continental -- deterrent
Taxes
Farm
Trade
Mutual Security
Housing
Social Security
Health

Faith

Our own history -- leaders and people
Courage
Stamina
Belief in:

Decency
Justice
Progress
Value of individual liberty because of right conferred by Creator

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 2, 1954.

Dear Mr. Killingsworth:

While I am appreciative of the suggestion that I become an Honorary Member in the Rolling Hills Country Club of Dhahran, I think it would be better if you did not list my name among your membership. I have had to turn down a number of invitations extended to me by clubs near by (and where conceivably I might have a chance to play) and I fear that to accept your kind invitation might prove embarrassing. I am sure you will understand.

My thanks and best wishes to you and the members of the Rolling Hills Country Club,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. J. L. Killingsworth,
Rolling Hills Country Club,
Dhahran,
Saudi Arabia.

April 2, 1954

Mrs. Hoyt S. Vandenberg
3636 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend to you our deepest sympathy in the tragic passing of your husband. General Vandenberg was a gallant commander and unswerving advocate of the precepts and cause of the United States Air Force, and a forceful fighter for strong national defense. He will be greatly missed by the nation he served so well with all his strength and skill.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 2, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Because of my long years in the Army, I am sure you well understand the temptations constantly confronting me to interfere in your business. I think you will agree that I successfully resist the vast bulk of these. However, a matter has come to my attention which impels me to say that the surface evidence is that there has been some mishandling of a case of which I have personal knowledge.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I shall describe it:

Psychological warfare was unheard of in our Army prior to World War II. Because it was considered by most officers as a strange, if not mysterious, activity, all the fearful and the timid -- especially those concerned with the particular item of promotion -- loudly objected to any assignment to that kind of work. When I was commanding in the European Theatre during World War II, I was well aware of the way that most officers, both regular and reserve, looked at this kind of assignment, and it was very difficult to find any individual who would really put his heart into it. Finally I found a man named Robert McClure. (There are two Robert McClures in the Army -- I think this one was Robert A.)

When I returned from Europe in December of '45 and at the President's request assumed the duties of Chief of Staff, I found that nothing whatsoever had been done in our Army to carry forward adequate preparatory activities in this important field. In fact, most officers were ready to dismiss it as just

another "crackpot" conception; at that time there was very little appreciation of the tremendous importance that this activity would assume both in cold and hot wars.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

In this situation I called back to Washington the same General McClure who had served with me during the war. I gave to him the mission of organizing the psychological activities for the Army.

I did not stay long enough in that post to see this new division of the staff brought forward to a satisfactory state of organization and doctrine, but it never occurred to me that successors would not push this project earnestly and seriously.

Of course McClure's assignment to this job, after his war experience in the same kind of work, probably ruined his chances for promotion as a line officer. But as the only career officer at that time who had the slightest notion of what psychological warfare was all about, he was practically an indispensable asset. In spite of this, I learn that he was about to retire four years ago as a Brigadier General, or possibly as a Colonel. At that moment the Korean War broke out and Congressional action prevented retirements. He was again brought back to Washington and according to his statement, the purpose was "to organize the psychological warfare division." If this means that the division had been allowed to disappear from the War Department organization, it is the next thing to a disgrace. At any rate, the next

Personal and Confidential

thing that happened to McClure was that he was sent to Iran, apparently to head our Military Mission.

You know all the money and effort we have spent in that region in support of the Shah, the present Prime Minister, and in helping to develop the military forces that will support these people. I am told that McClure has very fine relationships with the Shah and other senior people in whom we are interested.

Now, after all this, I understand that he, along with a couple of hundred other permanent Colonels, is to be retired. I understand, too, that the exception to this legal requirement is that the President may retain twenty of these officers until 1957, if he desires.

I should like for you to look up this entire case -- and I should like to talk to you personally about it. My reports on McClure's work in Iran are very sketchy, but if my impressions of the situation are even approximately correct, I feel that far from relieving him as a Colonel or Brigadier General, arrangements should be made to give him his second star -- even if only on a temporary basis -- and he should be kept in Iran on his present task.

Please let me know about this matter early next week.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert T. Stevens,
The Secretary of the Army.

April 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT

In accordance with Mr. Kevin McCann's telephone call to your office this noon, enclosed is the President's letter to Senator Ferguson which you will be expected to read at the testimonial dinner in Detroit tomorrow evening.



Helen Weaver

April 2, 1954.

Dear John:

Thank you very much for your March twenty-second letter. I place a high value on your views; I know they are disinterested. As you know, I have given long and earnest thought to the TVA appointment. While I cannot say exactly what the outcome will be, my approach to the matter has been, as I have already told you, somewhat similar to yours. There has been, however, a great deal of argument as to precisely what kind of individual could now do the best job for the country in that particular post.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

The Honorable John Sherman Cooper,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

April 1, 1954.

Dear Earl:

When I signed your commission as Chief Justice of the United States, I remarked that such a commission should be more impressive and distinctive in design. The staff here went to work on that suggestion, and the commission which I am sending you now is the result. I hope you like it.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Earl Warren,
The Chief Justice of the
United States.

April 1, 1954.

Dear Mr. Kazanjian:

I am, of course, highly complimented that you are planning to have a large sapphire carved in my likeness, and interested to know that eventually the sapphire series will be given to a museum.

While I would like to be helpful, I cannot accede to your request that I have a life mask made. (None exists at present.) In the first place, I am afraid it would require far more time than I could afford from my present official duties. Secondly, I have had to turn down a number of requests of a somewhat similar nature -- from people who want to paint my portrait or do a head or bust of me. Some of these suggestions have been, as is yours, very appealing, but in fairness to all I have had to establish a policy of declining such offers.

Again I want to express the sense of distinction I feel that you and your family want to include me in the project you contemplate.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

HOOVER LIBRARY

Mr. James M. Kazanjian,
Kazanjain Brothers,
220 West Fifth Street,
Los Angeles 13, California.

Personal

April 1, 1954.

Dear Davy:

I found your most welcome note in the pocket of the jacket Bob Littler sent me. It is wonderful to hear from you -- and, as always, your confidence is a high compliment.

Mamie and I are managing to survive the rigors of Washington existence, but the job itself is exactly what your imagination probably pictures.

Min joins with us in warm regard to you and Anita.

As ever,



Major General David L. Stone,
8601 Thorne Lane North,
Tacoma 99,
Washington.

Dr. Milton wrote this in long hand this morning at 7:30, asked me to type it out for you. (April 1, 1954)

File please

Dear Ike:

Senator Symington had these things to say to me at Willard's dinner last evening.

The McCarthy-Stevens fight

(a). "Since the President has backed Stevens, the real contest is between McCarthy and the President. In the actual hearing, the contest will be between Stevens and McCarthy.

"Cohn and Adams will be mere incidentals.

"Stevens must not make the mistake of backing Adams. Let him (Adams) stand on his own feet. Adams is a carry-over from the previous Administration, [redacted] might be caught with a damaging admission such as 'I did say to McCarthy that he might (have) to shift his attentions from the Army to the Navy.' This is all that would be required to have McCarthy win his case.

(b). "Since probably McCarthy will have the right to cross-examine (otherwise he would be a martyr), Stevens should by all means have with him the best lawyer in the United States -- such as Thurmond Arnold. The reason: McCarthy is the shrewdest man on the Hill, but Stevens, while honest and filled with good intentions and integrity, is [redacted] He also can be tripped. But a really good lawyer to do Stevens' cross-examining for him can devastate McCarthy."

The Large McCarthy Issue

Symington said that he is convinced and has some documents which he says would prove that McCarthy in good time will directly attack you. First he will go after CIA and try to discredit the two Dulles brothers. Then he will go after many who served under you in the German occupation task. Symington says there is bad stuff in the files on both.

So he argues you, after the Stevens affair is over or possibly earlier, get rid of McCarthy simply by insisting that the Republican leadership in the Senate take McCarthy off the present committee.

Farm Legislation

Symington says the Senate, off the floor, says that the real author of farm proposals is not Benson but Milton Eisenhower. He, Symington, campaigned for 90% supports but wants the right thing done. Benson is doing such a bad job of salesmanship that even Clinton Anderson is turning against him. He urges that you discuss this with Senator Aiken.

Naturally I cannot endorse any of the foregoing. I give it to you for what it is worth.

Bob Woodruff and Willard Cox heard all this, too. You may want to check with one of them when you see him.

Finally, Symington says that the greatest (practical ?) myth of our

time is the political strength of McCarthy. He pointed out that you carried Wisconsin with 150,000 lead over McCarthy., He, Symington, carried Missouri over the bitter opposition of McCarthy and in the face of an Eisenhower landslide. The same, he said, happened many places.

As ever,

Milton

April 1, 1954.

Dear Mr. Justice:

News has just reached me that you are ill. I am distressed to hear this -- and I send you my best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Justice Jackson,
The Supreme Court.

April 1. 1954
~~March~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Would you approve selection of Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker as Chairman of the President'sCommittee for the Physically Handicapped? (Admiral McIntyre's old job). Charlie Willis says General Eaker has been working in area in "extra curricular" capacity for years.

Approve DDE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 1, 1954.

President sent carnations from his office to Senator George, in hospital, with note reading:

Dear Senator:

These come to you by our friend Bob Woodruff to wish you a speedy return to health.

DDE.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

4/1/54.

Dictated by Mr. Dulles' secretary. Though you told the Secretary to go ahead and send message, the Secretary would feel happier to have your approval.

"Dear Winston.

I have your letter received today. I give you quickly my reaction which on both counts is affirmative. The proposed text referred to in paragraph one is quite in order from our standpoint. With respect to the matter dealt with in your second, third and fourth paragraph, I can only say that I am, to use your word, "content" with the course you plan. Of course some of this history is not fully known to me, but I certainly would not feel disposed to interpose any objection. I am confident you have weighed this matter with the wisdom which you always bring to bear on these momentous matters.

Harold Stassen has told me of his talks, and I share your judgment of the outcome.

With warm regard,

Ike"

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

An old friend of mine, Major Migel, came to see me this morning. He is a completely loyal -- almost fanatical -- supporter of the Administration.

Major Migel has a public relations friend in New York named Bernard Relin. He is anxious that we consult this man who he thinks would give to us very sound counsel and advice in the field of public relations.

It occurs to me we might do two things. First, we could send the attached record to our friend Bill Robinson in New York (also in public relations business) and ask his opinion of this man and of his standing. If Robinson thinks well of him, we could ask the man to come down to talk to you, to Len Hall, and to our friend Jim Bassett. This, of course, assumes that Len Hall and Jim Bassett would have some interest in the matter.

In any event, Major Migel, who is 90, is very anxious that somebody close to me have a short talk with his friend Relin, and I promised that we would make some effort to find out what he had in mind.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

April 1, 1954.

Dear Lew:

Thank you for your telegram regarding the appropriation for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

The purposes and task of the Committee are important, and I agree that its work should progress as rapidly as possible.

I shall ask the Budget Director to discuss the House action with the Senate Appropriations Committee and recommend restoration of the funds. I hope that the Advisory Committee also will appeal to the Senate Appropriations Committee for restoration of this appropriation.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Lewis W. Douglas,
c/o South Arizona Bank and Trust Company,
Tucson,
Arizona.

April 1, 1954.

Dear Bob:

I really must learn to curb my offhand remarks. However, I did greatly admire the sport jacket you were wearing in Palm Springs -- and, quite naturally, I am delighted with the handsome one that arrived in my office this morning. It fits perfectly, and I am assured that it looks almost as well on me as it appears to on Ed.

For your thoughtfulness and generosity I am deeply indebted to you, and I shall hope to model the jacket for you when we are in Denver this summer.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. A. A. Littler,
417 Union at Fifth Avenue,
Seattle 1,
Washington.

P.S.: I approve of your and Ed's selection of ties, too!

~~TOP SECRET~~

Message from the Prime Minister to the President (received 4/1/54)

My dear Friend,

I am grateful to you for permission to speak about the aircraft in reply to a question. As we are going to have a full dress debate on Monday the question has been postponed. I send you herewith the answer I was going to give which I think meets most of Strauss' misgivings. I shall now weave it into my argument. Meanwhile any topical comments upon it will be welcome.

2. Another matter far more important presses upon me. The foundation of my argument is that the United States Government is bound by the MacMahon Act and cannot disclose forbidden information even to their closest friends. You are appealing to Congress for more flexibility in view of our own knowledge independently acquired and the general diffusion of knowledge on this subject. Our Opposition, especially its anti-American left wing, are trying to put the blame for the present restriction of information on to me and this increases my difficulty in defending, as I have done and will do, your claim to keep your secrets as agreed with the late Socialist Government. I am also supporting, as you will have seen, your continued experiments.

3. In view of the attacks, however, I am sure you will agree that the only course open to me is to quote and publish the text of my agreement with F.D.R. in 1943, which completely vindicates my own care of British interests. You will remember I showed it to you in Bernie's flat before

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-454 #9
BY LK3 DATE 10/30/85

you had assumed power, on my way to Jamaica in Jnauary, 1953. It will prove decisively that the Opposition, not I, are responsible for our present position, and how great is the difference between the situation which I handed over when I was thrown out by the election of 1945 from the new position which I inherited from the Socialists in 1951.

4. The fourth clause of this document about commercial possibilities contains a prediction by me that I was content to leave the future of commercial atomics to the President of the United States, "as he considered to be fair and just and in harmony with the economic welfare of the world." This has now been vindicated in a striking manner by your scheme announced in U.N.O. on December 8, 1953. I feel I have a right to disclose this document which I signed with your predecessor eleven years ago, and which has since been superseded by other treaties agreed between Great Britain and the Truman Administration. I am nevertheless explaining my position and intentions to you because of our personal friendship and our various talks about the document. It would be an encouragement to me to hear from you that you are content with the course I am taking.

The Churchill Library

Our talks with Stassen went off very well and will, I am sure, produce fruitful and harmless results.

With kindest regards,

Winston

Text of answer referred to in paragraph 1

of the Prime Minister's message to the President

The United States authorities agreed that we should have certain limited facilities for collecting scientific data bearing on the effects of the present series of nuclear experiments in the Pacific. This arrangement was made in return for similar facilities which we had granted to the Americans on the occasion of our own nuclear test in Australia. For this purpose an aircraft of the Royal Air Force made a flight in the vicinity of the explosion of March 1, some hours after it occurred; a similar flight was also made on March 27. No injury or damage was suffered by this aircraft or its crew, on either occasion. I think, however, that the House should know that two Canberra aircraft which had been assigned to this duty were lost in transit between Australia and the base in the Pacific from which the experimental flights were to have been made. Of these, one is believed to have fallen into the sea and its crew of three have been posted missing. The second made a forced landing on an Island with the loss of the aircraft but without injury to the crew. Her Majesty's Government greatly regret the loss of life and I feel sure that the House would wish me to express our sympathy with the relatives. The House will understand, however, that the loss of these two aircraft was in no way due to the risks of the special mission which they were to have undertaken.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

April 6, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

A man named Brigadier General Edwin Howard is soon to be retired from the Army. I believe that there are one or two other Departments of government interested in getting hold of him, and I think it would be in the best interests of everybody concerned if you would order him home instantly for retirement. I understand that Gruenther is willing to allow his immediate separation for such purpose.

The reason for promptness is that another Department concerned has need for his services very quickly.

If there is no military objection to his prompt return, will you please see that it is accomplished?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

(1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Message 76-63, #55	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXempted, MR 76-63 #55 DJH 6/21/82	5/29/54	A
2. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles (1 pg) remains closed per RR80-7. JB. 3/27/80 opened 5/6/81. JB	5/28/54	C
3. Message 76-63, #56	Anthony Eden to DDE (1 pg) EXempted, MR 76-63 #56 DJH 6/21/82	5/28/54	A
4. Message 76-63, #57	DDE to Churchill (1 pg) EXempted, MR 76-63 #57 DJH 6/21/82	5/27/54	A
case 5. Memorandum	Whitman to Dulles 2/26/76-RWM	5/26/54	A
case 6. Message 76-63, #58	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXempted, MR 76-63 #58 DJH 6/21/82	5/26/54	A
7. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles (1 pg) 5/29/81 HP	5/26/54	C
case 8. Memorandum	Whitman to Dulles 2/26/76-RWM	5/24/54	A
case 9. Message 76-63, #59	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXempted, MR 76-63 #59	5/24/54 9/16/85, hr	A
10. Letter	DDE to George Allen (2 pgs) remains closed per RR80-7. JB. 3/27/80 Open on Re-Rev, RL 4/18/84	5/21/54	C
11. Memorandum	DDE to Adams (1 pg) remains closed per RR 80-7. JB. 3/27/80	5/21/54	C
12. Letter	DDE to John Eisenhower (2 pgs)	5/20/54	C
13. Memorandum 76-46	DDE to Dulles 1/14/77-SWC	5/18/54	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as DDE DIARIES
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

Box 7
Folder: DDE Diary May 1954 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

May 31, 1954.

Dear Foster:

I have a memorandum from Robert Murphy recommending that President Magloire of Haiti be invited to visit the United States some time this fall. During the period of October and November I have both the Queen Mother and President Tubman of Liberia on the list for house guests. It seems to me this business of entertaining Heads of State can be run into the ground a little bit; in fact the more we do of it, the more there seems to be done.

Would there be any way of doing some of these things without going through the agony of the state dinner and then going to dinner at the appropriate embassy within the next day or so?

When the time permits, I should like to talk to you about this.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State.

Personal

May 31, 1954.

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

My friends who arranged a recreational and educational trip to Washington for Dr. John Hunt's class of 10-year old children, have heard of your personal interest in and your contribution to the over-all program.

I assure you that the visit to their capital city was a memorable event in the lives of all the participants. The children and the sponsors of the affair are deeply grateful to you for your public spirited assistance in giving this opportunity to an entire class of young Americans.

With our renewed thanks, and warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. Arthur M. Hill,
Greyhound Lines,
1110 New York Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

May 29, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

This is a copy of a memorandum left with me by the Emperor of Ethiopia when he called at my office this morning.



D.D.E.

May 29, 1954.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

The President has received the following message from the Prime Minister:

"My dear Friend:

Thank you so much for your message and invitation.

We shall both be delighted to stay with you for the week-end.

With every good wish.

Winston"

Ann Whitman

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by NSC

May 29, 1954.

Dear General Marshall:

Apparently the Dutch government has prepared quite a document to present a statistical record of the effects in Holland of American aid given since the war and to express appreciation of the entire venture. I am told that the Dutch Ambassador desires to visit my office to present me with an especially prepared copy of the document.

It occurs to me that because you were the author of the plan under which most of this aid has been given, it would be most appropriate for you to be present. If you share this feeling, I assure you of a most cordial welcome. In addition to the simple ceremony that is contemplated, I would truly enjoy a chance to chat with you for a few minutes, if you can spare the time. The presentation is to take place in my office at 12:00 noon on Friday, June fourth.

By no means do I intend to impose upon your time or convenience in making a trip that could easily interfere with something else that you have planned for the day. But I do want you to know that for such an occasion I could not possibly fail to suggest your presence.

Please convey my greetings to Mrs. Marshall, and, of course, with personal regard to yourself.

Sincerely,

General George C. Marshall,
Dodona Manor,
Leesburg,
Virginia.

May 29, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In the note I wrote to you recently about the Bricker Amendment, I did not mean to imply that the Administration should take the initiative in again raising this question in the Senate. My purpose is simply to guard against the possibility that the matter is brought up again and under such circumstances that we would have no position to take other than a flat negative. I believe that such a position would damage some of our best friends in the Senate for the simple reason that far too many people believe -- erroneously it is true -- that some kind of positive action must be taken if the Constitutional provisions are to be rigidly observed in the treaty-making process.

Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 29, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In the note I wrote to you recently about the Bricker Amendment, I did not mean to imply that the Administration should take the initiative in again raising this question in the Senate. My purpose is simply to guard against the possibility that the matter is brought up again and under such circumstances that we would have no position to take other than a flat negative. I believe that such a position would damage some of our best friends in the Senate for the simple reason that far too many people believe -- erroneously it is true -- that some kind of positive action must be taken if the Constitutional provisions are to be rigidly observed in the treaty-making process.

D.D.E.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Note for files

May 29, 1954.

President approved assignment of Lieutenant General Bryan
As superintendent of the United States Military Academy

Eisenhower Library

and

That the position be designated as a three-star assignment under Section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act for the period of this officer's incumbency ONLY.

Note: The word only is the key word; the President is against designation of position as three-star job; he tried to prevent it.

Filed under Army.

May 28, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE



There are three individuals -- all of them strong Republicans -- who make continuing verbal and written reports to me that our government is missing a great opportunity in Mexico; that through our "blundering" we are losing the country which could do more than any other to help us in building a solid Pan-American organization.

The allegations go even further than this. These people even voice the opinion to me that Mexico is acquiring arms from the Soviet and as a result, there is building up on our borders a real local danger.

Underneath all of this is an implied, though never directly stated, bitter criticism of the qualifications of Ambassador White. For my part I have developed a very strong admiration for and confidence in your new Assistant Secretary, Mr. Holland. I would certainly trust his judgment in such matters, if he could have an opportunity to survey the situation carefully.

What would you think of finding some excuse for him to go to Mexicot City for a while, after talking with the three men to whom I refer? They are: Ralph Cake, Robert Burroughs and Ed Birmingham. Incidentally, one of these men has forwarded to me a letter from still another individual, who recommends that we designate either General Patrick Hurley or General Crittenberger as our Ambassador to Mexico.

D.D.E.

Personal and Confidential

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 28, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Following is a message transmitted by Sir Roger Makins to the President:

"Thank you so much for your kind

invitation. I shall be happy to come

and it will be grand to see you again.

ANTHONY"

Ann C. Whitman

Declassified/Released on 5/24/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by NSC

Copy of handwritten note & enclosed card to Mrs. John Eisenhower,
May 28, 1954

Dear Barbie -

Although I impressed -- or requested -- your services some weeks ago in getting a "grand dad" birthday present for David & Anne -- I'm sending the attached card just to remind her I love her.

As ever

Dad.



For Anne --

Happy Birthday!

And lots of love --

DE

May 28, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Ep:

Thank you for your letter and its attachments. I have read, though very hastily, most of the documents you sent me.

Mr. Martin has undoubtedly tried to do a good job of reporting; but he is fantastically mistaken in a number of things that he alleges happened during the campaign. He is wrong both as to the kind and nature of the advice I received, and as to what my decisions were and what I did.

I am rushed at the moment, but some day when I am testing out that improved golf game of yours we will have a chance to talk it over.

As ever,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. Palmer Hoyt
The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

May 28, 1954

Dear Aks:

Thank you very much for your note. When you determine exact timing and amount of the assessment, let me know.

I am delighted you will be here soon -- I'd like to talk to you.

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen
The Title Guaranty Trust Company
1711 California Street
Denver 2, Colorado

May 28, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS:

On Wednesday, May 26th, at 11:15 a.m., Secretary Weeks, Under Secretary Murray and myself, as monitor, saw the President regarding the proposed release and acceptance of the Air Policy Review.

Secretary Weeks outlined the Report as he understood it, stressing that the substance of the Report pertained to the gradual decreasing of government subsidies to those airlines and routes that are uneconomical. He said that he felt the airlines should be considered as a public utility as regard the present laws, i.e., the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

I said, in answer to the President's question regarding whether or not this would eliminate competition, that the Report was neither designed to eliminate competition nor create public utilities, but basically to spell out ground rules in accordance with the theory of "control entry" that the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 embodies. (The public utility concept is, of course, the single instrument concept that Pan American has been trying to sell for so many years.)

The President asked further what the competitive safety records were on the non-skeds and the scheduled airlines. The Secretary said that generally they were twenty times worse. Upon a question from me, he brought out that, of course, figures could be interpreted in many different way, and that this figure was not exactly accurate. The best information I have is that the safety records are very close to being comparable.

I spoke up and reported to the President that there were, of course, in this new industry people, who were doing a poor job and those people should be strictly supervised. But, that by the same token, there were any number of non-skeds and cargo carriers which were doing a good job of self-policing and have unblemished safety records. Secretary Weeks said this was true.

The Secretary brought out that the Report encouraged the development of an air cargo industry. I described to the President that the Report not only supported the entry into the field of non-subsidized cargo carriers but also recommended the development of the cargo industry by the personal certificated passenger carriers which, to date, neglected this particular field.

Secretary Weeks went on to describe the aviation educational recommendations, manufacturing industry recommendations and mobilization recommendations, on which the President had little or no comment.

The President reverted back to the fact that he did not wish to see competition eliminated from the aviation field, but also he was completely in accord with the reduction of subsidy for uneconomical routes and carriers.

I presented him with the suggested press release. He made certain changes, and it was subsequently released, per his final drafting.

I believe this report is definitely a milestone in aviation history and a credit to the Administration. Its values in the future will be in the interpretation of its recommendations.

Charles F. Willis, Jr.

cc: ✓Mrs. Whitman
Mr. Shanley
General Carroll

IMMEDIATE RELEASE MAY 28, 1954

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

- -

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TODAY AUTHORIZED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED IN HIS NAME

The obligations and duties of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of our Govemment are defined by the Constitution.

The Executive Branch of the Government has the sole and fundamental responsibility under the Constitution for the enforcement of our laws and Presidential orders. They include those to protect the security of our nation which were carefully drawn for this purpose.

That responsibility cannot be usurped by any individual who may seek to set himself above the laws of our land or to override orders of the President of the United States to Federal employees of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Eisenhower Library

# # # # #

May 27, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Red:

I have a brother who is President of Penn State.

Some time ago, in casual conversation, he remarked to me that he foresaw a necessity for certain of the colleges, now classed as independent, to form an Athletic Association. He felt this would become necessary because of the growing tendency in existing conferences to schedule only intra-conference games. The institutions that he mentioned were West Point, Annapolis, Notre Dame, Pittsburgh and Penn State -- as a minimum. He asked me whether I thought that the athletic authorities at West Point would have any interest whatsoever in such a suggestion. My answer was that he could talk it over with you, but since he told me that you two were not acquainted I undertook to place the matter, in this fashion, before you. I have no opinion as to its wisdom or practicability.

I would regard it as a favor if you would take the trouble to drop a note to him, either expressing your interest or lack of interest in the matter, or in the effort to make a date with him to explore further the idea he has in mind.

His name and address I give below:

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
President, The Pennsylvania State University,
State College, Pennsylvania.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

P.S.: There is no need to make any report to me on the matter. I am merely trying to give to you two a long range introduction.

Colonel Earl H. Blaik.

cc: Dr. Milton E

May 26, 1954.

Dear Foster:

Do you approve of the text of this draft of a letter I am sending to Bill Donovan?

As ever,



The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Note
Sec'd & approved
Letter sent 5/27/54
acw

May 26, 1954.

Dear Bill:

It was with a feeling closely akin to dismay that I read your letter of May seventh. Although I have been keenly aware, all along, that you had engaged to occupy your post as Ambassador to Thailand for a year only, I must confess that the end of the term seems coming upon us with astonishing speed.

I have already communicated with Foster, reminding him of your personal plans. Needless to say, he will be hard put to it to find anyone who can carry on effectively the good work you have started in that critical area. In this connection, it was only yesterday that I met a young man named Davis, visiting here from Bangkok. His words of praise for your accomplishments were merely corroborative of reports I have had from every American visitor to that area.

Because of the emergency conditions now existing, it is possible that Foster may ask you to remain for a few weeks extra; however, I assure you that if he does, it will only be for the reason that the situation of the moment is both fluid and difficult. Obviously we need competent and experienced representation in that region, but I am hopeful that Foster will find a solution by the date you set.

In any event, once you return here I shall want to have a talk with you. Possibly if you cannot be with us longer on a "full time" basis, there may be some consultative function that would appeal to you.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Honorable William J. Donovan.

May 26, 1954.

Dear Helen:

Milton has just brought to me the cook book on "Herbs and Spices." He did not say whether you have an extra copy or whether you need this one back. In any event, I am now going to find out what all the herbs are for that I have in the chest in my little kitchen on the third floor. I have been particularly interested in the one called "chervil." I now find that it is good as a "culinary flavoring and also as an attractive garnish." Brother, I am certainly a long way ahead now!

I hope you are steadily improving.

With lots of love, and, of course, my gratitude for the present,

Affectionately,

P.S.: Milton and I are having luncheon together this noon and we intend to have your "wonder" bread.

Mrs. Milton Eisenhower,
The Pennsylvania State University,
State College, Pennsylvania.

May 26, 1954.

Dear Bill:

While it didn't occur to me that Jock would convey to you my feeling of bewilderment concerning the incident of which I read in the paper, I am naturally highly pleased that you should take the trouble to give me the explanation. I understand the situation thoroughly and must say that I approve of the very impartial, not to say high-minded, attitude that your company has adopted in this kind of problem.

Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Paley and, of course, warm regard to yourself,

As ever,



Mr. William S. Paley,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Personal

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 27, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. ROD O'CONNOR, STATE DEPARTMENT

If the Secretary approves, will you please send the following message off immediately to the Prime Minister:

"Dear Winston. If Anthony comes at the same time you do, I shall be more than happy also to have him as my guest at the White House during your stay there. This should provide maximum convenience for you both. Won't you please inform him as soon as possible that I should be pleased and complimented by his acceptance?

I shall wait to hear from you with regard to the announcement. I agree that there is no hurry about it.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike"

Ann Whitman.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Declassified/Released on 9/27/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
By NSC

May 26, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

There is a pending motion before the Senate to reconsider the Bricker Amendment.

Several of the individuals -- including Senator Ferguson -- who were stalwarts in defending the Administration point of view when this matter was debated in the Senate, have reported themselves to be in some considerable political trouble in their constituencies because of the persistent belief among great portions of the public that our Constitutional system will be destroyed unless something positive is done to protect it. To this section of the public, the words "Bricker Amendment" merely epitomize their fear that something is radically wrong and must be corrected.

In this situation our friends feel that they would be vastly benefited if we could have an amendment that, while fully protecting the position and rights of the Executive, would reassure the United States as a whole public in this sensitive matter.

During the past week, Mr. Martin of my staff has kept in more or less close touch with this matter in the Senate. He has now submitted to me the attached draft of a suggested amendment which I request that you study to determine whether you believe it is acceptable from the standpoint of the Executive Branch. I should appreciate if each of the addressees named above would give me an answer on this as soon as feasible.

Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

Section 1. A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

Section 2. No international agreement other than a treaty shall become the supreme law of the land unless made under the authority of a treaty hereafter ratified or an Act of Congress enacted prior to the making of such international agreement. This section shall not be construed to deprive the President of any executive power conferred by Section 2 or Section 3 of Article II of this Constitution.

Section 3. On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty or other international agreement the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

Section 4. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within eight years from the date of its submission.

TOP SECRET UNCLASSIFIED WHEN ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

May 26, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is copy of the message just received from the Prime Minister.



Ann C. Whitman

~~TOP SECRET~~

Copy of message from the Prime Minister to the President,
received May 26, 1954.

My Dear Friend,

I shall be delighted to come to you at the White House on June 18 for the week-end. I hope Anthony will come over at the same time.

2. I see no hurry for the announcement until things are clearer at Geneva. Anthony thinks that we should postpone it for perhaps ten days.

Yours always,

WINSTON

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
By BZ

May 26, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I am concerned about the Japanese situation as reported by Allison in his long cable of May 20th.

Won't you have some competent staff officer prepare a brief analysis of this situation in terms of what things we can and should do now to improve our prospects in that region. By no means do I expect a long and involved study. I would just like to have a better idea of what it is now possible for us to do to furhter our interests in Japan.

Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

May 26, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Bill Donovan agreed to stay as Ambassador to Thailand for one year. That year will be up in August, and I know that he wants to leave his post at that time. (It is possible, of course, that he would stay an additional two or three months if we found it vitally necessary.)

Two things occur to me in connection with this item. First, we should be exploring the field -- possibly even get Donovan's advice -- to determine the individual who should take his place. This will be fairly difficult because it is my understanding that he has established a very fine position for himself with the people of Thailand. Undoubtedly they will be greatly disappointed when he leaves, and so we must have a really top flight person to take his place. Incidentally I heard a report only yesterday that his predecessor -- now retired -- had served American interests so poorly that our prestige in that region was at an all time low when he left.

The second point we should take up with respect to Donovan is the possibility of using him in some other capacity. While I think he might take some full time job in Washington, I do not at this moment think of any prospective vacancy that would occur in a position befitting his age, experience and standing. But I am sure that he would be quite ready to serve in an informal, unpaid capacity that would allow him to resume his private practice. I think he has some financial problems that might make this sort of solution most acceptable to him.

At your convenience let's talk over these matters. In the meantime I shall acknowledge his letter, which notifies me of his desire to leave his post in August (copy enclosed with this memorandum).

D.D.E.

May 25, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I have just spoken to Secretary Benson about the Agriculture Department appointing its own foreign representatives. I do not like this because I think it is unsound in principle. It will undoubtedly lead to similar requests from Commerce, Labor, etc. and the result will be a mass of people abroad taking orders from different Department heads, and American foreign policy will appear very confused.

However, I think that the present moment is one when principle must give way to practicality. The fact is that the State Department Foreign Service is not well-qualified to handle the present agriculture problem. I believe that if the authority of the Ambassador is maintained and if there is coordination here between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State with reference to instructions then we can live with this new arrangement for at least awhile. My guess is that after two or three years it would prove necessary to put everything back again, but that can be dealt with when the necessity arises. I stated further to the Secretary that it would not be called a "Foreign Service" and that the authority of the Ambassador would be maintained at least by Executive Order.

The Secretary of State.

Eisenhower Library

Ike,

The memo I a big man. He knows that I is people - not details & organization - that make things happen efficiently. DE

May 24, 1954.

Arrangement of flowers sent to Mrs. Floyd Parks, Fort Meade.

with note on White House card reading

For: Mrs. Floyd Parks

with my thanks for your gracious hospitality, and greetings

to my partner and the "caddies." D.E.

Message to go to the Prime Minister

May 24, 1954.

Dear Winston:

Many thanks for your letter to which I promptly reply.

Please suggest announcement and timing as soon as convenient.

Am desirous that you stay with me at least for the weekend upon your arrival, and I can also put up an aide-de-camp at the White House. Looking forward to a good talk, I am,

As ever,

Ike.

May 24, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~ UNCLASSIFIED WHEN ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is copy of the message just received from the Prime Minister.

Ann C. Whitman

~~TOP SECRET~~

Message from the Prime Minister to the President, May 24, 1954

My Dear Friend,

I am planning to leave for Washington on the 17th arriving 18th as outlined in our telegrams of May 13 and 15, and shall be at your convenience at the British Embassy for a few days thereafter. I think the announcement might be fitted in with Geneva as soon as possible, perhaps even this week. If you still like the idea, I will suggest the text of the communique.

2. The main and obvious topic is interchange of information about atomics, etc., and the progress of your great design to develop its harmless side. Apart from that we will talk over anything that crops up. For instance, I should like to reinforce Malaya, and Egypt is my first reserve. With your support a sound and dignified arrangement should be possible. I sincerely hope you will be able to postpone sending the Egyptians any aid until you and I have had our talks.

3. Anthony would like very much to come as you suggested, though perhaps he could not be there the whole time. I agree with you that it is essential to have him and Foster together and with us.

4. It seems to me that our meetings in the easy informal manner that we both desire may be a help in brushing away this chatter about an Anglo-American rift which can benefit no-one but our common foes.

Every good wish,

Winston

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-455 #2
BY DJH DATE 9/11/85

Note for files: Gave verbal approval to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for carrying below into effect. All operations are to be kept between Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the heads of the Agencys involved. DDE acw

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 21, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Possible temporary increases in Federal expenditures

Further to the discussion at last week's Cabinet meeting, we have made a survey of the actions which can be taken in the immediate future to increase programmed Federal spending temporarily during the period between now and about the end of the first quarter of 1955 within the general over-all limits of the total expenditure program for fiscal year 1954 and fiscal year 1955. The result of the survey is shown in the attached statement.

The following comments are pertinent:

1. The Federal Government is a complex and cumbersome machine, and its contracting and spending operations have far-reaching effects; therefore, the spending cannot be stopped and started at will on particular given dates. This factor has to be considered both in policy determinations and in recognizing possible margins of error in the estimates.

2. Most of the proposals can be put into force by administrative action alone. In those cases, such action will have to be taken promptly by the heads of the agencies concerned.

3. A small proportion of the total assumes some action by the Congress, either in passing legislation proposals now before them, the 1955 Appropriation bills, or in a few cases supplementals still to be presented. In any case, we have confined items selected to those which are being advocated and can be supported entirely independently of the needs of this particular step-up program.

4. The proposals include not only expenditures but also involve additional obligations during this period which would otherwise be made later. Since this can start private production and payrolls well in advance of actual expenditures, the economic impact of this whole list is likely to be somewhere between the estimates of obligations and expenditures.

5. The additional expenditures expedited and brought forward to this period, as scheduled on the items listed, amount to around $600 million. It is estimated to involve almost $2½ billion in contracts and other obligations likewise expedited.

6. The items related to the Department of Defense, Agriculture, and Interior have been reviewed with those Departments, and they agree that the listed actions are feasible. The other items did not seem to require such a review. About two-thirds of the expenditures and 80 percent of the obligations relate to the Department of Defense.



Director

Attachment

Personal

May 21, 1954.

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter. It is gratifying to know that your mind seems to be running along with the minds of some of us here in the approach to a few of our tough international problems.

To one comment in your letter I will make the same answer that I have given countless times in the past sixteen months. You say that "I wouldn't worry too much over that element within the Republican Party which has been against you from the beginning." I assure you that never for one moment have I compromised a single principle, purpose or aim of any kind in the effort to win over the reactionary fringe. In fact, my only insistence to my associates has been that we stand up squarely for all of the things we presented during the campaign; those individuals that don't want to do that can stand on the sidelines for all that I care.

As ever,

Mr. George A. Sloan,
Chrysler Building,
New York 17,
New York.

Personal

May 21, 1954.

The Pentagon Library

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for your letter telling me about the developing plans for the 1915 Class Reunion in '55. The other day I was in Charlotte, North Carolina, for a brief visit and happened to run into Menoher, McNair, Avent, Tom Taylor and Sherburne. They also spoke about the 40th Reunion, and as a result I find that I am getting all steamed up about the possibility of Mamie and me being able to come.

I suppose I shall have to start a little bit of letter writing because I previously made an informal promise to the effect that sometime during my term here in this office I would address the graduating class at West Point. Our 40th Reunion would seem a good time to do it. This would mean that I would have to be there Tuesday morning, but I still think it might be a good thing to have no planned function for the class on Monday evening.

Taking a wild guess -- and I emphasize that it is no more -- I would think that Mamie and I might come up there about Sunday noon and spend Sunday afternoon and Monday and Tuesday morning. This would give us a fairly long time to visit with old friends and still not be so long that I would get too far behind down here. Unfortunately June is always one of the busiest months in this place.

One of my difficulties in giving you a better answer at the moment is that the present Superintendent is to be relieved this year and a new one assigned. The incoming Superintendent may have his own ideas as to whom he would want to speak at the graduation ceremonies.

While I do not mean that he would likely make any objection to changing plans so as to suit my convenience, I would not want to be "shoving" in the event that he had some other individual in mind.

However, I shall do my best to keep you informed. If at any time I seem to delay longer than I should, call up the White House and ask for Mrs. Whitman, who will get the thing back on the rails.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General F. W. Boye,
4704 Essex Avenue,
Chevy Chase 15,
Maryland.

P.S.: Of course, if I could only believe that I would be excused during the next two years from the obligation of making a graduating address, my plans would be greatly simplified.

May 21, 1954

Dear George:

I thought perhaps you might like a written note of authorization to allow you to go ahead in the building of the cottage you want to erect for your farmer on the Gettysburg property. This note gives you such authority.

You will recall that when we first discussed this matter, we thought that the best location for the cottage would be in the left-hand corner as one turns into my farm road just outside. Later we learned that my property at this point is very constricted and really does not afford the room to permit the new cottage to be set back sufficiently from the road so as to attract little notice. (The place we had originally selected is marked "A" on the attached rough sketch.) Consequently, I suggest that the house merely be placed on the opposite side of my farm road and some little distance from it, say approximately seventy-five yards. I believe that in that particular corner, there have now been planted some trees in order to provide some foliage at the entrance. (Later we may establish some kind of decorative fencing at the entrance, which is another reason for setting the house a little farther down the road.)

This idea is shown at point "B" on the attached sketch. I think we should fence off something like an acre of ground for the cottage, which I think would be about all the farmer would want for a lawn and garden. He would not need any place for a cow or animals or even any kind of poultry, since it would be far better -- if he wants any of these for himself -- to keep them in a locality where they will be concentrated with whatever we may have of this kind of stock. As quickly as his cottage is built, we should put some trees around the near edge of his particular acre as shown on the sketch.

It is possible that there is a low ridge line running along about where I have shown the suggested location. If so, it may be necessary to move his site even a little farther along the road in the direction of the school house.

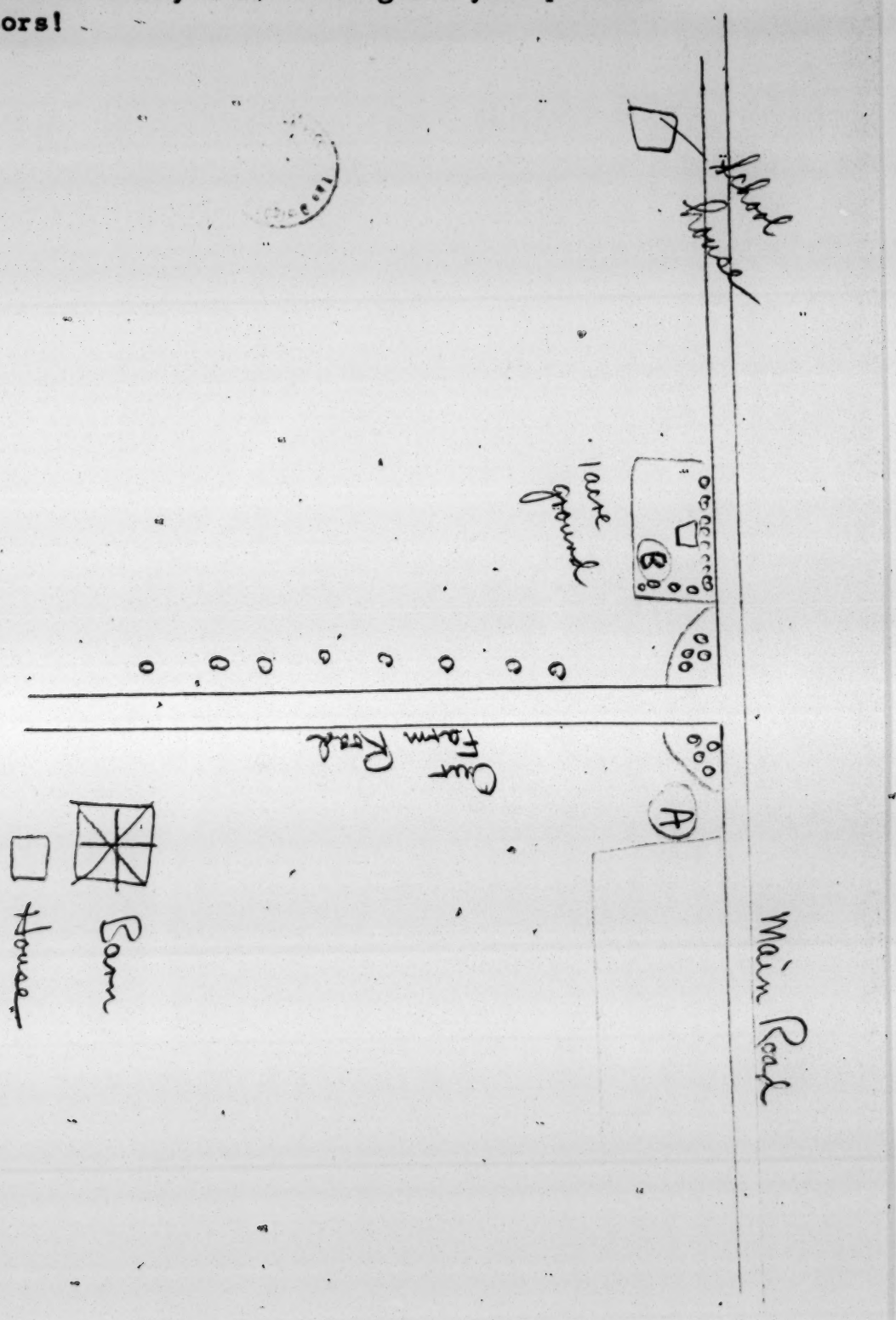
I tried to get you on the phone, but find you are in Chicago -- hence this heavy attempt at description when I could do it much more quickly by speaking to you.

As ever,

P.S. I am looking forward to the bridge game on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Whitman tells me you can play, and I shall try to scare up somebody. You simply must get in practice so that you do not disgrace your partner when Al and I wipe up the floors!

Mr. George E. Allen
World Center Building
16th and K Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure



May 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

Another man you might think of looking over in connection with the TVA is Major General John S. Bragdon, now helping Arthur Burns.

D.D.E.

May 21, 1954.

Dear Mr. Diesing:

Thank you very much for your cordial invitation to Mrs. Eisenhower and me to be your guests during the Centennial Celebration of the founding of Omaha. While we should very much like to be with you, my schedule makes it completely impossible.

I understand that the Secretary of State has written you regarding your invitation to the President of Ireland to attend the ceremonies.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in sincere appreciation of your kind invitation, and in best wishes for a most successful Centennial Celebration.

Sincerely,

Library

Mr. Gordon W. Diesing,
Suite 1028-40 City National Bank Building,
Omaha 2,
Nebraska.

May 21, 1954.

Dear Governor Crosby:

Thank you for your letter of May seventeenth, in regard to an invitation sent by Mr. Gordon W. Diesing, of Omaha, to President Sean O'Kelley of Ireland to visit Omaha as his guest during your forthcoming Centennial.

The Secretary of State wrote Mr. Diesing (also on the seventeenth) explaining the official Administration view on the advisability of inviting the President of Ireland to visit this country at the present time. I am enclosing a copy of the Secretary's letter for your information.

Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

Sincerely.

The Honorable Robert B. Crosby,
Governor of the State of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

May 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

Last evening I saw the former Rosemary McMahon, now Baroness Silvercruys.

Apparently she is writing a book about her former husband and solicited my aid in obtaining several memoranda that she says Senator McMahon, then Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, prepared and gave to the Joint Committee. Presumably they are filed with the staff of that Committee, and she says no other copies exist.

She further said that it is her understanding that there is nothing that is now considered secret or confidential in these memoranda, and she is anxious to secure copies for inclusion in her book.

It occurred to me that Stub Cole would be the one who would have to determine whether or not copies of these memoranda -- which she says are five or six in number -- can properly be made available to her and released to the public. Because I know that you are well acquainted with Mr. Cole, I asked her to send a representative to lay the case before you, and that you could either directly or through one of your assistants, make proper inquiry of Chairman Cole.

I forget the name of the young man she said would come to see you, but I did ask her to give him a note so that you could identify him.

D.D.E.

Eisenhower Library

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For further information,
see entry // of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

May 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Will you please make sure that the rank of the commandant at each of the service academies does not exceed that of major general? This does not, of course, mean that any incumbent has to be instantly relieved or reduced. I am speaking only of future assignments.

If you have any disagreement with this view, I would be glad to hear what you have to say.

Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

May 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

With regard to your request that I designate the post of Superintendent at West Point as one requiring the assignment of a three-star general, it is clear that there exists some misunderstanding, at least on my part.

When the assignment of General Bryan to this post was suggested to me, I was told (I believe by Secretary Wilson, though I could be mistaken on this point) that it would not be necessary to designate this post for three-star rank. The explanation given to me, as I understood it, was that under present law there are two types of commissions in grades above major general. One of those types was described as strictly ex-officio -- that is, the grade going with the post. The other was described as being of indefinite duration and to last until the officer was either retired or promoted. I was assured that General Bryan's commission was of the latter class and that there would be no necessity for designating the Superintendent's post as a three-star job.

I even called attention to this in an informal memorandum I wrote to you on February 19th.

Frankly, I do not believe that the posts of Superintendent in the service academies should be so designated. While I understand that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy presently carries three-star rank, I am also assured that the post itself is not designated as one requiring that rank. My feeling is that if General Bryan can be assigned to West Point without the designation you request, I have no objection. But I believe that to establish such a precedent for this particular command would be unwise.

I am sending a copy of this memorandum to the Acting Secretary of Defense in order that he may know that my feeling in this matter extends to all service academies comparable to West Point.

cc The Acting Secretary of Defense

May 20, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS:

Re: Interstate Commerce Commission

Senator Daniels stopped by the office to see me today, and he said he is agreeable to either one of the following plans. His first preference is given first.

1. Send Mr. Hutchinson's name up for the Knudson vacancy immediately, and, at the same time, name a Republican for Commissioner Mahaffie's spot, which will become vacant on December 5th when the Commissioner reaches the age of seventy.

2. Fill Commissioner Knudson's vacancy with a Republican, and, at the same time, announce Mr. Hutchinson as going into Commissioner Mahaffie's spot on his retirement.

Senator Daniels would like you to know that he made these points in a visit with the President this morning, and that the President is aware of this situation and Senator Daniels' feelings about it.

Your advice?

Charles F. Willis, Jr.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 12 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

May 20, 1954

Dear Roger:

I am sorry that you are to leave the Presidential staff at the end of this week, but at the same time it is a source of gratification to me that you are to continue as part of the governmental family. The work you are now to undertake for the Foreign Operations Administration in Formosa will provide you with the scope and challenge for which your experience and ability fit you; naturally I am delighted that we are to have you in that important spot.

It is a measure of your great ability that in the sixteen months you have been here you have so managed to arrange your job that -- I am assured -- it will now practically run itself. I am compelled to say -- with considerable sadness -- that I wish I could organise my own in such a manner.

You have my sincere thanks for all you have done for me personally and for the White House personnel. Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in best wishes to you and Mrs. Steffan in your new assignment.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Roger Steffan
The White House
Washington, D. C.

May 19, 1954

[redacted]

Mr. President

Thank you for your kind reference to me at your press conference.

Respy,
Ernest J.

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Here is the proposed exchange of letters following your suggestion of using Mr. Percy of Chicago. He was most cooperative and willing to help.

Your proposed letter has been cleared by Clarence Randall, Jack Martin and Gerry Morgan. Our plan is that Jack will inform Dan about it before its release. Notification will also be given to Charlie Halleck and to one or two people on the Senate side.

Our plan would be to release it as soon as we can conveniently do so ~~tomorrow~~.

Eisenhower Library

Gabriel Hauge

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1954

Dear Mr. Percy:

It is gratifying to have your letter of May fourteenth expressing strong support for the foreign economic policy proposals contained in my Message to the Congress of March thirtieth. In that Message I set forth what I believe to be a minimum essential program for the building of a stronger America as an integral part of a strong and economically vigorous free world. Because I consider the enactment of that program indispensable to the work that this Administration must do in the national interest, I have given much thought to the means by which such enactment can best be assured.

As you know, several recommendations in my Message on foreign economic policy can be carried out without further legislative authority. Among these are clarification of the application of the Buy American legislation, assistance through the International Monetary Fund and the Federal Reserve System to nations which undertake convertibility of their currencies, renegotiation of the organizational provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for submission to the Congress, encouragement to overseas investment through giving full diplomatic support to United States investors abroad and through actions to encourage more extensive travel.

Accomplishing enactment of the heart of the program -- extension of and amendment of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended -- would, I believe, best be served by careful and deliberate action taken on the basis of extensive and unhurried hearings. In this way the wide public support for the program that I know exists and to which you attest will have adequate time and opportunity to express itself. Moreover, those who are opposed would have full opportunity to be heard. It is my hope and expectation that the Committee on Ways and Means, following the pattern of its historic work last year on the tax bill, will initiate consideration of the trade agreements aspect of the program in ample time so that full and adequate hearings may be completed between now and the convening of the Congress next January. Under this procedure the prospect for consideration by the Congress early next year is excellent.

Since the present Act expires on June 12, 1954, a simple one-year extension will, of course, be required for the interim period.

In addition to initiating hearings on the vital subject of extension and amendment of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, there is much else that should be accomplished in this session of the Congress to carry into effect the recommendations of my Message of March thirtieth. The tax incentives for foreign investment provided for in H. R. 8300 will, I am confident, become law shortly. I look forward to enactment in this session of the increase in the tourist allowance from $500 to $1,000 as provided in H. R. 8352, now pending before the House Ways and Means Committee. It is my hope that the Congress will shortly complete action on H. R. 6584, dealing with customs valuation, a bill which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate Committee on Finance. Simplification of commodity definitions and rate structures in the Tariff Act based upon a study by the Tariff Commission, and a better method of classifying articles not enumerated in the tariff schedules should be authorized. Improvement in the statutes governing the administration of customs procedures and changes in the anti-dumping law and procedures to speed up its administration should also, I believe, be provided at this session.

Accomplishment of these things now would represent substantial progress in which we all could take satisfaction. With these first steps behind us, the Congress will be in a position early next year to undertake immediate consideration of the vital part of the program -- the further amendment and extension of the Trade Agreements Extension Act. This overall program will provide the forward motion in our country essential to progress the world over in raising levels of profitable trade and investment. It is my deep conviction that in this direction lies the greater security for America that comes from a stronger free world.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles H. Percy
President
Bell & Howell Company
7100 McCormick Road
Chicago, Illinois

C
O
P
Y

BELL & HOWELL COMPANY
7100 McCormick Road
Chicago 45, U.S.A.

Office of
C. H. PERCY
President

May 14, 1954

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Since the meeting in your office on April 29th with a group of businessmen, for whom I had the honor to act as spokesman, we have found much interest throughout the country in your foreign economic policy proposals that went to the Congress on March 30th. We are persuaded that your sound and moderate program represents an essential step toward the achievement of a higher level of trade and investment. We believe, too, that there exists among all segments of the American people strong support for your proposals. It is, of course, not yet articulate to anywhere near its maximum degree. We are confident, however, that careful consideration and discussion will bring forth expression of that support.

We, as citizens interested in this cause, wish to be of assistance in our own communities in encouraging better understanding of the relationship of your program to the welfare of our people and of our friends throughout the free world. It would be very helpful to obtain your views with respect to the course ahead in translating your recommendations into action.

We want you to know, Mr. President, that we stand ready to sustain your leadership in this vital matter in every way we can.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Charles H. Percy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1954

Mr. President:

This letter implements our recommendation on tung oil, discussed with you yesterday:

1) No emergency quota

2) Immediate Tariff Commission investigation requested by attached letter.

State and Agriculture go along with this.



Dave

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1954

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have been advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that there is reason to believe that tung oil and tung nuts are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or to materially interfere with the price support program for tung nuts and tung oil undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to Section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949, as amended, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic tung nuts and tung oil.

The Secretary of Agriculture points out that the Department of Agriculture has, at present, a mandatory price support program for tung nuts and tung oil. He advises me that prices of tung oil in the United States are below the support price and have been below since November 1, the beginning of the 1953-54 crop year; and that prices of tung oil in countries other than the United States are below domestic prices and imports are arriving in the United States at below the support price level.

The Secretary of Agriculture states that in the absence of import restrictions and in view of the existing supply-demand conditions for tung oil as indicated in his Department's preliminary investigation, it appears practically certain that foreign tung oil will continue to be imported in large quantities, and U. S. prices will continue below support levels. He says that these large imports of tung oil replace U. S. tung oil in domestic uses and force the domestic tung oil under price support and eventual acquisition by the Government. The result, he believes, is that the price support program objectives of enabling producers to market their crops in an orderly manner through regular trade channels, at prices at least equal to the effective support level, will not be achieved; and that unrestricted imports of below-support-price tung oil will render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support operation and reduce substantially the amount of products processed from domestic tung oil.

Accordingly, I direct that the Tariff Commission make an immediate investigation of this matter in accordance with Executive Order No. 7233, dated November 23, 1953, promulgating regulations covering investigations under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The investigation and report of findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission should be completed as promptly as practicable.

The Tariff Commission, in its investigation, shall determine whether tung oil and tung nuts are being or are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support program for tung nuts or tung oil, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic tung nuts or tung oil.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable Edgar B. Brossard
Chairman
United States Tariff Commission
Washington, D. C.

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GH:rc

May 19, 1954.

Dear Colonel Sherman:

Your letter of May twelfth greatly distresses me. I can only say that when I visited Richmond on May ninth it was for the sole purpose of attending the services to be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in commemoration of the 165th Anniversary of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. Even so, I was informed by those in charge that I was not expected to review the battalion; I was merely to receive the salute just before I entered the Church.

I did not know that a detachment of the Old Guard of the City of New York would be present, together with other members of the Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands. Had I any intimation of such attendance I would have insisted on walking around the Command so as to express personal thanks to each Commander.

May I convey to you my appreciation of the personal confidence that you have expressed by your assurance to the members of your Command that my error was due to ignorance, not to intention. Throughout a lifetime in military service, I have never failed to express my thanks to the Commander of the Honor Guard assembled to render me a personal honor; in this case I did so to the Commander of the Blues on the assumption that I would reach every individual in the formation. I will be most grateful to you if you can find some way to express to the members of your battalion my feelings of regret, also my hope that on some future date I may have the opportunity to convey these sentiments in person.

Sincerely,

Lt. Col. Donald P. Sherman,
Commandant, N.Y.S.R.L.,
307 West 9th Street,
New York, New York.

EYES ONLY

May 18, 1954.

Dear Cabot:

Your note of the seventeenth is too cryptic for me. I do not understand what I am supposed to mean if I should use the suggested quote. Moreover, I do not know whether your note was written after or before I published my order of yesterday.

Not only have I endorsed the statement that you propose to make in the event that you should be subpoenaed to appear before the Sub-Committeee; I had the Attorney General begin work on a general statement which, if applied in specific cases, would cover all of my staff as well as practically every individual in the Executive Department.

If you suggest that I do something further, you will have to make your exact meaning a little clearer than it now comes through to me.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
The United States Representative to the
United Nations,
Twb Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

EYES ONLY

5/19/54

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, May 19, 1954



1.	The President	
2.	Robert K. Christenberry	Pres., Hotel Astor, NYC
3.	John F. Fennelly	Partner, Glore Forgan & Co., Chicago
4.	Rowland Hughes	Director, Bureau of the Budget
5.	Frank W. Leahy	Retired Head Football Coash, Univ. of Notre Dame, S.Bend, Ind.
6.	Frank M. Ludwick	Attorney, Wash., DC
7.	Jack E. Manning	Pres., Mountain States Drilling Co., Denver
8.	Raymond Pitcairn	Attorney, Phila., Pa.
9.	David Rockefeller	Sr.V.Pres., Chase Natl. Bank, NYC
10.	Laurance S. Rockefeller	Chmn.Bd., Rockefeller Center, Inc., and Pres., Memorial Hospital, NYC
11.	Winthrop Rockefeller	Chmn.Bd., Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Little Rock, Ark.
12.	Roger W. Rowland	Pres., New Castle Refractories Co., Pa.
13.	William F. Russell	Pres.Emeritus, Teachers College, Columbia Univ., NYC
14.	E. O. Spencer	Pres. & Gen.Mgr., The Walthall Hotel, Jackson, Miss.
15.	Paul Felix Warburg	New York City

COPY OF LONGHAND NOTE

18 May (1954)

Dear Foster:

Thanks for your criticism on the draft of my talk. I shall incorporate your narrative -- somewhat condensed -- as one excample of the kind of truth that all the world must know about us and the Soviets.

DE

(refers to draft of speech for
Columbia Bicentennial, May 31, 1954)

May 17, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL

Attached is a letter to Mrs. Eisenhower from Mr. Wallace Draper, of Ocala, Florida, together with a copy of the President's answer.

Beyond the fact that Mr. Draper was "a good officer at Camp Colt," the President knows nothing -- and of course makes no recommendation whatever. The correspondence is sent to you merely as a matter of information.

Ann Whitman.

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~~Secret~~

May 18, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I agreed with your idea that:

(a) If we are to expand our diplomatic representation in Cambodia and Laos, it should be done as part of a broader program of assistance to those nations -- rendered under conditions which have been generally described both in your public statements and my own.

(b) I think that we should now take all necessary preliminary steps so that in the event we decide to take such expansion we can do it without delay.

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 Sec. 11
Authority State Ltr 5/26/76
By J.W. NLE DATE 1-14-77

~~Secret~~

May 17, 1954.

Dear C.D.:

For a long time I have been acutely conscious of the gap that has existed here ever since you left. Situations seem to arise constantly in which I need the counsel of someone whose job it is -- and who has the ability -- to weigh the probable effects upon our people and the world of incidents, ideas and projects. With no one immediately available to whom to refer questions of this type, I have a distinct sense of uneasiness.

There is no real reason for writing this note -- at least at this particular time -- because the feeling and conviction that I describe are not new. An excuse, however, is found in the fact that only in the last day or so both Arthur Flemming and Foster Dulles have given expression to sentiments somewhat akin to my own. Possibly you better come down soon and put in a day or so acting as a "consultant."

In any event, all the best to you and Mrs. Jackson.

As ever,



Mr. C. D. Jackson,
Time, Inc.,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

May 17, 1954.

Dear Wallace:

Your letter carried me back a third of a century, except that I certainly do not feel as young as I did in the days we served together at Camp Colt.

Of course you understand that I personally take no part in the selection of postmasters. Nevertheless, I am sending your note on to the Post Office Department, with the notation that you were a military associate of mine in the First World War.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Wallace Draper,
1543 East Fifth,
Woodfields,
Ocala, Florida.

[redacted]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14. Message	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) 4/8/82 JLS	5/16/54	A
15. Memorandum (case)	Whitman to Dulles 2/26/76-RWM	5/14/54	A
16. Letter 76-62, #60 (case)	Arthur Flemming to DDE 2/26/76-RWM	5/12/54	A
17. Message 76-62, #61	DDE to Prince Bernhard 6/8/77-ARK	5/13/54	A
18. Memorandum (case)	Whitman to Dulles 2/26/76-RWM	5/13/54	A
19. Message 76-63, #62 (case)	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXEMPTED, MR 76-63 #62 DJH 6/21/82	5/13/54	A
20. Diary Entry	re call from Secy. Wilson re Peress case and Army 4/16/76-RWM	5/11/54	A
21. Message 76-63, #63	DDE to Prince Bernhard 6/8/77-ARK	5/7/54	A
22. Draft of introduction to document to be placed in cornerstone of Gettysburg House (1 pg)		5/4/54	C
23. Letter	DDE to Clifford Roberts (1 pg) #22-23, Open on Re-Rev., RH, 4/18/89	5/3/54	C
24. Message 76-42	DDE to Dulles JWL - 5/12/77	5/1/54	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 7 — Folder: DDE Diary May 1954 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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May 17, 1954.

MEMORANDUM TO

BRYCE HARLOW

I believe that this year D-Day is to have some special observance in Britain and Normandy because it is the tenth anniversary of the landing. I think that Ambassador Lodge is going to represent our government in any such ceremonies, and, as I recall, I have given him a short message of greetings to be used at that time.

It is possible that I should issue some short statement in this country on that day. I think you should consult with Mr. Streibert about the advisability of doing so.

In Mrs. Whitman's office you will find a secret document that has some slight bearing on the case. It involves Marshall Zhukov, who at one time was my close associate in Berlin. This document is not to be removed from my immediate office, but you should read it before conferring with Mr. Streibert because it might be possible that we would see some virtue in issuing the statement, because of the suggested personal angle.

After you have had a chance to confer with Mr. Streiberg, please see me before taking any steps.

D.D.E.

May 17, 1954

Dear Mr. Secretary:

It has long been recognized that to assist the Congress in achieving its legislative purposes every Executive Department or Agency must, upon the request of a Congressional Committee, expeditiously furnish information relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee, with certain historical exceptions -- some of which are pointed out in the attached memorandum from the Attorney General. This Administration has been and will continue to be diligent in following this principle. However, it is essential to the successful working of our system that the persons entrusted with power in any one of the three great branches of Government shall not encroach upon the authority confided to the others. The ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the Executive Branch rests with the President.

Within this Constitutional framework each branch should cooperate fully with each other for the common good. However, throughout our history the President has withheld information whenever he found that what was sought was confidential or its disclosure would be incompatible with the public interest or jeopardize the safety of the Nation.

Because it is essential to efficient and effective administration that employees of the Executive Branch be in a position to be completely candid in advising with each other on official matters, and because it is not in the public interest that any of their conversations or communications, or any documents or reproductions, concerning such advice be disclosed, you will instruct employees of your Department that in all of their appearances before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Operations regarding the inquiry now before it, they are not to testify to any such conversations or communications or to produce any such documents or reproductions. This principle must be maintained regardless of who would be benefited by such disclosures.

I direct this action so as to maintain the proper separation of powers between the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government in accordance with my responsibilities and duties under the Constitution. This separation is vital to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power by any branch of the Government.

By this action I am not in any way restricting the testimony of such witnesses as to what occurred regarding any matters where the communication was directly between any of the principals in the controversy within the Executive Branch on the one hand and a member of the Subcommittee or its staff on the other.

Sincerely,

The Honorable
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

(By Hand)

May 17, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a message received by the President from the Prime Minister.

In an accompanying note, the British Ambassador says, "I assume that the reference to the confidential nature of the proceedings of the Washington Press Club is a joke!"

Ann C. Whitman

16th May 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

Following is text of message:-

My dear Friend,

So many thanks for your telegram of May 15. Of course I should like to bring Anthony with me. I agree that social affairs should be eliminated though probably I should be urged as on all previous occasions to lunch with the Washington Press Club where the proceedings have always been confidential.

I did not think any announcement was urgent. We might discuss this at the end of May when perhaps Geneva will be over.

Kindest regards,

Yours always,

Winston

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3.5(b)
NR 81-246 #1
By DTH Date 3/16/82

May 14, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

I have added some things to the text we agreed upon. If you think this is okay, please send it off. If you want to make any suggestions, you can get me on the phone.



D.D.E.

May 14, 1954.

Message to be sent to the Prime Minister

"Dear Winston:

Friday, June 18th, suits me very well. It will give us a good weekend for talks. I hope very much you are counting on bringing Anthony with you so that he may talk with Foster. The two of them could help us keep our talks related to the many delicate aspects of the world situation. Moreover their presence should be helpful to them in implementing any ideas we might agree upon.

My thought is that we should see that social affairs are kept at a minimum or totally eliminated, so that we could have the maximum time for leisurely discussions. Do you agree with this or would you like to make some different suggestion?

The matter of announcements, so far as I am concerned, can be determined by Foster and Anthony, but if you have any particular thought on this point, I will be glad to have it.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike."

May 14, 1954.

Memorandum for (in turn).

The Secretary of State
The Director of the Foreign Operations Administration
General Robert Cutler

I find much of value in the attached memorandum. While none of it is necessarily new to students of Asia, yet I think it does summarize pretty well many of the important considerations that affect our problem of helping to defend that area. Moreover, since the memorandum was written in 1952, it is probably worth while to read a paper like this just to see how the situation has changed in the meantime.

While I do not by any means suggest that you take your personal time to study the document, I think it could well be read by your appropriate staff sections.

When it has served its purpose, will you please return to my office?

D.D.E.

Document prepared by General Ed Clark on United States Pacific policy. First given to the President September 5, 1952 (original draft not found by acw in check 5/14/54).

May 14, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President requests your opinion on the enclosed letter from Mr. Arthur Flemming.

Ann C. Whitman

PERSONAL -- ~~TOP SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

May 12, 1954

Personal and ~~Confidential~~

Dear Mr. President:

I know that the past few weeks have been very difficult ones for you. Your patience, the farsighted character of your leadership, and your insistence on adherence to certain basic principles in the conduct of our relations with other nations is something that I will never forget. As a result of recent discussions, certain points stand out in my mind. I am submitting my observations to you and you alone. I am not even having a copy made of this communication.

1. We must utilize all of our resources to bring about a regional grouping of nations dedicated to the task of bringing the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia to a halt.

I agree wholeheartedly with your convictions that we cannot take unilateral action, and that we must not even give the appearance of associating ourselves with other nations in order to protect colonialism and to stand in the way of movements for independence.

Would it be desirable for you at some point to make a public statement that would set forth the specific objectives we have in mind in promoting such a regional association, which would state that we were calling a conference designed to establish such an association and which would name the nations we were inviting to participate in such a meeting?

Such a statement might give public opinion a chance to rally behind the proposal and this, in turn, might offset the timid approach that the leaders of some nations have taken to this problem.

2. We must take steps designed to lift the fog of fear that seems to have settled down on people in all parts of the world.

I don't like to see us postpone to June 3rd a further consideration of the idea of proposing a moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons. Personally I am willing to accept your judgment that it is a calculated risk we can afford to take. After all, the initial proposal would have to be in general terms. If the proposal is accepted, the precise terms would have to be negotiated. If during these negotiations our intelligence sources indicated that we were taking too great a risk, we would still have time to introduce safeguards.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-62, #60
By AK NLE DATE 6/8/77

I have the feeling that if we delay four or five weeks, we might be missing a tremendous opportunity from the standpoint of timing. It seems to be that this proposal would represent the exercise of spiritual leadership for which the world is hungry.

3. During these very critical days we need someone to devote all of his time to thinking about the matters which C. D. Jackson thought about when he was with us.

Isn't the situation sufficiently critical to draft C. D. for two or three months of service until we find a replacement?

I know that you pray for Divine strength and guidance. I just want you to know that each day I pray that it may be given to you and that those of us who are associated with you may be of some help by being enabled to think clearly and without confusion.

You know that I want to help in any way I can. I can't begin to tell you what an inspiration it is to me to see how you and Secretary Dulles face these problems.

Respectfully submitted,



/s/ Arthur S. Flemming
Director

COPY

May 13, 1954

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Thank you very much for your letter on the Colorado River project. I shall have it studied within the interested Executive Departments. I shall also provide a copy to one or two of the individuals in Congress who are concerned in this matter.

Such projects as this one are, of course, always examined exhaustively before any recommendation is made. However, this study continues right up to the moment of execution so that the best use of our water resources may be assured, as far as human ability can determine.

As for the possibility that the Echo Park Dam would destroy the Dinosaur National Monument, I am assured by many competent people that this is not the case. They argue the contrary -- that the result of executing this project will be to make accessible areas which are practically never visited by citizens of our country. However, the other part of your argument that an alternate site might better be substituted for the Echo Park Dam will, of course, be earnestly examined by responsible authorities.

With my thanks for the trouble you have taken to give me your views,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles M. Wilkins
Chairman
Colorado Citizens' Committee
1355 Bannock Street
Denver 4, Colorado

cc: Gov. Adams
Dir. Hughes
Secy. McKay
Sen. Watkins

May 13, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. W. K. SCOTT

Please send the following message to Prince Bernhard, classified "Confidential."

"I have contacted the leaders of the House of Representatives and am advised that the Legislative program is at such a critical point in the Congress that it would be extremely detrimental to its successful enactment to have any appropriate members of the Congress leave the country to participate in conference you are calling. In view of these circumstances, I do not feel justified in pursuing the matter further because I have nothing constructive to contribute. I am sure you will understand the situation.

"With warm regard,

Dwight D. Eisenhower."

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #61
By JW. Date 6-8-77

May 13, 1954

Dear Al:

A series of things, both personal and official, have come up that make it practically impossible for me to hold on to the June 13th date for coming to Trinity. I believe that it would be best to postpone such a visit to another time.

In the first place, I had forgotten, when I talked to you, that I had already promised Mamie to save our June week ends to the greatest possible extent so that we might have some opportunity to go up to the farm to consult with the builder as to details which will then be waiting for decision. Because so many of my week ends have been otherwise occupied, I have been quite unable to help her as much in this regard as I should have.

The second reason involves a series of inescapable conferences on numerous problems with quite an assortment of different individuals. Such of these as require the setting aside of two or three hours can scarcely be crowded into the normal weekday schedule. I am therefore compelled to take some of them up on week ends. The prospect is that during the remainder of May and throughout June, there will be an unusually large number of this type of conference. They will have to be conducted either in the White House or at Camp David in Maryland (which, as you know, is not far from the farm).

Naturally, I could arbitrarily hold out the five hour period that would be necessary to cover the complete Trinity visit; however, to do so would mean that I would come up there as a rather weary individual.

At the moment it looks as though a date sometime between October 15th and November 15th would be much better. Would that have any appeal for you?

Sincerely,

Dr. Albert C. Jacobs
President, Trinity College
Hartford, Connecticut

May 13, 1954.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

You will kindly instruct all employees of your Department that in all their appearances before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations they are not to testify to any conversations or communications, or produce any documents or reproductions purporting to set forth such matters, where they concern official transactions between an employee of the Department of Defense and any person either within that Department or any other part of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Such communications are confidential and their disclosure would be contrary to the public interest. This confidence must be maintained within the Executive Branch for the proper conduct of the business of the Government. It is essential to efficient and effective administration that all employees of the Executive Branch be in a position to be completely candid in advising with each other.

I direct this action so as to maintain the proper separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of the Government in accordance with my responsibilities and duties under the Constitution. This separation is vital to preclude the exercise of disproportionate power by any branch of the Government. This directive will be the authority for yourself and any such employees to refuse to give such testimony.

By this action I am not restricting the testimony of witnesses as to what occurred regarding any matters where the communication was directly between any of the principals in the controversy within the Executive Branch on the one hand and a member of the Subcommittee or its staff on the other.

Sincerely,

The Honorable
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D.C.

May 13, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is copy of a message the President just received from Sir Winston.

Ann Whitman

~~SECRET~~
UNCLASSIFIED WHEN
ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

TOP SECRET

Copy of message from the Prime Minister to the President,
received May 13, 1954

My dear Friend,

How would Friday June 18 suit you or will you be going away for the week-end? I could stay four or five days at your convenience at the Embassy. I am most anxious to survey with you the whole question of sharing information about the bomb, etc. It will be most valuable to learn your evaluation of the latest series of tests. I should also welcome a talk with you about the Indo-China imbroglio. If you preferred weekdays I could start Sunday June 20.

Kindest regards,

WINSTON

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by USK

TOP SECRET

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1954

Passport was renewed today and should be in the hands of Dean Hacker in the next two or three days.

Max Rabb

(Max told me that Dean Hacker had belonged, in the 30s, to 3 organizations -- much, much later these organizations have become suspect. One of them is the Consumers' Union!)

DE

[redacted]

May 11, 1954.

[redacted]

Secretary Wilson called me to ask me about a report that the Mundt Investigating Committee had requested the Army to provide to the Committee the names of all military personnel who had any connection with the so-called Peress case. Later questioning developed that he was not certain whether Senator McCarthy had asked for this information or whether the Committee as a whole had done so.

The purpose of Mr. Wilson's call was to seek my advice as to the wisdom of giving this kind of information to the Committee. It appears that Secretary Stevens had already tentatively agreed to provide the information, but that General Ridgway violently objected on the ground that to give away this kind of information and to establish a practice of subjecting officers to cross-examination and virtual persecution by Congressional Committees would practically destroy discipline in the Army.

I disagree with this rather extreme view taken by General Ridgway and I feel that this particular case has to be handled strictly on its merits. Of these I know nothing. I have not followed the hearings either in the press or by television or radio; I have no knowledge whatsoever of the connection between the so-called Peress case and the charges that have been apparently flung back and forth between McCarthy and the Army.

My own belief is that the Army would be well advised to provide every possible bit of informtion in this case where the security of the country and efficient administration will permit. They must not be in the position of appearing to "covef up."

Two or three days after Secretary Stevens had the famous "secret" meeting with the Republican members of this Committee, he came to my office. On that occasion I gave him one piece of advice, which to my mind is still sound. I told him, " Admit that the handling of the Peress case was bungled in the Army. Tell the entire truth in connection with the affair and hold back no information unless the security of the country might be involved in some way. Along with these two things stand upon your rights; demand the treatment that should be accorded to an American in a responsible position, and if you are not accorded this kind of courtesy and respectful treatment, do not attend the hearings until you are guaranteed this kind of treatment.."

May 11, 1954.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received your letter of May 4, 1954, advising of a planned change in the composition of the fiscal year 1955 Naval Shipbuilding Program. The substitution of an additional nuclear submarine in place of a conventional submarine in the program meets with my approval.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

COPY OF LONGHAND NOTE

May 11, 1954.

Governor Adams:

Where do we stand on our "dramatic" plan to get 50 billion dollars worth of self-liquidating highways under construction?

DE

LONGHAND NOTE FOR DR. HAUGE

May 11, 1954.

Dr. Hauge:

Please follow up on the "anthracite" delegation. I'm interested to see what can be done. Keep me informed!

DE.

May 11, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Herewith a paragraph from the paper about which I spoke to you yesterday. It is taken from a written statement which I made public on 3 March 1954.

D. D. E.

"Except where the interests of the nation demand otherwise, every governmental employee in the Executive Branch, whether civilian or in the armed forces, is expected to respond cheerfully and completely to the requests of the Congress and its several committees. In doing so it is, of course, assumed that they will be accorded the same respect and courtesy that I require that they show to the members of the legislative body. Officials in the Executive Branch of the government will have my unqualified support in insisting that employees in the Executive Branch who appear before any type of Executive or Congressional investigative body be treated fairly."

Copy of letter from the Governor General of Canada, received 5/10/54.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE - OTTAWA
6th May, 1955

My dear Mr. President,

My visit to Washington was a memorable experience, and I want you to know how moved I was by the welcome I received. From the moment of my arrival until I left the airport yesterday afternoon, the kindness and warm-heartedness which everyone showed me were quite overwhelming, and not even Monday's storm could affect the spirit of hospitality which prevailed and was reflected in the perfect arrangements which covered the whole two days.

Above all, I am grateful for the personal welcome I had from you and Mrs. Eisenhower, to whom I have just written a special note of thanks. To be your guest at the White House was a very great privil ege indeed.

Again with my warmest thanks and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Vincent Massey

The President of the United States
of America,
The White House,
Washington, D C.
U.S.A.

May 10, 1954.

EYES ONLY

Dear Cabot:

Thank you for your May seventh letter. The position you propose to take is exactly correct. I would be astonished if any of my personal advisers would undertake to give testimony on intimate staff counsel and advice. The result would be to eliminate all such officers and offices from the Presidential staff. In turn this would mean paralysis.

I do not know what answers you have received from Herb Brownell, but I am sure he would agree with this view.

As ever,

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge,
The Representative of the United States
of America to the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

May 10, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Golden:

Thank you for your note of the seventh. I assure you that your ideas when brought to my attention are never regarded lightly. However, I must tell you that the problem to which you address yourself in your May seventh note is not susceptible of any easy or simple answer. The complications of internal and international politics sometimes get beyond the capacity of any one individual -- even one so brilliant as our friend in Britain.

Someday, perhaps, we may have an opportunity to talk about such matters more freely.

With renewed appreciation of your helpful courtesy,

Sincerely,

Mr. John Golden,
Saint James Theatre,
246 West 44th Street,
New York 36, New York.

Personal and Confidential

5/3/54

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Monday, May 10, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Tom Armstrong	King Ranch, Kingsville, Tex.
3.	Thomas M. Belshe (Col.)	Retired Army Officer, Wash, DC
4.	Ralph H. Cake	Pres., Equitable Savings & Loan Assn., Oreg.
5.	Paul T. Carroll (B.Gen.)	Staff Secretary, The White House
6.	A. L. Cole	General Business Manager, Reader's Digest
7.	Nathan Cummings	Chmn. Bd., Consolidated Grocers Corp., Chgo.
8.	Carl M. Fishel	Pres., Trifari, Krufsman, & Fishel, Inc., NY
9.	John A. Krout (Dr.)	Provost of Columbia Univ., NY
10.	John R. McCrary, Jr.	Radio Commentator, NY
11.	Paul A. McNally (Father)	Dean of Medical School, Georgetown Univ., DC
12.	John M. Olin	Pres., Olin Industries, Inc., E. Alton, Ill.
13.	Spencer T. Olin	V. Pres., Olin Industries, Inc., E. Alton, Ill.
14.	John D. Rockefeller III	Chmn. Bd., Rockefeller Foundation, NY
15.	Nelson A. Rockefeller	Under Secy. of Health, Education & Welfare
16.	John A. Roosevelt	Pres., "4711" Limited; & Pres., Lee Limited, NY
17.	Albert C. Wedemeyer (Gen.)	V. Pres. & Dir., Avco Mfg. Corp., NY
18.	Paul S. Willis	Pres., Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., NY

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

May 7, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. W. K. SCOTT, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Please send the following message to Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands. Classify "[redacted]"

"Sorry for delay in answering your letter. State Department believes it inadvisable to include Dr. Conant and Mr. Hughes in discussion as they feel it impossible for them to attend in quote private unquote capacity and believe that anything they might say would be interpreted as an official statement of our government. Stop. I concur in your suggestion that political and labor representatives be included and tentatively offer the following as possibilities. For labor I would suggest David J. McDonald, President of the United Steel Workers, and a member of the American Federation of Labor to be designated by George Meany. For political leaders I would suggest that at least two members of Congress be invited, and would suggest a Republican and a Democrat from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. If you wish, I will be glad to put out feelers in both directions, with the official invitations to be extended by you later. Please let me know what we should do about all this.

"With warm regard, As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower"

Thanks.

Ann C. Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #63
By J.G. Date 6-8-77

May 7, 1954.

Dear Dr. Hannah:

As you know, I attach great importance to the maintenance of strong, mutually beneficial relationships between Canada and the United States.

This will confirm my request made in our recent conversation that, as Chairman of the U.S. Section, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada--U.S., I would like to have you report to me in person at least every three months or more often if you consider it necessary.

Sincerely,



The Honorable John A. Hannah,
Assistant Secretary of Defense,
Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.

(drafted by Secy. Wilson)

[redacted]

WASHINGTON

President thought U.S. reply to Eden's proposal should make clear:

1. 5 Power Staff Agency, alone or with other nations, is not to the U.S. a satisfactory substitute for a broad political coalition of South East Asian countries in a cooperative defense effort.

2. 5 Power staff agency examination is acceptable to see how these nations can give military aid to the Southeast Asian countries in their cooperative defense effort.

over

3. The US will not agree to a "white man's part" to determine the problems of the Southeast Asian nations.

May 6, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Chuck:

I have delayed much too long in acknowledging your letter of April fourth, in which you enclosed the 1953 Annual Report of the Public Service Company of Colorado. Thank you for sending it to me. As I think you know, I am always particularly interested in any Colorado activities, and I am delighted to note that this report reflects so favorably your progress in this last year.

You will see Min by the time you get this letter. We shall miss her, but she is anxious to get back home.

Mamie joins me in all the best to you and Lois.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Newton
755 Lafayette Street
Denver, Colorado

May 6, 1954

Dear Foster:

Herewith a suggestion that is worth study. While, in effect, the author proposes that I repeat the effort of April 16, 1953, yet it is clear that the situation of today could stand some kind of repetition along the lines suggested. Moreover, included in the memorandum are one or two suggestions that are rather novel -- we can never be sure that they would not work.

When you get a chance, let's talk about this.

As ever,



The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

(Murray Marder, Author)

I have become convinced that the time has come for the President to grab the initiative from the Communists by making a dramatic TV-Radio appeal to the world for the Geneva Conference to be converted into (or for a new conference to be convened immediately) into a really grand effort to achieve whole peace for the whole world instead of simply trying to obtain just a little piece of peace in Indo-China.

Such an address might well revive Western confidence in our leadership, regain Western support for our policies and force the Communists to make some very substantial concessions. What I have in mind (very roughly) is that the President might incorporate in such an address something like the following:

1. Reference to the intolerable horrors of modern war and to our abhorrence to it.

2. An inspirational picture of the grand prospect for a far better life for everyone -- Communist and Democrat alike -- if the scientists of the world could go to work for peace, if the millions of men now under arms could go back into production, and if the war industries could begin to produce goods for consumption instead of for destruction. Plenty for all would be an immediate prospect if the Communists would only join in a sincere crusade for real peace.

3. Announce that our government is ready to make a commitment that if the Communists will only reverse their aggressive policies, we will be ready and willing and eager to open up the channels of world trade -- including trade with Russia and China -- to increase foreign private and government investment in the less well developed areas so as to increase the volume of goods available for consumption and to make substantial grants of funds to help spark what could be the greatest period of worldwide growth of progress and prosperity ever experienced.

4. A statement as precise as possible of what our terms for peace really are. The assertion that they are not intolerable to the Communists if they really are as peace-loving as they say they are and a ringing demand that the Communists agree to:

Withdrawal of Russian armies from the Eastern European satellites, which would of course permit the withdrawal of our forces from Western Europe and a joint guarantee that the countries of Eastern Europe would be converted into a wide unarmed barrier between the East and the West.

An agreement on the part of the Communists to permit free elections in Indo-China and Korea so that Chinese and U.N. forces could be withdrawn from the whole area and with

the whole process supervised and policed by a commission chosen from obvious neutrals such as Switzerland, Sweden, India, Brazil, etc., and

An agreement by all the major nations of the world to reduce military forces of all descriptions -- the new as well as the old weapons -- with the process policed and supervised by a commission from the neutral nations.

5. A warning that the only alternative to Communist agreement to the whole program is for the Western world to expand its defenses to a point where we will be impregnable.

Such an address would be right with our traditional championship of peace, it would help to put the Communists on the defensive, it would provide them for the first time with a specific list of our terms for peace, and it would let the whole world know by the Communists reaction to it what the score really is. Besides, it might force the Communists to agree -- especially since the area behind the Iron Curtain is faced with some very real political, economic, and social difficulties.

May 6, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Heeney:

Herewith the Fremantle Diary. I find it perfectly fascinating, and I think that you and your husband will like it. I hope so.

Your party the other evening was delightful -- both Mrs. Eisenhower and I had a wonderful time.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. A. D. Heeney,
Embassy of Canada,
2825 Rock Creek Drive, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

May 6, 1954

Dear Mr. McCormick:

I was greatly interested in your letter of April thirtieth. It brought back many memories of stories I heard from my father and mother. Thank you for writing.

The last part of your letter contained an especially intriguing thought. You said, "Please, Ike, the have nots are ten to one. Yes, maybe one hundred to one in comparison with the haves. Please, Dwight, don't go back on us, the lowly and the forgotten." You obviously have in mind only material wealth when you say "have nots." Such an index means little to me. In fact, I venture the opinion that, because of your rich background of frontier experience, ninety-nine out of every hundred individuals of your age in the United States would be glad to exchange memories -- and fortunes -- with you.

With the hope that your health improves rapidly, and with warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Elmer S. McCormick
3935 Murdock Avenue
Bronx 66, New York

PERSONAL

May 6, 1954.

Dear David:

Herewith the book of which I spoke to you, entitled "The Secret Formulas and Techniques of the Masters." Keep it as long as you want, although eventually I should like to have it back merely because I am intrigued by certain parts of it.

Thank you once again for your helpfulness in furnishing pictures for my office.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. David Finley,
National Gallery of Art,
Washington, D.C.

Copy of message from General de Castries to the President, 5/6/54

I have been deeply moved by the expression of admiration, of gratitude and of confidence that President Eisenhower was kind enough to send me on behalf of the American people. The free world may be assured that the defenders of Dien Bien Phu, whatever their origin, conscious of the importance of the fight they are waging, are determined to do everything in their power to continue to deserve this confidence and to fulfill right to the end the mission that has been entrusted to them.



This memo was discussed with Wm Reed — but not sent as letter — on his request — I told him on 18 May I'd make one statement per year

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1954

Dear Dan:

In my message to Congress of March thirtieth concerning the foreign economic policy of the United States I set forth what I believe to be a minimum essential program for the building of a stronger America as an integral part of a strong and economically vigorous free world. Because I consider the enactment of that program indispensable to the work that this Administration must do in the national interest, I have given much thought to the means by which such enactment can best be assured. I have reached certain conclusions which I now pass on as suggestions to you:

1. Accomplishing enactment of the heart of the program -- amendment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act -- would, I believe, best be served by careful and deliberate action taken on the basis of extensive and unhurried hearings. In this way the wide public support for the program that I know exists will have adequate time and opportunity to express itself. Hence it is my suggestion -- which I earnestly hope you will adopt -- that the Committee on Ways and Means follow the pattern of its historic work last year on the tax bill by initiating hearings on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements aspect of the program as soon as possible so that full and adequate hearings can be completed between now and the reconvening of Congress next January. Under this procedure the Committee would be prepared in January to immediately begin the consideration of the legislation in executive session with a view to reporting it early in the year. A simple one-year extension of the present Act would, of course, be required for the interim period.

2. In addition to the initiation of hearings on the vital subject of extension and amendment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, there is much else that should be accomplished

in this session of Congress to carry into effect the recommendations of my message on foreign economic policy. The tax incentives for foreign investment provided for in H. R. 8300 will, I am confident, become law shortly. I look forward to the enactment at this session of Congress of the increase in the tourist allowance from $500 to $1,000 that is provided for in H. R. 8352 now pending before your Committee. It is my hope and expectation that Congress will shortly complete action on H. R. 6584 dealing with customs valuation. A study by the Tariff Commission looking to the simplification of commodity schedules and classifications under our customs laws ought, I believe, also to be authorized at this session. Action to clarify the application of our Buy-American legislation can be carried out administratively.

Accomplishment of these things now would represent substantial progress in which we all could take satisfaction. With these first steps behind us we will be able early next year to devote our full efforts to the vital part of the program, the further amendment and extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. This overall program will provide the forward motion in our country essential to progress the world over in raising levels of profitable trade and investment. It is my deep conviction that in this direction lies the greater security for America that comes from a stronger free world.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Daniel A. Reed
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 6, 1954.

Dear Bob:

Your understanding with the "Royal and Ancient" is perfect. I am more than content -- and I hope you did not think me captious in the suggestion I made to you.

My visits to conventions meeting in Washington are usually of a very brief and informal character. It is only faintly possible that I shall get to meet your cousin, but I most certainly should like to do so.

My love to Mary, and, of course, all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Augusta Library

Mr. Robert T. Jones, Jr.,
1425 C. and S. Bank Building,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

May 6, 1954.

Dear Harry:

As I have stated time and again, most recently yesterday in my press conference, I agree completely with your hope that the McCarthy-Army hearings be brought speedily and effectively to an end. The Senate has sought means to bring this about; so far, unhappily, they have been unsuccessful.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Harry A. Bullis,
General Mills, Inc.,
400 Second Avenue South,
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

May 6, 1954.

Dear Charlie:

You are wonderful! I hope that you get the first passage from Gary to Halifax -- year unknown.

With my grateful thanks and warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Charles Halleck,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 7, 1954

Murray Snyder, Assistant Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

The following message from the President to President Rene Coty of France was delivered today by C. Douglas Dillon the American Ambassador:

"My dear President Coty:

The entire free world has been inspired by the heroism and stamina displayed by the gallant garrison at Dien Bien Phu. Their devotion and the quality of their resistance have been so great that that battle will forever stand as a symbol of the free world's determination to resist dictatorial aggression and to sustain its right of self-determination and its dedication to the dignity of the human being. France has in the past suffered temporary defeats, but always she has triumphed in the end to continue as one of the world's leaders in all things that tend to bring greater richness to the lives of men. Those who fought and died and suffered at Dien Bien Phu should know that no sacrifice of theirs has been in vain; that the free world will remain faithful to the causes for which they have so nobly fought.

With expressions of my personal regard,

/s/ DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER"

# # # # #

5/6/54

My dear President Coty:

The entire free world has been inspired by the heroism and stamina displayed by the gallant garrison at Dien Bien Phu. Their devotion and the quality of their resistance have been so great that that battle will forever stand as a symbol of the free world's determination to resist dictatorial aggression and to sustain its right of self-determination and its dedication to the dignity of the human being. France has in the past suffered temporary defeats, but always she has triumphed in the end to continue as one of the world's leaders in all things that tend to bring greater richness to the lives of men. Those who fought and died and suffered at Dien Bien Phu should know that no sacrifice of theirs has been in vain; that the free world will remain faithful to the causes for which they have so nobly fought.

With expressions of my personal regard,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Orig + 2 copies to Lt. Carroll - 5/6/54

May 4, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is correspondence with Dr. Meleney of Columbia University.

Someday let's talk about this.

D.D.E.

May 4, 1954.

Dear Mr. Helm:

Because I have not the privilege of numbering you among my acquaintances, I am hesitant to communicate directly with you. But the importance of one of our current problems and your unusual fitness, as reported by my friends, for a task that I have in mind in connection with that problem induced me to ignore my natural reluctance to write you this note.

An organization in which I am most deeply interested is the United Defense Fund. Basically its purpose is to do, through private initiative, those things for the men in our armed services which will keep them consciously and intimately bound in thought and sentiment to America. Over a period of years I have had first hand opportunity to witness the extraordinary value of the work done by the United Defense Fund.

My friend, General Omar Bradley, has accepted the National Chairmanship for the forthcoming campaign. He and Jimmy Doolittle have told me that in their opinion you would be an ideal chairman for the New York City drive. I hope most strongly that you will find it possible to accept and to join with us in furthering this important work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Harold Helm,
Chemical Bank and Trust Company,
165 Broadway,
New York, New York.

cc: John J. McCloy
Gen. James Doolittle

May 4, (4. President read entire speech. Asked that this excerpt be made. acw

Excerpt from The New York Times, Sunday, October 10, 1948

"From Churchill's Speech Warning U.S. Not to Destroy Its Atom Bomb Stocks."

"I will not encourage you with false hopes of a friendly settlement with Soviet Russia. It may be that some formula will be found or some artificial compromise effected which will be hailed as a solution and deliverance.

"But the fundamental danger and antagonisms will remain. The fourteen men in the Kremlin . . . . . dread the friendship of the free civilized world almost as much as they would its hostility."

May 3, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

I have signed a reply to Allan Kline's letter on the proposal for butter disposal. I understand that you approved the language of my reply.

I must point out to you that Allen Kline voices the same doubt and criticism with respect to the suggestion that I communicated to you when you talked to me a few days ago. I simply do not see how we can put this cheap butter on the American market below the level at which we say we are supporting it. I think we would be definitely embarking upon a "Brannan Plan."

I shall want to talk to both you and Mr. Francis about this one of these days.

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

(May 4, 1954)

Draft of introduction to document to be placed in cornerstone of Gettysburg House.

This paper -- of which one copy only is to be made -- has a special, even though inconsequential, purpose. It is to be placed, along with other items, of interest principally to the family, in the cornerstone of the house Mamie and I are now rebuilding on our farm near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The idea of providing such a cornerstone was developed in a conversation between Charles Tompkins (the builder) and me as we rode from the farm to the city of Washington on May 2, 1954. There was no agreed upon subject to be described or expounded in this paper. Rather the idea (Charlie's) was that it should be titled, "Random Thoughts of a President on a Day of 1954."

In order that no inhibitions may loom up in my mind to mar the freedom of this recording, I make two assumptions:

(a). That no one -- aside from my secretary, Mrs. Ann Whitman -- will see this document before it is enclosed in its temporary tomb, and

(b). That the copper box in the cornerstone shall not be disturbed for at least 60-75 years. (This I shall try to assure in appropriate provisions in my will.)

Personal

May 3, 1954.

Dear Mr. Slocum:

Your letter gives me an opportunity to extend my warm congratulations to you in your two new assignments.

I am glad your mail has indicated approval of the speech on the twenty-second. Personally I was rather astonished at the criticisms that were reported to me from some of the publishers themselves. If I had not truly believed that the publishing of a newspaper is as much a public service as it is a commercial venture, I would not have spoken as I did.

I am most appreciative of your suggestion that I get in touch with you at any time when the American Newspaper Publishers Association can be helpful.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



(Sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. Richard W. Slocum,
Executive Vice President,
The Evening Bulletin,
Philadelphia 5,
Pennsylvania.

Personal

May 3, 1954.

Dear Mr. Knudsen:

I am delighted to know that you approve of the substitution of the word "Understanding" for "Education" on the Coat-of-Arms.

Both my SHAPE and SHAEF Headquarters were essentially military in character. Consequently, if you think well of the idea to include the SHAPE insignia in one corner of the shield, I would suggest that the five stars be removed as a major part of the design -- since all they do is to indicate the rank I attained in the Army -- and to put a very small five-star insignia on both the SHAPE and SHAEF corners of the shield.

If this does not seem logical to the artist, then I would suggest that you leave it as it is because I suppose from a heraldic standpoint it would be considered important to show my military rank. My own feeling is that it is entirely proper to include a five-star insignia on each of the military sections of the shield.

The design is being returned to you under separate cover.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Th. R. Knudsen,
P. O. Box 2335,
Terminal Annex,
Los Angeles 54, California.

May 3, 1954.

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your letters of the thirtieth. I think that, as usual, your reaction is the right one and that we might be open to a charge of "condescension" if we went ahead with the stag dinner on the basis I proposed. Perhaps next fall I shall be able to find some way to avoid such a pitfall.

Tom Stephens will get in touch with you regarding your proposed committee.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Paul Hoffman,
1500 El Mirador Drive,
Pasadena 3,
California.

May 3, 1954.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your prompt response to my idea about stag dinners. However, after talking the matter over with various members of my staff and after receiving Paul Hoffman's reaction to the proposal, I think I shall defer the whole matter until next fall. Paul's feeling is that there might be some hazard in holding a dinner for "little" people -- and I must say I agree with him. Perhaps next year we might try a dinner to combine various segments of industry, -- the head of a company, some of the department heads, and some of the workmen.

At any rate, for the time being I am tabling the proposition. Again, my gratitude for your enthusiastic and cooperative reply.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Paul H. Helms,
8800 Venice Boulevard,
Los Angeles, California.

Personal and Confidential

May 3, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The President requests prompt answers to the questions he has written on the attached.

Eisenhower Library

Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President

May 3, 1954.

Dear Cliff:

When you came into my room last night I knew there was something on my mind concerning which I wanted to talk to you. My memory failed me.

In any event, I wanted to ask you the name of the new grass that you and Ed have found so well suited to your needs in Augusta. I am not certain whether this grass would do well on my Gettysburgh farm, but I think I would like to try it out on the lawn -- and possibly even build a little bit of a putting green. If there are any special instructions or directions that came along with the name of the grass -- such as a place to buy it and so on -- will you please let me have them.

This morning when you dropped into my office, I was delighted to have a chance to introduce Bob Anderson to you. You have undoubtedly often heard me speak of him; my admiration for him is unbounded.

With all the best,

As ever,

The DWIGHT D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York,
New York.

May 1, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received today from a competent reporter, whose judgment I trust. Would you please ask someone in your Department to give me the Department's reaction to the points he raises?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

May 1, 1954.

Dear Bill:

The attached would indicate that one important member of the New York Times staff agrees with me completely.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. William E. Robinson,
Steve Hannagan Associates,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

. Clipping from NY Times of May 1st regarding speech of Turner Catledge uging clarity in writing.

May 1, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. K. SCOTT

Will you please see that the following message from the President is sent to the Secretary immediately? Please classify ~~Top Secret~~.

"My Friday evening paper indicates that great distortion occurred in the reporting in Geneva of a statement I made at Thursday's press conference.

"I was emphasizing the complexities and difficulties of your task at Geneva. In doing so, I pointed out that you had to steer a course between the unattainable and the unacceptable. The former I defined as a general Asian peace in which the free world could have real confidence. This I said was too much to hope for at present. The unacceptable I did not attempt to define because in it could be described an almost infinite number of hypothetical arrangements. Consequently I said that if any arrangement whatsoever was made at Geneva, it could scarcely be viewed as more than a modus vivendi or something of that sort. I then stated that because of the delicacy and difficulties of your task, I would not comment further on the Geneva Conference and its aims or on this government's suggestions and proposals. However, another question did allow me to state that any division or partition of Indo-China was not, repeat not, included in what I considered acceptable.

"The New York Times reported this part of my press conference accurately, so I am at a loss to understand why it should have been so completely twisted in the reports sent to Geneva.

"I am sure that you and this Administration are correct in the approach we have taken to the Indo-China problem. I have heard that New Zealand, Thailand and the Philippines agree with us. They are more realistic and possibly more courageous than those who are apparently willing to accept any arrangement that allows them by sufferance and for such time as may be permitted by the Chinese Reds to save a bit of face and possibly a couple of miserable trading posts in the Far East.

"With warm regard to you and all members of your party, As ever, D.D.E."

Thanks.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 Sect. II
NLE
Authority 76-42 No. 19
By E. W. NLE Date 5-13-77

Ann Whitman.

Phone Calls - June-Dec. 1954 (1)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Telephone call, DDE to Dulles~~ 9/2/76-RWM		~~12/29/54~~	~~A~~
2. Telephone call, Milton E. to DDE (1 pg)		12/1/54	C
3. Telephone call, Dulles to DDE (1 pg)		11/23/54	C
~~4. Phone call, T. Coleman Andrews to DDE (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev., RL, 4/18/84		~~11/20/54~~	~~C~~
~~5. Phone call, DDE to Brownell~~ RR78-24; 10/16/78 DSH		~~11/5/54~~	~~C~~
~~6. Phone call, DDE to William Pawley and call from Cliff Roberts~~ (1 pg) Open on Re-Rev, RL, 4/18/84		~~10/18/54~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box: 7

Folder: Phone Calls - June-Dec, 1954 (1)

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Telephone calls.

December 29th

6:55 President talked to Secretary of State, from House, no record.

December 30.

Mrs. Hobby called the President. About the aid in budget to 5 million people on relief rolls. President was worrying about accepting the responsibility for these people; Well Mrs. Hobby pointed out that government had already accepted such responsibility.

Also discussion about 19 bills for federal aid to education to be introduced to Congress next session. She has a way she thinks to combat them. Wants to talk to the President about these two subjects; appointment made for 1:45 Monday.

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

President called Secretary Dulles (before Mendes France vote). Some suggestion of statement to combat anti-U.S. propaganda put out in France. Dulles was against it, saying that Mendes-France appreciated the silence on part of U.S..

President said he had thought a grat deal about the situation since being down here, "if this is the best we can expect of these people, even if the vote is favorable, what can we expect in case of war?"

Talk of if Dulles goes to Great Btirain , should he ask Senators Wiley and George to go with him. Would be in favor, though George is not too well and he would not want second man, Senator Green, to go.

President said he was at moment reading Dulles' memorandum on Byroade. Despite fact that Jenner may blow matter up, President wants nomination to go in on basis of Byroade's fine record.

December 29, 1954.

9:00 President talked to Secretary of State. Resume of voting taking place in French Parliament given to the President by the Secretary. Pointed up the narrow margin.

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President quoted from letter of Al Gruenther. Gruenther had been avoiding the de Gaullist members of the Assembly, but had given in and sometime in middle of January is to have lunch with them. Told secretary of French press which is vitriolic against members of Assembly.

President said it occurred to him, now, too late, that he might have approached some of the members on a strictly confidential, highly personal basis. Dulles a little afraid -- anyhow too late.

Dulles appreciated what president had said about him in press; President said that in early days of Administration Dulles and Benson had been his most criticized appointments; now they are the great bright stars.

President said he might bring George Humphrey back with him h/ -- he may come back tomorrow morning. Will have Sherman Adams get groups together if he does that.

10/ 11:30 Secretary called the President again. Read him /dd/ two long cables from Dillon and Adenauer. Dillon says margin will be very narrow, if there is a margin.

Adenauer optimistic as to passing, but if there is reversal anxious that Britain and U.S. show confidence in him. Eden will probably have a conference in Britain (Dulles already invitded) at which President suggested Adenauer come first day, other Prime Ministers after that. If there is reversal, announcement of meeting should go out immediately.

Tuesday, December 28, 1954.

President talked to Secretary of State twice.

First time about French situation, and about statements to be issued. President was anxious to get Belgium and Holland into them by specific mention. Dulles will try. Dulles has permission to show them to Roger Makin. Both were pleased with Eden's grasp of situation.

Second time about John Sherman Cooper and prospective appointment to post as Ambassador to India. President felt that in talking with Cooper, he had been unenthusiastic and he would prefer a person who regarded assignment as a challenge. However, he approved offering the job to Cooper.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls
12/27/54

Approximately 5:00 P.M.

President called Secretary of State. Message from Anthony eden proposed Foreign Ministers Conference. President thinks such a conference should be held immediately, regardless of French vote. He also thought one should be held after German vote (but that will not be until first of February).

First vote is now going on -- will probably be the key vote. If it is adverse, the game is up; if it is favorable, prognosis will be good.

If vote is unfavorable, President will leave tomorrow morning for Washington, returning on weekend to pick up Mrs. Eisenhower and staff.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 27, 1954.

President called Secretary to find out what news there was if any on Francy situation. Secretary did not have all information we did. Thought prognosis was encouraging. There will be five votes and the last vote will be the one that counts; if you lose at any time before last vote you will not be in trouble. Bad news will come early; good news will not be known until tomorrow.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Christmas Day 1 December 25, 1954.

Approximately 9:15 President called Secretary of State. Said as far as he could see from here, statement made on French situation was being interpreted (as they wished) as support of Churchill's position.

They agreed on that, wished each other Merry Christmas.

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TELEPHONE CALLS 12/24/54.

11:30. President received call from Secretary of State. Hagerty had talked to the Secretary, then with the President, and the President opened conversation by saying that he felt this difficulty had come about because certain elements in France wanted France considered as a member of the Western Allies (with Britain and France) rather than one of the bloc of European countries along with Italy, Holland, etc. That this feeling had been expressed to him many times and perhaps the vote in the Assembly reflected it.

Dulles said that one of the critical afactors was that Mendes-France was "brutal" in dealing with the members of the Assembly, not in the slightest conciliatory. He has made a lot of enemies in the Chamber of Deputies. President suggested in statement by Dulles that he say American was astonished at action, but not to go so far as to say angered.

1:15 Secretary called President again. Read British statement, which was curt. Secretary is to have Press Conferences, give background, and at President's urging some quotation. Whatever he says, he can say has President's approval. Is to emphasize he is in close touch with President. Later, President authorized Mr. Hagerty to make a statement.

In talk with Secretary discussion of whether funds could be turned over Western European group; was decided Congress would never agree to that.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Monday, December 20, 1954

12:47 Called Secy Dulles
to welcome him back from Europe. Dulles said it was very good meeting on the whole. Got through resolution which Gruenther wanted. Smuggled back few cases of wine, which DDE aides know about.
In France, political situation deteriorated pretty badly; Mendes-France's days are numbered. As for Adenauer, picture not going well on Germany, but no real reason to be discouraged. Pres. asked if Adenauer has anything he wants us to do. Dulles said no, he suggested it, assuring them they can count on our doing whatever we can, but they had nothing to suggest. Anthony Eden stood with us -- not as strongly as Dulles, but entirely in agreement. Dulles did not see Sir Winston. Anthony however saw DDE message to Winston, which Winston took very well, saying it was quite reasonable. On message about meeting with Russians, he said "Well, maybe he is right."
Pres. mentioned papers are saying Adenauer is doing a little better, but apparently not. Dulles said he will push this thing through all right. There is pacifist sentiment that we are trying to push rearmament too rapidly, which Communists are exploiting heavily. Pres. said of course they realize it costs money, & don't want to face up to taxes. Dulles said the opposition is coming more from the youth movement. They (youths) are displaying banners, placards, etc., stating they don't want to be cannon fodder, etc.
Will see & talk to DDE about all this tomorrow.
Also, Dulles has press conference tomorrow -- will not make formal statement before then.

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3:15 Called Secy Humphrey
President said he's been thinking, for day & a half, about ourselves & the world. In brief, he went on to say the following: I hope I am not one of your spendthrift people, but in balancing budget, even cutting back $100 thousand for Defense bothers me. Don't mean to say we should suddenly step up to billions, but we have to look facts more broadly in the face. Frightened most about Asia. I want to put out something hopeful -- to show that the world has hope of going up in its standards. I'm talking about really ready to meet this challenge head on, if we should get into war. Asia to my mind has gotten to be very critical & these boys are making a play for it. We must have courage to do some tough figuring here. While I don't think immediate appropriations would be deeply involved, our attitude could be different -- our ideas, stability, stamina are the thing.
Humphrey said not to worry so much. He himself feels better now, since returning from Europe -- he & Dulles coming to explain situation tomorrow. His own thinking is to limit our objectives & go to town on them; not try to cover everything, but pick those we can handle & do good job on them. Said "Foster & Bob did perfectly remarkable job at this meeting." He was terribly worried going over, about terrific thing we were asking of those people, & about timing, but they worked it out smoothly.
First vote for Mendes-France is very encouraging, 310 to 172.
President still worried about Asia, which is long ways off & costs money -- Formosa, Indonesia, Japan & Korea.

(more)

Secy. Humphrey conversation (cont'd.)

Humphrey said he'd like to take the Japan Island chain -- Philippines, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, & let them have the rest! Really go to town on what we have left.
President asked about the Indian Ocean?
Humphrey said just let them sweat. Pointed out President's statment in first message that we can adopt objective in our minds for today, but we would approach it over period of 1-2 or 3 years. Can't switch on these things in a minute. We would build great strength in Europe, with N. Africa, Near East, Pacific & this Hemisphere.
President said if we let India go, then Pakistan would go, too. Humphrey thinks they might even develop into unit of their own. Someone told Pres. today that to get India back to the level of food consumption of '38, today they had to increase their food supply 60%.
Humphrey again said we should build the strong ones up & let someone else work on the weak ones. Japan & Indonesia will take some pretty strong stuff -- involving trade, etc.
President said he's been working on getting the Army to see sense, to produce efficiency with less money and fewer men. Afraid we are forgetting the first & foremost thing is protection of America.
Humphrey wants to get for President the opening speech of new British War Minister (MacMillan), which was strikingly similar to the President's of the other day, on our armed forces. When he was talking to NATO, , he even said they would have fewer planes, but better ones.
Humphrey said they also had quite a little talk with Al Gruenther. Over course of next year, with "new look," he will work himself into selective position.
President said too much of our work has been called foreign aid, hand-out. Don't want that -- only want what is in best interests of the U.S.
Said he was working on State of the Union when he began thinking of all this.
Humphrey said not to put any of this into State of Union -- President assured him he had no intention of doing so.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Wednesday, December 22, 1954

8:54 Secy Humphrey called
to invite Pres. to Thomasville sometime during the Augusta visit. Pres. explained he'd like to, but his only defense is not to leave Augusta National grounds at all -- people in that neighborhood have thousand & one things for him to do.
Perhaps he can stop to see Humphrey on way back. At any rate, Humphrey will phone Pres. next Wed. or Thurs. about matter.

4:17 Arthur Summerfield called
— Happy holiday greetings

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7:17 Called Maj. John E.

7:01 Sid Richardson called

Saturday, December 18, 1954

11:14 Called George Allen about Aksel Nielsen letter. for discussion on it. Mr. Allen will come over about 2:30 this afternoon

7:39 Called Usher

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sunday, December 19, 1954

1:13 Called Charles Tompkins

Friday, December 17, 1954

Called Herbert Hoover, Jr.
to get his concurrence on change to Christmas Tree Lighting speech. (page 4 & 4a)



Thursday, December 16, 1954

11:10 Secy. Wilson called about over-all program or just stick to the reserve? Pres. said it was Defense people (Seaton, he thinks) who told Hagerty that Wilson himself would answer questions on this subject Friday. They agreed on sticking to reserve. Will talk about rest of it on Monday, usual appointment time.
Wilson also mentioned Harold Talbott coming over this morning, to discuss pay business. Said he is not quite happy yet, but thought it only fair to let him talk directly to Pres. One point on political implicatinns of it -- Wilson simply worked out what he thought best.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Wednesday, December 15, 1954

10:30

Called Adm. Strauss
to ask his answer to TVA question in letter of Dec. 13th.
Strauss said that both groups, the Middle & Southern States -- Dixon-Yates, proposed to TVA (on 1 Oct 53 & in Mar 54) that they would build these plans with private capital. Construction by TVA would be cheaper for the public. So it has been suggested contract be made with TVA instead of AEC.
Pres. suggested Strauss call Vogeler about transferring the contract.
Strauss said TVA can contract for only 15 years, AEC can do it for 25. Smaller cost per annum for 25 than for 15.
Strauss suggests subject be avoided at Press Conference. Pres. will tell them he has sent problem to Strauss for study.

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December 15, 1954.

10:10. President called Acting Secretary of State Hoover. Said as far as the Cypriot question was concerned, at his press conference today he intended to say that we "were hopeful" but we are not taking any stand. We hope that the principals will have an enlightened approach to the thing. Hoover agreed that was absolutely right.

Hoover said he had not seen message to Churchill. His office confirmed that it had gone out last night.

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Tuesday, December 14, 1954

12:36 Called Secy Dulles
asking him to come directly to Mansion for luncheon -- at that time, will give him Christmas Tree Lighting message to read & approve.

3:45 Called Secy Dulles
about draft reply to Sir Winston, particularly with reference to his talking about Red China not being a threat, & also about Dulles leaving for Europe this afternoon. Dulles' only reservation is that President's draft (parts of which he read) tends to build him up as an indispensable contact; could turn it around & say "you & I just had lunch together & that you asked me to tell Mr. Anthony Eden..."

4:10 Called Secy Dulles
to read draft reply to Churchill. Dulles thinks it fine, & suggests he get it off soon.

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Sun., Dec. 12, 1954

12:25 Called Arthur Nevins

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Mon., Dec. 13, 1954

7:20 Gen. Arthur Nevins returned call of 6:01.

Telephone calls

Saturday, December 11, 1954

4:55 Called acw, did not get her.

4:56 Called General Cutler, talked.

5:40 Talked with L. E. Berkey.

5:11 Talked with Col. Schulz.

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Sunday, December 12, 1954.

10:45 Called acw, did not get her. (She gets fired!).

Thursday, December 9, 1954

4:59 Secy. Dulles called about the atomic energy item on tomorrow's Cabinet agenda, which may have been put on at request of Adm. Strauss, but would be extremely bad. Should be discussed privately first, between DDE & Dulles, or with Adm. Strauss.
Pres. will have it eliminated from agenda.

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Wednesday, December 8, 1954

8:44 Called Secy. Humphrey
about Simon Hanson's "Latin American Letters" (the Kiplinger type of thing).
Asked if Humphrey ever heard of him, & explained he's alleged expert on economics, especially on Latin American affairs. Pres. will send to Humphrey (& to Stassen, Hoover, Dodge, Hauge, & Dr. Milton E.) these 2 letters (Nov. 6 & Dec. 4) for reading & study. They are mostly about Mexico & Brazil.
Pres. said Hanson has statistics that could not be published unless correct. Also Hanson states that Export-Import Bank (our principal agency for loans flowing into those areas) has ceased to be factor in Mexico, & raises objection with rate of interest we are charging.
Humphrey said some of these people are nuisances -- but he will be glad to take look at letters & give Pres. his thoughts on them.

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11:06 ~~Called~~ Secy. Benson called
Shooting invitation. (President's answer, unknown.)
Also offered to help on Bohlen problem -- knows him very well.
Also on McCarthy. Good thing issue was drawn -- Republican Party has to go through period of rejuvenation -- it has got to be done, otherwise they will ruin the country.
Pres. mentioned, on Watkins, he praised him not for his vote but for dignified way in which he conducted the thing.
Both Pres. & Benson agreed that Bill (Knowland) just has to line up with us, & not go off on these tangents.
Pres. mentioned his hope that sometime Cabinet members & policy makers have Cabinet meeting without agenda, but just chin over all these things.

5:37 Secy. Dulles called

7:50 " " "

Monday, December 6, 1954.

10:54 Secretary Humphrey called to ask for long appointment (set up Wednesday p.m.)

3:47 Mrs. Eisenhower called about stag dinner.

6:45 L. E. Berkey called -- something about Gettysburg -- President talked to him.

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Tuesday, December 7, 1954

10:13 Called Secy Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 4, 1954.

9:35 To George Allen -- about aluminum sheds , etc. on farm.

9:54 To Mrs. Eisenhower, about farm.

2:50 Mrs. Whitman about stag dinner.

8:10 Jim Rowley

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December 5th

9:00 To Postmaster General

3:20 To Mrs. Whitman about Aksel Nielsen

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For further information,
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at the front of this folder.

Tuesday, November 30, 1954

3:19 Called Secy Dulles
to read telegram of 26th from "young" William Hearst, about giving Cabot Lodge freedom of action in matter of 13 Americans being held by Communist China. Said telegram brings in the Eisenhower-Dulles thought that "after all, they were fighting under UN directive."

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7:15 Called Gen Gray (Fort Myer)

7:19 Called Mr. Carter - Usher

Wed., Nov. 24, 1954

Called Gov. Adams
about list of letters to Rep. Natl. Comm. & State Finance Chairmen.
(Gov. Adams called later to say he wanted to approve list.)

Also, Gov. Adams asked permission to bring in retiring head of Federal Mediation Commission (Omar Coy - ?). Pres. said all right.



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Monday, November 22, 1954

10:41 Called Gen. Cutler to say he has a confidential mimeographed memo on details of manpower reserve program, issued to all members of National Chamber of Commerce at their meeting Sat., Nov. 20th, & to be given out publicly on Tues., 23rd. Asked Cutler if he had given out details officially? Cutler said No, but will check with Flemming & Wilson.
Pres. said memo gives highlights of new military manpower program approved by the NSC on Nov. 15th.
Cutler's only explanation is that the NSC had approved the broad outline, subject to President's approval of (1) implementing legislation on budget, & (2) continuing scope of program. He thought it was understood there was to be no public release before talking to President.

The White House Washington

11:00 Called ~~Secy. Humphrey~~ Dir. Hughes on matter of making 450,000 tons of wheat available (to what country, I don't know). Can be done on different varieties of plans. Not now an emergency, but close to it. Stassen proposes that we grant wheat with usual aid counterpart procedure -- they put up money, & we have voice in telling them how to use it. Pres. said he doesn't want these people to leave here without showing some concern for their problem. He said this is just a Marshall Plan thought. Humphrey will take look at the idea right away.
Pres. says that Mr. Wolf's plan (General Counsel, FOA) is absolutely legal. He will send it over to Humphrey; if Humphrey approves, will send it on to Stassen.

5:40 Called Geo. Allen

6:30 " " "

7:02 Secy Dulles called

Sunday, November 21, 1954

2:45 George Allen called.



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November 20, 1954.

10:04 President received a telephone call from T. Coleman Andrews, Director of Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Andrews said that Charles Haskell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in Denver, was in trouble, very serious trouble about his income tax returns. He said also there were indications that he took job knowing that returns had been falsified.

President said that regardless of who he was, he should be vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. Andrews suggested that President might warn a couple of his Denver friends, named Aksel Nielsen. President also suggested warning Gordon Allott. Prssident will tell them not to say anything and not intimate seriousness of matter.

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10:57 The President called the Solicitor General about some points with respect to brief on segregation. Solicitor General suggested he come over to office to permit fuller discussion, which he did.

11:51 The President tried to get Secretary of State, then Under Secretary Hoover, and finally talked to Dr. Milton Eisenhower. He told the latter that his views on Humphrey's former position with respect to going along with State Department idea on aid to Latin America had been disseminated and might be embarrassing to Humphrey in Rio. Milton was extremely sorry, and said that as a matter of fact, he had talked twice with Humphrey, who had promised to be a "good solider" and go along with position. Humphrey's previous position had been that aid to Latin American countries simply meant aid to political crooks, such as Vargas regime, and that solid Latin American businessmen laughed at us for being so gullible.

1:18 President later talked to Secretary of State; question in his mind was whether any kind of message ought to go to Humphrey to reassure him in case this stuff leaked out. Apparently Dulles said matter had been taken care of.

There was further discussion, which I could not follow; something about French troops being taken out of Austria, etc. (Was not able to listen to conversation).

7:58 Called George Allen.

Thursday, November 18, 1954

Called Charles A. Thomas, St. Louis.

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Friday, November 19, 1954

No phone calls.

TELEPHONE CALLS -- Nov. 17, 1954

9:07 .. To Secretary of State (Just before first meeting of bi-partisan Congressional group to discuss foreign policy - bi-partisan because of Democrats taking over control of Congress after January first).

President told Secretary of State they were sure to bring up question of actual shooting down of B-29. Could we say we have the Soviet track on that (Secretary would find out); certainly not going to admit we overfly their territory. Must be very sure of facts.

Of course there will be a lot of questions about co-existence. We exist - but we don't have to embrace (Communism). Only alternative to war.

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About Yugoslav Vice President. Could President not have information more than five minutes before time he sees such people.

About Mendes France. Everyone in State Department obviously so afraid to leave him alone with Mendes-France. Would like to see him for few minutes before being joined by group; we have got to get along with him. Secretary thought it would be all right, but cautioned against fact that Mendes-France likes to operate alone. President said he would stick pretty much to generalities and would turn recorder on when he comes in.

Wednesday, November 17, 1954

2:15

Called Secy. Humphrey
to report on Dec. 6th stag dinner, inviting the Cedar Point shooting lodge guests. Also mentioned Humphrey's departure & return dates, Rio. President said Uruguayan Ambassador last evening said they are looking forward to the Rio meeting as great milestone, that they hope out of this will come the Eisenhower Plan. President assured him we would be friendly & helpful, but reminded him U.S. has global-wide commitments. We value their friendship & want to try to strengthen it.



Tuesday, November 16, 1954

11:23
Called Sen. George had
to ask about his health. Has /virus infection, but will be seeing Pres. tomorrow
morning. His doctor said he'll be all right by then. Pres. mentioned he'd seen
something in morning papers about George's little question between foreign affairs
& finance.

11:23 To Cliff Roberts
About trip to Augusta, & arrangements for Field Marshal Montgomery to
stay in Eisenhower cottage.

November 16, 1954.

5140 President called Secretary of State to talk with him about first bi-partisan meeting on Foreign Affairs to be held in White House tomorrow. President will call meeting to order, say that they really want a new approach to work. Then he will ask Secretary of State to describe events and treaties leading up to present time.

If Knowland says anything, President suggests they underplay it. If subject of breaking off relations comes up, suggests they ask if Senate would be willing to pass aresolution for war, and would they prepared to stay in emergency session or be ready to be called into it at any time.

8:00 Called Usher

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Sunday, November 14, 1954

10:36 Called Col. Schulz

Monday, November 15, 1954

7:18 p.m. Called Mrs. George Allen

Wednesday, November 10, 1954

9:32
Called Secy. Humphrey about plane to bring Dr. Milton back from Toledo. Humphrey said he hasn't yet received confirmation from Cleveland, but was positive it can be all set -- he will take care of it.
Dr. Milton spoke, too. Said he could leave late Friday afternoon or very early Sat. morning (9 or 9:30), whichever suits Humphrey & is convenient weather-wise. Beachcraft could land on grass runway at State College; or DC-3 on 3500 ft. runway (paved) at Phillipsburgh.

10:08 Called Secy. Dulles
about Press Conference probable questions.
On question of B-29 shot down, we don't know the cause; but will say that occasionally our planes do go where it's pretty risky. Had only 2-mile gap between Hokkaido & Habomi, & that's close figuring. There's question of whether Habomi is part of Kuriles or part of Japan; we say they're part of Japan, but Russians say they're not.
Dulles pointed out fact that propellor planes should not be sent up.

11:03 Called Secy. Dulles
about papers on German question. Dulles wants to be sure draft of his letter to the President meets with approval of the President, because in it he "philosophizes" a little. President will study on plane.



Tuesday, November 9, 1954

8:13 Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
about trip back from Abilene, & complications involved -- no commercial flights from Ohio to Penn State region early in morning. Said Milton would have to leave no later than Fri. afternoon. Plans to shoot ducks Sat. morning, & pheasants Sat. Afternoon. Milton can't shoot anyway, was going only for talks with Humphrey.
Pres. finds George Humphrey instinctively isolationist; doesn't sense the complete hostility as Milton does. Admits Humphrey has to force himself.
Dr. Milton still feels that whatever our foreign program is, we must be sure we give Latin-America an equal place in it. If we have to cut out all foreign aid, then we can't hurt them; but as long as there is anything, they have to be included.
Pres. will get George Humphrey over here another time, after Ohio shoot, & will arrange for Dr. Milton to meet with him.
Dr. Milton will comb back with Mrs. Eisenhower, then on to Penn State.
Spoke of Edgar's call last night -- Pres. discouraged his going to Abilene. Dr. Milton's thought was that, if he should decide to go, he should make the whole speech.
Dr. Milton will be here first thing tomorrow morning.

Eisenhower Library The Daniel

3:40 Called Sen. Bowring
sorry she's leaving, but hopes she will send him a list of the young "comers" in Nebraska.

3:45 Called Secy. Dulles
Dulles suggested he take something (?) along on plane to Abilene.

7:00 Jerry Morgan called
to make arrangements for breakfast Wed. morning.

Monday, November 8, 1954

3:10 Returned Secy. Dulles call
Dulles wanted President's approval of letters he's writing to Capehart & Smathers, telling them both he & Pres. would be glad if they could attend forthcoming meeting in Rio as members of official delegation from U.S., for all or part of the conference (presumably to last 2 weeks, beginning Nov. 22nd).
President approved.
Dulles said Wiley wants to get started on to Rio right away.

7:21 Edgar Eisenhower called from Tacoma

7:32 Called Secy. Humphrey

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8:55 Major John Eisenhower called -- spoke at 11:14

Saturday, November 6, 1954

12:49 Secy. Dulles called

Sunday, November 7, 1954

10:30 Called Bryce Harlow

12:56 Called Secy. Dulles

6:26 Called Jim Hagerty

Friday, November 5, 1954

3:00 Called Attorney General Brownell
Said Ferguson has been in, & is hopeful of retaining position of influence.
Apparently he has been an honest man, & is now pretty hard up for a job.
Pres. told him he'd see what judgeship vacancies we have & would be in touch with him from time to time. Pres. feels obligated -- & certainly no one could say his would be an unworthy appointment. He wants to stay here in Washington, but won't be free of course until Jan. 3rd.
Brownell will send his name along with those that will go up Monday.

3:38 called Brownell.

4:59 Called Secretary of State.
Said he had talked to Senator Knowland and told him he thought it absolutely necessary for bi-partisan foreign policy that the Democrats send two people to Rio Conference. Also thinks Knowland should agree to letting Wylie go.

Some conversation about President's discussion with John Bricker. Bricker is leaving almost immediately -- running -- for Indian and Pakistan. (Trying to get out of town so he won't be counted on McCarthy resolution business).
After he comes back wants to talk to President, Sec. of State and Attorney General about Bricker Amendment. President told him he was no lawyer, he would not agree to anything that would damage Executive authority and bring it below that guaranteed by Constitution. Secretary said Chinese negotiations broke prematurely; President questioned how they could; Secretary said people of many countries knew.

5:01
5:09 Called Sec. of Treasury twice.

1. About return trip from Abilene, where were newspaper people to stay. (Toledo). What about Moaney; Sec. will arrange for him to stay in hotel room in Toledo and come out to shooting lodge daytimes. Said if he had Moaney he would not need Col. Schulz.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Thursday, November 4, 1954

9:03 Secy. Dulles called
with reference to his memo of Nov. 3 about conversation with Sen. Knowland,
& about Senators going to Rio Conference. Said Sen. Gore of Tennessee is going.
Dulles thinks Pres. cannot hold rigidly on not allowing any U.S. Senators to attend
conferences of this type.
Pres. said he'll see what he can do.

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Wednesday, November 3, 1954

12:14 Called Attorney General Brownell
asking him to push matter of sending Gen. J. Lawton Collins to Saigon with rank of Ambassador.

2:50 Called Secy. Dulles
about Prime Minister Papagos letter of Oct. 23rd. Thinks attached draft reply is too cold & abrupt -- if we disagree with the Greeks, want to do so on as warm a basis as possible. (Apparently, Dulles had not seen draft reply -- asked Pres. to return it to him for through study -- he would prepare draft, & possibly come over & discuss it with Pres.)

12:16 Cong. Geo. Bender called from Ohio, to thank the President for his help in campaign.

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7:19 Gov. Russell called from Carson City, Nevada
left message with Joe Halder in Staff Room.
A message of thanks for campaign help.

7:20 Pres. spoke to Jim Hagerty.

Tuesday, November 2, 1954

2:44 Cliff Roberts called from N.Y.
acknowledging President's thank-you letter, & discussing odds on voting today. Said weather (snow in northern part of State) is bad break; said he had call from Bill Flenniken, & they don't think Ellen Harris can make it; reported that Bob Jones tells him there's an outside chance of sneaking in a Republican Congressman from Atlanta. Could work out on this basis: when the Democrats get through nominating their man, they go off & forget about it; very few take the trouble to vote on election. They have been quietly working on it, without using literature, making speeches, having bands, etc. They can get lot of the colored vote, & CIO.
Pres. told of going to Geo. Humphrey's tonight to listen to results -- before doing so, would probably stop in at Citizens meeting & the Rep. National Committee just to say hello & thanks.

2:59 Called Geo. Humphrey
to ask what time to be at his home this evening, because of problem confronting him of stopping in to Citizens & National Committee. Humphrey said just anytime, at the President's & Mrs. Eisenhower's convenience.

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Secy. Wilson called
3:01 asking permission for himself, Radford; & Carney to come see Pres. -- okay.

Monday, November 1, 1 4

9:02 Secy. Dulles called
saying Gov. Stassen is now back, & asking advice on what to say to him about proposed trip to Orient. Pres. said he'd written Stassen note, requesting him to postpone trip in view of problems of organization here just now.

9:10 Dr. Milton called
to suggest that Bob Schulz go along on Abilene trip. President said okay. President asked who was going to be the speaker of the day. Apparently it will be Dr. Milton but he is going to speak completely informally.

Eisenhower Library

11:11 Called Len Hall
to ask how much time he'd need to get out to national broadcasting hood-ups some favorable looking, up-to-date, statistics on economy of the country. Len Hall said it's only a momentary thing. Pres. will ask Dr. Hauge to phone Hall & give him figures.
Also, Pres. asked that, if Nixon is answering Stevenson's speech tonight, he be requested not to mention names, but to talk generally about certain distortions, etc.

11:20 Len Hall called
spoke to Jim Bassett & Bob Humphries about suggestion, above.
They all agree that Secy. George Humphrey should issue statement; & from that, they would go to commentators & circulate it.
Pres. said, first we have to go to firms like McGraw-Hill, & Dun & Bradstreet, to make certain we're not violating their release date.
Len Hall pointed out that time is of the essence, which Pres. will pass on to Hauge.

8:55 -- Maj. John Eisenhower called -- spoke at 10:00.

9:30 Mrs. George Bender called from Ohio, & left message,
("Your speech was wonderful -- & so was the Vice President's."

Saturday, October 30, 1954

10:35 Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower about the trip to Abilene. Dr. Milton will come down evening of 10th, stay at White House overnight, leave early moring of 11th; plane will bring Earl Eisenhower back to Chicago 11th (Dr. Milton will tell him); on to Toledo to Geo. Humphrey's place to hunt; plane to drop Dr. Milton off near his home evening of 13th; back to Washington 13th.

Pres. wants Dr. Milton to have talk with Humphrey. He's already told Humphrey of Dr. Milton's suspicions of the way he fitted into foreign policy picture, & his anxiety toward money. Thinks Humphrey is trying to pursue middle of the road policy, but encourages Milton to talk to him.

Pres. told Milton of confidential memo from Bureau of Budget on expenditures now projected. Said we have: (a) to ask for further increase in debt limit; (b) to raise taxes; (c) to cut expenditures all along the line with a razor.

Dr. Milton mentioned that on Latin American business, there is practically no giving away of money. The $180 million we are setting up for Pakistan would pay for everything in Latin America for 5 years. Most of stuff to Latin America is loans. Said he offered Humphrey a way out, but he didn't like it. Said International Bank offers its securities on the open market; the Export-Import Bank gets its money from the Treasury, which ought not to be done, should be changed.

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Called following 10 people, in response to letters they had written, & asking favor -- that they call 10 of their friends, ask them to call 10 others in turn, etc. -- impressing upon them importance of "getting out the vote" on Tuesday.

Mrs. Frederick Saye	Peoria, Illinois
Mr. W. G. Honeycutt	Clemmons, N. Carolina
Mr. Charles C. Chopp	Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Frances Tyahla	Summit Hill, Pennsylvania
Miss Betty Miller	Oakland, California
Miss Georgia H. Burton	Detroit, Michigan
Miss Elaine Anderson	El Monte, California
Mrs. Kenneth Dyson	Odessa, Texas
Mrs. Julia Roemer	St. Louis, Missouri
Mr. Grover S. Slayter	Eugene, Oregon

4:15 Col. Goodpaster called.

Thursday, October 28, 4

10:15 Mrs. Hobby called
about tomorrow's speaking trip. Said Detroit terribly worried about airport status. They have run a cavalcade from airport to City Hall, & assure Pres. he could be back in 1 1/2 hours. Pres. said he'd do it only if we can determine that Sherman Cooper, Bender, & Herb Warburg wont be offended.
Mrs. Hobby suggested sending over working material on effective speech for Detroit area -- will send it to Bryce. Pres. said he'd be glad to look it over on plane, & possibly make outline from it.

12:11 Called Secy. Dulles
about ~~Yugoslavia~~ Czechoslovakia matter: Dulles coming over to see Pres. about it.

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10:40 p.m. Len Hall phoned in message that the President "was the best ever."

Wednesday, October 27, 1954

Cliff Roberts called from N.Y.
suggesting that Pres., instead of hurting many people by speaking in only 3 places, send encouraging wires to County Chairmen to "go out & get the votes."
About speeches, Thursday's must necessarily be a prepared one, because of the many things to be packed into it; Monday's can be extemporaneous.

Called Jim Mitchell
to congratulate him on last night's radio performance -- many reports coming in that he was terrific.

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Tuesday, October 26, 1954

8:08 Amb. Lodge called.

Attorney General Brownell called
10:15 Re U.S. Supreme Court vacancy. He took liberty of calling off public announcement on man Pres. saw in N.Y., for 2 reasons:
(1) Catholic groups are extremely anxious to have a Catholic appointed to the Court; & better to put it off rather than to create controversy now in campaign.
(2) Another man asking to come down & discuss Judge Peck; might be discourteous to put out announcement while he is on his way down.
Brownell assured Pres. he hasn't changed his mind as to desirability of man chosen.

10:18 President called Allan Dulles. He had just seen General Stanislaw Maczek, whom he had known as Commander of the Northern Polish Forces during the War. General Maczek now working closely with General Anders. Maczek had said that they were at the end of their financial rope in workiof keeping open communications inside iron curtain. President had promised him nothing, but said that someone would call upon him todiscuss situation. Allan Dulles promised someone would do so today. President said he thought he needed something on the order of $100,000.

Eisenhower Library

5:30 Secretary Weeks called the Presidnet. Said he had talked to various people throughout the country today, all of whomwere terribly enthusiastic about the efforts of last night, and he thought there was a chance of pulling (election) out of the fire yet. He was leaving on tour of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.
The President discussed the proposed campaign swing; Weeks is against it.
The President indicated it would make him look "silly" and "scared."

5:39 Secy. Humphrey called.
Not to do any urging, but to give Pres. benefit of his thoughts about speaking trip.
Would certainly not go anyplace that is not enthusiastic about his coming; would take about a half dozen places, & every candidate would feel obligated to him, win, lose, or draw (those who get elected).
Pres. said that's the only point of validity he can think of. But said in conversation he'd just finished with Secy. Weeks, Weeks advised he make it unmistakably clear in his TV talk Thursday night that a Republican Congress is needed, & prove his case... saying that's the greatest service Pres. can do. This sudden adoptinn of a plan at the last minute would be far more dangerous than anything else. There are so many differences of opinion. Pres. believe the thing for him to do is to follow plan currently laid out: speak Thurs. night; answer political questions at tomorrow's Press Conf -- to make the trip & still not make it look like he's suddenly so frantic is a little hard for him to rationalize.
Humphrey said if that's the way he really feels, he's perfectly satisfied. (Though mention was made of a "one-day stand" to include Ohio, Kentucky, & possibly Michigan.

Saturday, October 23, 1954

6:05 p.m. Jim Hagerty called President at Gettysburg

6:11 p.m. Pres. called George Allen

Sunday, October 24, 1954

Eisenhower Library

10:03 a.m. Jim Hagerty called

10:10 a.m. Jim Hagerty called

Friday, October 22, 1954

3:18 -- called Acting SecState Hoover.

President was approving conditionally appointment of Ambassador to Portugal, but before it finally went through, he asked Mr. Hoover to check once again on Mr. Jacobs, presently with Italian Embassy, who has wanted an Ambassadorial Post. Mr. Hoover promised to do so.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Tuesday, October 19, 1954.

11;10. President called Secretary of State to check with him wording to be used in speech before Jewish Tercentennary.

He said that a member of his staff had called Fred Lazarus, who had reported that while Dulles had reached a satisfactory agreement with Eban, the paper prepared by his staff fell short of what Dulles and Eban had agreed upon. Dulles said that was so, that he had yesterday written Eban to say that he would like to postpone further discussions until after election, for fear of making issue even more of political football than it already is.

The President discussed a paragraph in the speech. He wishes to say that the countries of the Near East will be treated consistent with policy adapted toward other countries -- i.e., if countries get military help, they must give certain concessions.

12:25 To Atty. Gen. Brownell
asking that he look up record of Bob Anderson, Florida, a Southern Democratic Judge. Just getting report (from Gen. Doolittle) of his very fine professional reputation & political record. Has many fine friends in South that would help strengthen us -- but of course, being from South himself, had to register Democrat. Brownell will check FBI, State Bar Assn., etc.

TELEPHONE CALLS

9:16 10/18/54. President called William Pawley. President referred to his telephone conversation with James Byrnes yesterday, in which Byrnes had said that he thought with a little help they could in South Carolina defeat the "New DeaL' individual running for Senate. Byrnes had said that were going a write-in campaign for Thurman. Need a little bit of financial help.

President did not want help to come from Republican sources; wanted Pawley to call Byrnes and say that he thought he could arrange the help (Pawley being a Democrat and not identified with the Republicans), find out how much. Implication was that Pawley would be repaid from Republican funds.

Would be better if Pawley's name did not enter into it, but if it does, not too bad.

12:55 Later. President, after phone call received by acw from Cliff Roberts, saying that $4,000 was being sent by General Clay called William Pawley again. Didn't want wires crossed.

2:43 Later. President talked to Cliff Roberts to be straight about amoutn General Clay was giving Governor Byrnes. Apparently Byrnes needs $20,000; Pawley has guaranteed that he will get it.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sunday, October 17, 1954

8:12 Called Jim Rowley

8:40 Gov. Byrnes called (from Isle of Palms, S. Carolina)

8:53 Called Usher



2:00 Called Usher

5:03 Called William Pawley, The Plains, Va.
(Couldn't reach him -- will probably call again Monday)

5:48 Called Gov. Thornton, Colo. Springs

6:04 Called Gen. Nevins

Thursday, October 14, 1954

Bill Robinson called from N.Y.
said Kevin McCann drafted speedh for Cardinal's dinner -- Robinson will bring it to Wash. on Sat. afternoon, to discuss with President.

Lew Douglas called
to ask if it's all right to talk to Arthur Burns on subject of his letter to President. President said yes, of course; also, that he'd already sent figures to Len Hall, suggesting we use them in talks since they really are the facts.
President said on night of 24th (or 25th) he is accepting Forrestal award. Since Forrestal worked with economic side of preparedness, President will deal with nation's economy that night.

Called Aksel Nielsen
about meeting him this morning, seeing Windsor Hotel & possibly other placed in Denver.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Wednesday, October 13, 1954

Sen. Watkins called from Argonaut Hotel, Denver, requesting appointment. President asked him to come right out.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Tuesday, October 12, 1954

Called Attorney General Brownell
asking if he would act as President's personal representative at
Judge Jackson's funeral. Brownell said certainly.
Asked name of N. Y. judge we promoted to Circuit Court & then put another in
in his place -- Brownell supplied name, John Marshall Holland. President
will want to see him next week. Brownell coming to see President
Monday morning to discuss it, to bring other names for consideration also,
but no one beyond 62 years of age.
Brownell suggests taking Mr. Sobeloff along to Jewish Tercentenary in N. Y.
Pres. also mentioned Lewis Strauss going along -- but pointed out they would
have a few-hour layover at Trinity College.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Saturday, October 9, 1954

Mrs. Hobby called to say how wonderful Rally speech was, & agrees with Secy. Benson that Pres. should stop in Ill.; Ohio, or Indiana next week to make agricultural speech.



Friday, October 8, 1954

Call from Secy. Wilson
about machine tool business, which requires DDE special approval to go ahead. Would like to get it on the tracks now (for publicity purposes), assuming Pres. would approve when he got back. Pres. said to go ahead, but only after Wilson got approval from other departments & agencies.

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Phone Calls - June-Dec. 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~7. Phone call, DDE to Charles Tompkins (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev, RS 4/18/84		~~10/1/54~~	~~C~~
8. Phone call, DDE to Acting Secy: Robert Anderson (1 pg)		8/20/54	C
9. Phone call, DDE to Brownell (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-24; 10/16/78-DSH)		8/16/54	C
~~10. Phone call, DDE to Dulles (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev, 4/18/84		~~8/10/54~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box 7 Folder: Phone Calls - June-Dec. 1954 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

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OCTOBER 5, 1954.

Secretary of State called the President. About bringing China question to UN.

Secretary said they were prepared to move to ask UN to intervene saying action dangerous to international peace and security.

Secretary asked if President felt we should wait now or whether leadership should be notified.

Eisenhower said he could not conceive of any reason why in the conduct of foreign affairs we should not follow our own best judgments.

Secretary had talked to Nixon, who agreed that it was dangerous and unnecessary to have a Congressional consultation. Does suggest that day before action takes place, Secretary call Knowland to tell him that it is going to happen. President agreed, saying that Secretary should say: this is what we are going to do, we hope you will support the move.

Some talk of situation of Mr. Jacobs in Rome. President said he was writing Secretary - eyes only basis..

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Thursday, October 7, 1954

9:33
Called Secy. Dulles
on speech being prepared. Asked his opinion of expanding on accomplishments in Foreign Field over past 20 months. Could talk about them & their services more elaborately. For example, the Trieste settlement, after 9 years. Also, on Iran & Suez; the 9-Power thing, out of the richness of experience & imagination & determination have been brought about a solution which will result in extraordinary benefits to the U.S. now & in the future.
Dulles' only reservation is that Pres. can't take for granted French ratification, pointing out Mendes-France is strange character. French will be acting on preliminary vote just about the time of the Fri. night speech. Dulles thinks all right to talk about it, but with reservation. Said not to forget Guatemala.
Pres. said Gen. Cutler brought up Trieste troops. President's thought is to have the diplomats make real prophecies, because the whole thing urges on ratification of the treaty. If treaty is ratified, bring them home; otherwise, bringing them home might discourage some boys in Assembly & hurt a vote or two.. Dulles said it could work the other way -- French take us too much for granted.
China question. (Apparently, something Cutler talked over with President.) Pres. said he thinks it was a good approach that Doug.(MacArthur) ought to take.
Dulles said Roy Roberts will go instead of Doug; Roy has much more personal influence
Just this morning, Dulles got disquieting news that Eden may be running out on this.
He at first agrees; 2 or 3 days later, "doesn't know."
President expressed surprise -- said it must be nailed down to "We agree to so & so...
Dulles already told them we have to have an agreed Minute before we start on the thing.
If Chiang is willing to go along with this kind of program, we ought to be prepared to consider making some kind of a treaty with him. President agreed.
Pres. told Dulles Tom Dewey says he has to make 10 speeches in next 5 weeks. Dewey joins the chorus that while Pres. is taking "vacation" the Republican Party is going down the drain!
Dulles mentioned nice party for Bedell.

8:55 Secy Benson called

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October 6, 1954.

President asked me to take notes when Jerry Morgan and Jack Martin were in his office. acw.

They said they wanted to discuss egg situation. Had President talked with Benson about it. Benson said that a few years ago the plan (whatever) was a complete fiasco. He had no objection to their calling Benson up and seeing if he had any suggestions.

President said yesterday a man was trying to sell him some property. Man had said to him, as clinching argument "never again will the American government let values drop in this country. They will always put on inflation to keep us going. That is the philosophy that is getting abroad in the world. No longer any risk capital." He qualified this by saying perhaps there was risk capital in small mining ventures, etc.

About egg farmers, he said: we help the wheat farmer, the dairy farmer, the grain farmer, and all of a sudden you come to something where there isn't anything you can do about it. But, he said "we might give them a little hope."

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MONDAY, October 4, 1954.

Call from Secretary of State, just returned from Nine Power Conference in London.

President said he was just working on statement calling conference "greatest diplomatic victory of our time." President and Secretary agreed question will be the French Parliament. Dulles said he thought odds were in favor of their going through with it. Said Adenauer behaved wonderfully, made dramatic and tremendous contribution. Britain's suggestion of 44 year old guarantee outstanding. Adenauer emerged as real statesman, hopes he will not lose his political support. Eisenhower, "Of course he is one of the great men of our time."

Dulles reported that he had just sworn in Herbert Hoover, Jr., as Under Secretary of State, that he and former President Hoover were at moment having lunch with him. President asked that his greetings be conveyed to them.

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TELEPHONE CALLS - September 29, 1954.

Call from Bedell Smith. Subject was method of presenting to the UN the difference between Nationalist China and Red China. Apparently State Department is in agreement in having New Zealand present under Section #6 (technicalities understood not by Bedell Smith but recommended by Dulles). President agreed.

President agreed that Mendes-France visit might be postponed until mid-November.

President brought up subject of Marshal Zhukov, saying he reads occasionally in paper that Zhukov is coming up in Russian hierarchy. President said Zhukov used to be a good friend of his, thinks that Bohlen could sometime tell Zhukov that the President had inquired frequently about him, how was his wife and his two daughters. Smith knows that Dulles would agree and will ask Bohlen to do it at some party when convenient - Bohlen speaks Russian so it can be done without interpreter.

President thought Bedell Smith should not leave until after return of Dulles from present conference (as Herbert Hoover, Jr. will not have been sworn in and otherwise acting secretary of State would be Saltzman).

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TELEPHONE CALLS

President talked to Charlie Tompkins.
Told him to take his time in finishing the house.
Explained that he did not want too detailed landscaping.
If there are some old bricks, they are to be saved for barbecue pit.
Trusts Mr. Tompkins to handle situation regarding Mr. Osborne.
He, the President, will write Mr. Osborne.

Talked to Governor Adams. Adams told President of various television appearances they want him to make. His group is coming out Monday morning.

Talked to Bern Shanley. Bern wanted President to know that he thought Nixon was doing an outstanding job; President said he had written him so.

President talked to Governor Adams. 9/29/54.

1. Re reappointment of Charles Mehaffie to Interstate Commerce Commission. No disagreement with abilities of Mehaffie, but in accordance with policy, President does not reappoint for a nine year term anyone over 70.

Adams and others are coming out over weekend to discuss speeches.

Thinks might use time offered for Forrestal Medal presentation to make de-political talk.

Discussion of using Roberts material to support farm program.

Appointment of Colonel Goodpaster to be announced.



September 27, 1954.

Phone call from Mrs. Hobby. She wanted approval to appoint Neil McElroy, head of Proctor and Gamble, to be director of White House Conference on Education. Wanted President to know that there is some possibility of a civil suit being filed by Justice against Proctor and Gamble. President said that made no difference and okayed appointment; signed letter to Mr. McElroy.

Some conversation of the current campaign and President's role in it; he said that so many of the politicians wanted him to do the actual "thumping" -- while he felt he should do no more than paint in the national picture, leaving the details for others. He mentioned Roy Roberts positive approach to the farm situation and thought it could be very advantageously used. a.

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PHONE CALLS 9/24/54.

Prs. called Bedell Smith from Los Angeles to ask if General Gruenther was coming out to Denver. He is.

Apparently Dulles got on phone. Discussed European situation, particularly French. "If we could get something along lines of EDC we could go ahead."



TELEPHONE CALLS - 9/25/54.

From Governor Adams. Re appointment to FCC. Adams wanted approval of appointment of a man named McGonahey, from Ohio, recommended by Humphrey, to be chairman of FCC. Had checked with everyone. President approved.

President mentioned memorandum from Sec. Labot saying that he felt disturbed at lack of momentum in recovery program, too much apathy. President wants Washington people to "get moving."



Wednesday, September 22, 1954

9:00 Called Rip Arnold, about Monday luncheon.

10:13 Called Walker Stone
to ask if okay to have Jim Hagerty talk to Charles Lucey, re yesterday's discussion.
Then he cannot say he had interview, but can quote his opinion authoritatively
of White House views.
Perfectly okay with Stone, who also offered to show Jim Hagerty copy before
it's printed if he wishes.



1:23 Called MDE & Tom Stephens
1:28 about Mon. (27th) luncheon for Secy Benson.

Tuesday, September 21, 1954

8:10 Walker Stone called
(Roy Howard's right-hand man). Had suggestion they believe constructive, which arises out of conversation with Jack Foster, on aims & aspirations of the Administration... perils involved in unfriendly Congress. They find that President's popularity is just as high as it ever was, but not rubbing off on the way they intend to vote for Congress. Thought it would be helpful if, in all their papers, they could try to outline aims & purposes President is headed for, & what that means in relation to Congress. To do this, they would have to have somebody talk privately with President. Suggested Charlie Lucey who is now in Denver, & who is going to Los Angeles while President is there.
President said there is whole Washington staff out here this morning. He will talk to them (including Jim Hagerty), & will get word to Stone tomorrow morning, & we might pursue this.

11:37 Gen. Smith called

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Monday, September 20, 1954

6:43 Secy. Humphrey
Pres. approved issue of $4 billion debentures at 1 5/8 for 2 years & 7 months. Humphrey said it just fits into the current market. Think it will move all right. Can work clear through to December.
DDE mentioned trip to Hollywood on 23rd, to go before AFofL. Hates to go, but all our politicians are for it. Feel like a puppy dog, asking for master to kick him again. Will tell them "I came in spite of you, not because of you." Humphrey said it won't get any votes, politicians are certainly wrong, ...but they are part of the American people, & Pres. must at least say "God bless you" & go on his way.

10:46 Gov. Adams
Pres. said Joe Campbell wants to talk to him, probably wants to resign. Asked about appointing him Comptroller Gen. of the U.S., if Adams had made no commitments with anyone else -- which he had not. Pres. will phone Campbell, then ask that he get in touch with Adams.
Gov. Adams will be in Denver tomorrow -- wants to talk about Hollywood Bowl speech. Political situation to go over also at this time. Len Hall will be here, too.

10:48 Dr. Hauge
Pres. wants to pursue FHA thing. Asked Hauge to send teletype tonight, suggested draft to be sent to Mortgage Bankers Assn. meeting in Chicago 27th. Believes 3 different groups will be assembled in Convention, which he asked Hauge to check.

11:08 Joe Campbell (AEC)
Campbell feels he should resign, & look for something in which he can be more useful, & not be wasting government money. Pres. brought up appointment as Comptroller General of the United States. Doesn't want to appoint the man Senate wants him to appoint. They passed public resolution giving Pres. authority to appoint a man ad interim there until they meet again. Then comes question of whether they fight & won't confirm appointee, of course. Said as long as Campbell feels in position to do public service, this is one of the important jobs. It is a 15 year job -- the reason politicians want it! -- & when finished, there's retirement pay at full pay, etc. Pres. won't appoint anyone not fully qualified.
DDE asked Campbell to drop in to see Adams. He himself will talk to Campbell after return to Wash.

11:54 Cong. Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Congratulated him on winning primary fight for election to Senate.
Cotton assured Pres. he can be counted on to the end.

12:05 General Bedell Smith
About messages from Sir Winston, only one of which (on Cyprus) probably needs reply. Feels Foster Dulles could answer it, on basid of our wanting to solidify relationships between Britain & America, & can't he (Sir Winston) make some direct conciliatory measure to the Greeks. Should tell him DDE suggested it, though has little knowledge of the background.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

4:50 Gen. Smith called

Saturday, Sept. 18, 1954 (Fraser)

8:50 p.m. Called Mrs. Eisenhower

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sunday, Sept. 19, 1954

9:50 a.m. Called Mrs. Eisenhower

Wednesday, September 15, 1954

6:55 a.m.	Secy Dulles called
8:00 a.m.	Pres. called Secy. Dulles, suggesting he cable Sir Winston, saying he will see him soon & have talks.

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Monday, September 13, 1954

7:00 p.m. Akeel Nielsen called President



Friday, September 10, 1954

10:50
Called Gen. Bedell Smith
to discuss last paragraph of message from Sir Winston (9/9/54). Asked Gen. Smith to send cable to Sir Winston, reassuring him we would never reach anything final here without consulting him & coordinating our views as far as possible.



Thursday, September 9, 1954

10:30 Called Gen. Bedell Smith
to say that, if State Dept. is interested, we might induce Df. Milton to take the post of "roving Ambassador" in S. America. DDE believes he's ready to settle down in some work useful to the country; Gen. Smith had same feeling.

About Sir Winston message: Will hold it up until after Foster Dulles sees it.

Another subject: Gen. Smith having little stag party on his birthday, Oct. 5th, but DDE cannot accept since he will still be in Denver.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY ABILENE, KANSAS

9:48 Called Aksel Nielsen
to mention family named Lawrence in Fraser, sold $60 thousand worth of hay, about 2,000 tons.
Spoke of going for ride up there some morning soon.

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TELEPHONE CALL

To General Smith, 9/6/54.

1. Smith asked the President whether or not Dulles should go on to Formosa as result of invitation from Chinese Nationals. Pros and cons were discussed. President agreed if no change as situation now exists, would be all right for Dulles to go.

2. Proposal for 9-power conference to discuss alternative to EDC. Canada to be included. Smith will send David Bruce. President agreed best man.

3. Discussion of Churchill message to ~~Eisen~~ Adenauer. President said make a provisions that they (Germans) come in on same basis as British. Smith said 9-power meeting might be helpful with regard to this.

4. Discussion of Quemoy. Smith sending long report sent in by Allison with regard to a confidential discussion some pro-American Japanese had with Chau-En-Lai. His estimate of situation serious.

Radford thinks Quemoy could be held, Ridgway differs. Smith and Eisenhower agree that if we go in, our prestige is at [redacted] stake. We should not go in unless we can defend it. Discussion of Little Quemoy.

Smith asked about undertaking evacuation in case full-scale invasion is made. President: My hunch is that ~~w~~ once we get tied up in any one of these things our prestige is so completely involved.

Quemoy - about 40 thousand regular troops there, cannot afford to have them lost. Within easy artillery range of shore. Impossible for our vessels to maneuver between island and mainland.

Smith said on his own authority he had told Nationalists that we would concur in any defensive action they undertook. President agreed we must not stand in their way in any defensive action. They have lost two planes.

President would like to have chiefs of staff submit ground estimate, etc.

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 4, 1954.

6:10 AM. President, before reclamation trip, called Acting Secretary of Defense, Robert B. Anderson, re Quemoy situation. Not recorded.

4:00 PM. After trip, President called Bedell Smith.

About Quemoy. Anderson had told President this morning no new dope; discussed instructions with 7th Fleet to get into position for reconnaisance and not to be aggressive. President: "We are not at war now" -- in a relieved tone.

About Trieste. President and Bedell Smith had sent messages which crossed en route. Suggested that they be tough with Tito, but perhaps go so far as one million; Bedell said ten million would do it; President said okay.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
September 2, 1954.

1. President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower twice from Fraser.

2. 6:55 P.M. President talked to Senator Dirksen in Pekin, Illinois, from the house. About expected veto of water divergence bill.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SEPTEMBER 1,
Fraser.

3:00 P.M. President called Mrs. Eisenhower.

3;10 P.M. President called Budget Director Hughes. Conversation (reported by Wayne Hawks to acw) about pending legislation affecting railroads -- something about relieving them of liability after certain period of time, giving them 180 days, no longer, for cases to be filed.

President told Hughes that he did not want to have it appear that the Administration was slapping down the railroads too hard, since in pension bill signed other day that had been adverse. Asked Hughes to reconsider, send report out for last day of signing, today.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

August 28, 1954.

President was called by Arthur Stoddard, President of Union Pacific, who said he understood that the President's staff was not going to bring to his attention Senate Bill 906 (regarding common carriers) and it was going to have pocket veto therefore. President said nobody on his staff would have the nerve to do that. He would look into it right away.

Bill has to be signed by September 2.

Then Roland Harriman got on phone, in connection with his visit to President this morning. Said he had discussed matter (of American Red Cross being part of joint drive for Federal employees) with Phil Young. He asked for copy of message President sent Phil Young, which President did not give him.

President will let him know after he sees or talks to Phil Young.
His address: Ashton, Idaho.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 25, 1954.

Took call from Governor Adams.

Okayed appointment of Jack McColl as Ambassador to Finland. Career man.

Question of signing or veto on veterans' legislation bill. President asked for for statistics. Bill divided into two parts (1) compensation for disabilities, not adjusted since 1948, cost $110 million. Staff unanimous in suggesting its approval; (2) to raise pensions by 5% across the Board, budget Disapproves. Involes $35 million. Cost of living has gone up since last raise (1952) 1.3%. From humanitarian side Persons and others inclined to recommend, not from political. President asked for a series of facts about it. To be sent out

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

August 24, 1954.

7:50 approximately. President called Secretary of State. Asked what the EDC out look was. Secretary had just had cable from Churchill which was not very encouraging. It looks as though Mendes-France was pretty much letting up on this one in a rather perfunctory way and will not ask for a vote of confidence in French Parliament. There are still a few people who think he might really make a matter of confidence of it, and there is a great deal of feeling that if he did, he would get in through.

Eisenhower Library

Secretary read statementon EDC he is about to give to his press conference.

Eisenhower said what puzzled him was that he did not know where the French had to go -- what can they do without this. Are they deliberately saying they are going to tie up with Russia?

Dulles said that in a conference with Bonnet last night he had told him that anyone who has a responsibility of pulling down (i.e., EDC) has also the responsibility of proposing a substitute.

Eisenhower agreed that until France acts, it is better for us to be rather mild in our statements.

Some talk of what President said last night (Dulles said he thought it was fine) was to point out that there were a lot of staunch friends and supporters in European countries. Did it deliberately at the last moment in the hope that it might be sent over to Europe. Said the biggest effect he ever made on a government in previous dealings he happened to be talking with members of the French Cabinet when he said "I obviously have a hell of a lot more fear of what happens to France than you do." Said some of the members of the Cabinet broke down and cried.

Eisenhower said that Dulles was saying the right thing, he must hammer on peace.

Later in morning President talked to Aksel Nielsen. Three projects:

1. Probably go up to Bal Swans Thursday or Friday evening.

2. President is sending Aksel two Cornish game hens.

3. Aksel is sending President 8 specially fed chickens, four to house and 4 to be deep-frozen.

The White House Library

TELEPHONE CALL 8/22/54.

to Phil Young. President had been worrying about whether to sign or veto bill giving /4/ 5% increase in pay to postal workers and classified government workers. He pointed out that the cost of living had gone up 3-1/2% since 1951 and the Administration had been willing to make concession on that. The Administration wanted re-classification and compensating revenue. All that is very fine -- but how about the million 750 thousand families involved if those people don't have a raise. They had nothing to do with legislative mess and snarls and fights. Said he was not confident that the veot was right - what is justice to the 1,750,000.

Congress being what it is and all trying to buy votes, President feels that they may use the thing in poltitcal campaign as a weapon against him, if he vetoes the bill, and that the first thing they may do after their return is to pass it over his veto.

Wondered how if he signed could get re-classification and raised rates.

Young is going to talk to Halleck, Knowland, and Martin before he gives the final answer and perhaps send out on teletype tonight.

President also called Dr. Milton. Said Ruth Eisenhower should stay at the house with Mrs. Eisenhower when he and Ruth come out. Staff may make arrangements for her entertainment.

Monday, August 23, 1954.

8:20 A.M.
President called Governor Adams to discuss words to be used in veto of bill granting postal employees and classified civil servants 5% increase in salary. Reclassification based upon: correction of inequalities, reward for merit and promotion for efficiency.

Governor Adams and President talked about message on Communist bill that is forthcoming; also about veterans' legislation and the so called 50-50 bill (which has to do with carrying cargo in American Merchant ships). State Department is inclined to let that one go because they feel pretty good about lead and zinc.

As far as Veterans' business is concerned, contains increased pensions across the Board (which President is against).

General Persons got on phone and said he had a little good news for a change; that Les Arends and Curley Brooks had reported that the Illinois trip had been wonderful and that even Colonel McCormick had personally dictated a favorable editorial, which General Persons is sending out.

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For further information,
see entry 8 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Friday, August 20, 1954

8:54 Called Secy. Anderson

11:23 Called Secy. Dulles

12:28 Called Director Hughes

2:06 Called Postmaster General Summerfield

3:30 Called Sen. Styles Bridges

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

7:30 Cong. Leo Allen called

8:02 Called Mr. Summerfield

8:29 Sen. Knowland called

8:32 Mrs. George Allen called

Thursday, August 19, 1954

7:40 Secy Dulles called



Wednesday, August 18, 1954

Secy. Dulles called (8:24)
to ask permission to come late for Cabinet meeting. Because of the Herbert Hoover appointment, he feels he should attend State staff meeting today.

5:50 Called Attorney General Brownell

6:07 Called Mrs. Ogden Reid

6:08 Called Sen. Dirksen

7:20 Called Tom Stephens



Tuesday, August 17, 1954

7:47 Called Jim Hagerty

4:26 Rod O'Connor called



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Sat. & Sun., Aug. 14-15

No telephone calls



Friday, August 13, 1954 (Camp David)

8:10 Called Gov. Adams

9:15 Called Sen. Wiley

9:22 Called Gov. Adams

9:24 Called Sen. Margaret Chase Smith

9:27 Called Gen. Persons

1:30 Called Cong. Halleck

4:42 Called Gen. Persons

4:06 Called Mrs. Whitman

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Thursday, August 12, 1954

No telephone calls

LIBRARY

Wednesday, August 11, 1954

9:52 Called Secy. Dulles about Press Conference questions. China flood, & our assistance. Dulles said he talked to Bill Knowland on it, & he sees no objection to our helping Chinese peoples. Would have to be from International Red Cross, whose headquarters is in Geneva.

About German property matter. Pres. said he signed a letter which was prepared by State, & now finds that State & Justice are not in agreement. Dulles said last paragraph of that letter was prepared by Justice, but that State does not approve existing legislation. The Alien Property group in Justice are fanatically determined to hold on to the property, not let any of it go back. Pres. said when he was first asked about it (by Dirksen), he said yes, property seized by government during war should go back to Europe. Later it was explained to him (by Dulles) that there was a treaty that, in this case, in order to cut across red tape, various nationals would keep their German property in lieu of pressing suits against Germany by private citizens of ours & other countries. Then Justice said this is a special case. Pres. said he believes in a principle, but when the principle has been abrogated by agreement by two contracting parties, he feels his hands are tied.

Dulles said there are 2 to 3 hundred million dollars left which would probably take care of the hardship cases.

Pres. will say this has been confused; he is certain now that his own understanding was not accurate; that he had been told agreement was made that we would drop our private suits against German Govt. Requires lot of study; will have Justice & State work with Congress & the German Govt.; then will make recommendation to Congress.

Dulles said German & Japanese funds were locked together, & it is a mess.

11:00 President took call from Secretary Wilson. They were discussing a man to head some program in Defense Department having to do with reserves. Dr. Morrow had just turned Secretary Wilson down (as had a total of seven people).

Secretary asked if President thought Nelson Rockefeller could be spared for this job from Dept. of HEW. President felt he was too valuable where he was, that Mrs. Hobby could not let him go. President suggested Jock Whitney, to which Secretary made no reaction. Said Milton Eisenhower had suggested a Buckman or Buchanan of the University of Utah.

Secretary is also calling General Milton Baker, though he may be too much of a reservist. If he is, and can be brought around to Dept.'s way of thinking, that would be all to the good.

President suggested Governor Kennon could help on program, though a Democrat.

Secretary asked about General Troy Middleton. President thought he was too much of a regular army man, but perhaps his advice would be valuable.

7:55 Called Tom Stephens

7:42. Spoke to Chas. Tompkins (MDE call)

August 9, 1954.

3:00 President called John Sherman Cooper to talk to him about vote on farm bill. Cooper had announced he was going to vote against bill because he had so stated in his campaigning in 1952 and because he felt it would bring an appreciable drop in farmers' income at a time when it could not be stood by the farming population.

The President said he had understood his differences with the President on the Atomic Energy Bill, but he could not understand this. He asked the Senator if he could not support the farm bill, at least not to vote against it. The Senator said he was "committed" but finally said he would see what he could do. President said at least he hoped the Senator would not be the one to defeat the bill. President stressed the favoritism of farm group against, for example, hard coal miners, mentioned the fortune Governor Thornton had made under rigid controls -- all, I suspect, to no avail.

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2:57 called Sen. John Sherman Cooper
4:05 called Col. Draper

4:10 Secy. Dulles called
about speaking to Harold Stassen, gathering he was trying to "feel out" possibility on "this matter we discussed" (presume move into Bedell Smith post -- hew). Dulles told him there is less possibility than it had seemed. Told him to "stick with it a while longer."
Mentioned his thought of possibly using John Dickey of Dartmouth to advise with respect to possible UN Charter amendments, if agreeable to President. President agreeable.
President asked if Methodist Bishop had visited Dulles, adding that when he was here, Pres. was non-committal. He had visited Dulles, accusing him of being responsible for the persecution of Christian missionaries in India because of our stupid policies of allowing Nehru to follow aid to Asia line. President said his conversation raised, in his mind, the thought of sending Bowles out there, but hasn't ever found formula for avoiding hurting feelings of Allen. Dulles said Bowles wrote article for foreign affairs, supporting Nehru on his aid to Asia policy -- so President changed his mind.
Dulles will talk to Paul Hoffman.

3:42 Called Fred Gurley
to ask his opinion on getting help for Agriculture out of western railroads -- what it meant, how he felt about it? Gurley could not give immediate reaction, but will get in touch with President later. Meanwhile, he will ask his Traffic Vice Pres., Jerry Duffy, to talk to Benson while he's here in Washington tomorrow.

4:25 President called Secy. Benson
to inform him of Duffy visit.

4:56 called Maj. John E.

Saturday, August 7, 1954.

10:55. President talked to Attorney General.
about his study on whether operation of American companies abroad are subject to anti-trust laws. President suggests it be kept pretty confidential. Then when he is in position to talk about it, he & Foster Dulles arrange to come see President. Feels we should try to get law into first session of Congress (if it is found dangerous to the conduct of foreign operations).

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Sunday, August 8.

1:57 President talked to General Smith.

1:59 President talked to Mrs. Doud .

3:05 President called George Allen.

Tuesday, August 3, 1954

11:47 Secy. Dulles called
to say he just received message from Adenauer, that, in view of Dulles' letter, he would not come here for the American Legion on Aug. 30th.
Dulles also asked if DDE had chance to read his paper on Indo-China; DDE said not yet.
President recommended name of Bob Woodruff for State Dept. list -- said he hears Bob is going to retire soon from his company -- also said he has very good record on advisory staff for State.

12:32 Pres. called Secy. Dulles
after reading Indo-China paper. Paper itself is fine, but he made two little editorial changes. Added something to make sure that we pursued a consistent policy. Dulles thinks we should cable it over & get British & French reaction. Dulles said he thinks Foreign Relations Committee wants to ask Pres. for this information. Pres. suggests Dulles say to his Ambassadors that Foreign Affairs have asked for at least a brief of it, say here's what we got in in shortest possible space of time, & ask for their comments.

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Tuesday, August 10, 1954

11:45 Called Secy. Dulles
to forewarn him that Amb. Peurifoy seems to think there is still enough political nature about his own job that it would risky & premature to move, even though President mentioned to him possibility of Thailand.
Dulles said he could be kept in Guatemala for another 6 months, but his qualities could well be used in Thailand. Only trouble is that his son is paralyzed with polio, & he & his wife don't like to be too far away. Dulles has thought of using some emergency fund to send the son to Honolulu for summer months, & arrange for Mrs. Peurifoy to go also.

5:30 Called Capt. Streiff



Friday, August 6, 1954.

12:30 Senator Knowland called to report on progress of legislation. Hopes to finish work by week from Saturday. Thinks things in good shape.

2:30 Called Capt. Streiff

7:50 Called Cdr. Beach

Thursday, August 5, 1954

4:02 Called Mrs. Mary Allen
to ask if George would be in the city this week-end. She expects him to arrive here Sat. morning, & knows he would love to play bridge.



4:06 Maj. John Eisenhower called.

Monday, August 2, 1954

5:36 Called Dr. Milton
to inquire of the family. He & 2 children all at State College -- all feeling pretty good.
Dr. Milton said he could come down Wed, Thur, or Fri to have lunch with President.
Could have Rockefeller group in Friday for lunch, & discuss possibility of getting Joe Dodge to do a study for President.
Pres. said he'll have Ann call Dr. Milton in the morning.



7:02 Called Secy. Dulles

Sunday, August 1, 1954 (Camp David)

No phone calls.



Saturday, July 31, 1954 (Camp David)

10:53 a.m. Gov. Adams called.



Friday, July 30, 1954

Secy Humphrey called (8:56)
to say we have about 2,800,000,000 bonds maturing; about 4,724,000,000 by Sept. 15th. Would like to give alternate refunding of combination of the two -- at 1 1/2 for one year; 2 1/2 for 6 years.
President asked what we did last 6 (or 8) years. Humphrey said it was nearly 8 years, & he thinks 2 1/4. The estimates from all sources are that we will get about half of this (or better) in the long term. We don't dare go longer than 6 -- don't want to upset mortgage markets. Later this fall, want to go out for longer one for Dec. maturities. Pres. wants Humphrey sometime to discuss with him what whole structure looks like. Asked about joining him at Camp David this week end, but Humphrey going to Labrador, for "loading of first shipload."
Humphrey mentioned something Sinclair Weeks had written up. Said it is opposite from what we all agreed on, & from political point of view is stupid. Humphrey will have chat with Weeks about it.

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9:03 Called Gov. Adams

6:26 Secy Dulles called (at Camp David)

July 29, 1954.

2:30 President called General Persons to ask him to get in touch with Charlie Halleck and Les Arends. President is anxious that a bill having to do with "lateral entry in two services" be pushed through. This bill was introduced as a recommendation from the Wriston Committee, and in President's opinion is of importance in efforts to strengthen foreign service.

7:20 Secy. Humphrey called.

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Phone Calls - June-Dec. 1954 (3)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
11.	Phone call, DDE to Secy. Humphrey (2 pgs) remains closed per RR80-7, GB. 3/27/80.	7/27/54	C
~~12.~~	~~Phone call, Bedell Smith to DDE and DDE to Dulles~~ remains closed per RR80-7, GB. 3/27/80 (2 pgs)	~~7/23/54~~	~~C~~
13.	Phone call, Dulles to DDE (1 pg) remains closed per RR80-7, GB. 3/27/80	6/28/54	C*
14.	Phone call, DDE to George Allen (1 pg) remains closed per RR80-7, GB. 3/27/80	6/24/54	C
~~15.~~	~~Phone call, DDE to Brownell~~ #12-14, Open on Re-Rev, RL, 4/18/84 RR78-24, 10/16/78-DJH	~~6/22/54~~	~~C~~
16.	Diary entry (1 pg) (remains closed per RR78-24, 10/16/78-DJH) (remains closed per RR80-7, GB. 3/27/80)	6/30/54	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

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Folder: Phone Calls - June-Dec. 1954 (3)

RESTRICTION CODES

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July 28, 1954.

11:40 President called Albert Bradley to ask him to take Chairmanship of Highway Commission. Mr. Bradley afraid he would "be shot at" by other interests, railroad, petroleum, and thinks perhaps that someone not so closely identified with the automobile industry should be appointed. Probably Governor Adams will call him later in day to talk over situation with him and to get his recommendations of the type of personhe believes should be appointed.



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For further information,
see entry // of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 26, 1954. 9:50.

9:43 President talked to Secretary of State, after Dulles had called Jim Hagerty and informed him that two American search-planes, looking for survivors of the British plane shot down near Hainan, had themselves been shot down.

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President: "Well, it didn't take long for that to happen. The question is how to handle." Dulles said that if President approved he would make a protest against further barbarities in attempting to shoot down rescue type planes. Eisenhower said that the Chinese would undoubtedly claim that they, the Chinese, were out on rescue missions too. President said that he had told the leaders in the Congressional meeting about the news, asked them to keep it confidential. Dulles said categorically our planes were fired upon first.

President agreed Dulles should protest. He felt that generally speaking the feeling at the Congressional meeting was one of complete approbation. President had already told the leaders (before this news arrived) that the two carriers had been ordered to the scene; and that Congress, reported the President to Dulles, was "very proud of the fact that we had covered ourselves" and approved of action in sending carriers. He said Congress is in a belligerent mood about this. Dulles said that he himself was glad that something has happened, more than just an exchange of notes.

President said that in addition to the protest, which has to go through the British since we have no diplomatic representation with the Red Chinese, that Dulles should send a very earnest and stiff note to Eden about the whole situation, saying that we were going to have to take a very stiff line -- and we hoped they would do the same. If we adopt a stiff one and the British not, it will cause more friction between our countries.

Dulles will immediately make public protest; Eisenhower will make no statement at moment.

11:09. President called Secretary. They are to meet at 2:45 this p.m. President said at last press conference, he had hinted around about a white paper on the Indo China situation, wondered what Sec. thought of it. President thought matter should go back to 1951, when he had personal contact with trying to get French to internationalize the war. Brought deLattre over here to make appeal. Secretary said that he had instructed a staff officer to go about making such a paper ready, but he had not thought going back to before present Administration took over. President said as long as Secretary had matter under consideration, it was all right.

12:25. President called Secretary. Said he thought search should be done by destroyers, since exact location of destroyers can be ascertained at any moment.

Dulles decided to come to lunch since discussion would be of Korea.



Sunday, July 25, 1954

9:15 · Secy Dulles called

5:25 · Bob Woodruff called

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5:26 Pres. called Usher

5:27 Pres. called the kitchen

Saturday, July 24, 1954

1147 . Secy. Dulles called



July 23, 1954.

TELEPHONE CALLS

1:56 Call from Bedell Smith, who had just returned from Geneva Conference. General Smith had dinner last night with the Prime Minister, said "he is just completely finished." Said that several times during the dinner he said to General Smith "You have just come from Washington," -- General Smith would say "No, Sir" -- almost immediately the Prime Minister would say, "You made a very quick trip from Washington, how long did it take you?" or "It was very good of you to come all the way from Washington." Said it was not liquor.

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Said Eden is very worried about his solitary pilgrimage. He is afraid the Cabinet will resign. Eden thought maybe somebody from the outsdie (i.e., General Smith) could register difficulties with the Prime Minister.

About Geneva, Smith said, "We got more than I expected -- if we can get a coalition going. Eden wants three weeks to soften up the Indians, Colombo people; Pakistan will come right back and join immediately."

2:30 President called Sec. of Treasury.
About general problem of calling FBI in to investigate charges. Humphrey then told the President the following story of charges in San Francisco. When Humphrey was out there some months ago certain newspaper men told him that there were rumors of one kind or another. He had Treasury people start investigation, they did not turn up much. He then asked Warren Olney, of Justice Department, who comes from San Francisco, to look over papers. Olney felt that investigation was not thorough ~~enjb~~/ enough and that Treasury ought to have a better job. Humphrey said at that time he wanted to call in the FBI and went to Coleman Andrews and asked him to go down and see J. Edgar Hoover to make arrangements to take over San Francisco investigation, indicating that there was some connection "between the bad fellows and some of the people in the Treasury Department." Edgar said he did not want to do it and told Andrews he ought to do it himself. Humphrey then spoke to Brownell, saying he did not want to make trouble, that Olney had been extremely cooperative, and asked Brownell to talk to Edgar and beg him to do something. Brownell had a chat with Edgar and let Humphrey know that Edgar again said that he thought Treasury people ought to do

the job. President said he could not imagine why Hoover should be so reluctant. Humphrey said he went back to Andrews and told him to put the best men he could on the job, all new ones, and wanted the best possible investigation made. Doesn't know what Hoover is up to "whether he is digging a little trap." Humphrey will be interested to see what comes out of this, and said later he wanted to talk to Hoover about it -- President said he did too.



2:42 President called Secretary of State, asked if there was any chance of a vacancy in the Ambassadorship to Sweden. He has a Senator he would like to appoint, an honorable but spineless man. Great Christian but no martyr. Speaks Swedish. Difficulty, said Secretary of State, was that Cabot had just been appointed to Sweden, was there not more than a month or to. Dulles will see what he can do, asked how much time he had -- perhaps could explain to Cabot.

Secretary asked if President had heard about British commercial plane shot down somewhere near Hongkong by the Communists. British are playing it down, crying that it was an accident. President said, "I wonder if old John Bull will take that."

4:15 President called Roger Kyes in California to ask him to assume chairmanship of President's Advisory Commission on the National Highway Program. Mr. Kyes will consult with his Board of Directors by telephone and either call the President tomorrow, or send him a telegram.

Thursday, July 22, 1954

Called Secy Dulles

8:30 He had sent message to Bedell Smith along lines discussed. Had phone call from Bedell (4 o'clock this morning, his time), & it's quite obvious he's very anxious to go with Eden, & he is going to go -- may be there by now. Dulles thinks Bedell got his idea, but difficult to tell from his rambling, incoherent talking over phone -- presumes he relaxed a bit after this was all over. President hopes Dulles made it clear that if Bedell volunteered his opinion, he'd be of no use to us. Dulles said instructions in his cable are very clear, that under no circumstances was he to enter into it, & not to broach the subject.

9:13 Call from Bill Knowland.
Knowland thinks the Senate "broke the back of the thing (TVA ?) yesterday." President said he was surprised at strength of vote. He wants to bring in foreign aid appropriation before farm bill (though President thought Benson would be unhappy about it since Benson felt this week feeling was strong in Administration favor). Will get to housing bill on Friday.



Wednesday, July 21, 1954

7:25 - Secy. Dulles called

Called Secy Dulles

10:42 Statement will be here in few minutes. Dulles would be inclined to stick right to it, bearing in mind details. DDE asked had he seen cease-fire papers. Dulles said they came in about 5 o'clock this morning; saw ones on Vietnam & Laos; one on Cambodia was signed only an hour or so ago, but understand it is relatively better. If DDE has any question after seeing statement, he will call Dulles again.

10:48 Called Mr. Charles Tompkins.
Has a line on some boxwood plants that seem to be pretty reasonable. President wondered how many he would need and how much cost of transporting them would be. Mr. Tompkins indicated that cost of transporting them is usually about the same as the cost of the plans, but that in case of smaller plants -- say 2 feet -- cost proportionally less than larger plants. President estimated need of a dozen in oval, and 15 to 20 in the formal garden in the rear.
Said Pete Jones had promised him some small plants.

Mr. Tompkins is to call the President Friday morning to find out what weekend plans are.

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11:00 Called Dulles
few questions on the statement (above). Dulles doesn't feel very strongly about last part, "I feel that if we are to gain economic & social vigor ..." saying it's a little wobbly, & suggests lot of problems. Maybe better to stop just before that, but include last sentence following it.
DDE mentioned desire to split 2 disconnected thoughts, beginning "All of us salute the bravery & gallantry..." & running into something about U.S. Okay with Dulles.
DDE would like to make insert: "Organization of a collective system of defense in SE Asia." Dulles said "no, if you don't mind." Said we have been pressing British, & use of that word is one thing we argued about, because we needed to move quickly to organize a defense, & the idea of a system of defense involved such long delays possibly of 1 or 1-1/2 years. DDE will omit it, if Dulles has something "cooking."
DDE said U.S. understands NATO, & accepts it pretty well; so he didn't want to use SEATO, which of course we are trying to organize.
Dulles said our great trouble is that the British are delaying, trying to get India in -- & will waste 6 months trying to do so.
DDE took out last sentence of first para: "No one who has seen as much fighting as I could feel otherwise." He's quoted so often on that!
Dulles warned there will be lot of questions as to whether or not agreements prevent Laos & Cambodia from joining collective defense. Pres. will say, "This conference is still in session; they are taking on delicate matters of detail. I have prepared this little statement, therefore, to give them as much information as I can."
DDE questioned "any renewal of aggression which is of Communist origin." Dulles said that some papers suggest that we guarantee the settlement; we don't. An aggression by Laos or Cambodia would not be a renewal of aggression. DDE agreed to leave word Communist in sentence.

12:30 Atty. Gen. Brownell called (spoke to Ann W.)

2:40 Secy. Dulles called
(spoke to Pres. at 6;15)

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Tuesday, July 20, 1954

8:50 Secy Dulles called
to report on cables from Bedell Smith. Russians are pressing for a conference resolution which we will join adopting all these things. We are refusing to do that but are authorizing him to make a declaration on behalf of the U.S. which will take note of the conference decisions: We will not use force to disturb them. If there is renewal of aggression there, we will look upon it as gravity. Will stick to that as decision. We don't know all details just what these basic documents will be. Will apparently be about where we thought it would be -- will include Naval Base at Turneau, & Cambodia. Will allow about 9 months for evacuation of the French troops from the Delta. Will apparently give complete autonomy to Laos & Cambodia. Will provide for elections not later than June '56 (nearly 2 years -- will give fairly good time to get ready for them). Supervisory committee will be Poland, India, & Canada. Will be set up with a ruled unanimity. Will put Canada in position where it can block things.
Mendes France is now with Molotov; afterwards will talk to Bedell Smith. Then Bedell plans to call Dulles, who will keep Pres. posted.

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5:15 Sen. Knowland called
on the TVA Bill. If it's agreeable to Pres., with Ferguson amendment, Knowland thinks he can break up the filibuster, & possibly get 9 or 10 conservative Dem. votes in the south. Pres. had 2 thoughts: (1) It couldn't possibly go into effect until sometime next spring. 30 days, during session of Congress, would have to lay there. (2) Is it creating a precedent -- as in lease-purchase. Pres. will get in touch with Herb Brownell & Adm. Strauss about it. Knowland said Jack Martin has actual copy. Hickenlooper (then with Knowland) pointed out another phase, already in Act is a proviso of 30 day period for matters of exchange of information (with Canada, for instance). Pres. said he's sure no one will object to reporting to the committee when it is in session -- but he objects to this matter of waiting 30 days.

5:28 Called Sen. Knowland
reporting Brownell is in N.Y.; Strauss in Calif. He talked to Jerry Persons Said he knows Knowland has big problem on his hands. Suggests, since he can't contact his people immediately, Knowland go in & accept what he has to in order to break the filibuster -- & we will take up other later.

6:02 Atty. Gen. Brownell called back
Pres. told him about call from Knowland, on amendment to TVA business. Would involve contract lying before the committee, without any power of veto, for 30 days. Said he told Knowland to do what he had to do without Pres. authority, & we can handle it in Congress. Brownell approved of that.

6:06 Called Gen. Persons
Said he thinks one of Persons' boys ought to make particular point of dropping in on Bill Knowland, to make sure he understands he has done this TVA business on his own, & not with DDE approval.

7:15 Secy. Dulles called..



Monday, July 19, 1954

3:10 Secy. Benson called
about the Farm Legislation which is now before us -- has been suggested it come up with atomic energy, possibly Tuesday. Foreign Aid Bill may be brought up first, thereby postponing this a week. Knowland made no commitments, however. Benson said we are at the peak of our strength now; country alerted; farm groups working; & Knowland may make speech; commodity groups all active. One important thing: if we go ahead this week, two of our opponents (Ellender & Eastland) will be out campaigning. Hope it will not be postponed. DDE will do what he can.

3:24 Secy Dulles called
He spoke to Bedell Smith in Geneva. Bedell feels that a settlement is more likely than he had theretofore. He does not think it is wise to make any announcement if there is any agreement. Would have a disturbing, rather than salutory, effect, in view of the way things are going. Dulles already told Hagerty that, unless President felt otherwise, probably better for him to say nothing about it. British are taking pretty good line as to what they will do in case there's a break up. All prepared to organize for a collective defense of the area. Pres. will tell Jim Hagerty it is postponed at least 24 hours, & possibly considerably longer.

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Sunday, July 18, 1954

4:55 Secy Dulles called

4:57 Called Arthur Nevins (spoke at 9:55)

5:32. Called Jim Hagerty



July 17, 1954.

9:51 President called Attorney General to ask if it would be possible for a man who would be given an Assistant Secretaryship in Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (he was speaking of Bradshaw Mintener) to be kept on half pay by his company and job retained for him. Brownell said that something might be possible through payment of terminal pay, spread out through year or so. He said that problem had come up with regard to various individuals and had been worked out in each case on individual basis.

George Allen called and said "Mr. President, you have just got some new neighbors." President said wonderful, that they could now build the bird farm, dam up the little creek, etc. (I guess the Arthur Nevins are the neighbors, but am not sure). acw.

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10:50 Called Joe Dodge (in Detroit)
to say he wants to get a little group together to do a job of evaluating what he needs to bring together all aspects of foreign economic policy. State, Commerce, & Labor involved -- stockpile. Wants to know how these problems affect everybody; wants digested conclusion.
Any chance of Dodge's heading such a group to make study?
Dodge would like to think about it, & asks is he can see Pres. after he comes back from Bohemian Grove. Will be in N.Y. on Aug. 5th, & could come then. DDE said he'll set it up.

11:56 Called Gov. Shivers -- in Texas.
Mentioned someone came in the other day & said he changed his mind on the Tidelands Bill. Pres. said the Truman gang vetoed Bill, wouldn't let them have it; whereas he stood firm on what he believed & gave it to them. Shivers said it was a Brownell quote, but Pres. said he asked Brownell, & there was no such quote. Someone sooner or later has to determine what the historic boundary is. Price Daniels wouldn't accept our line on map. At that time, he said it would be for future determination -- would be for courts, & not us, to determine.
Pres. doesn't think there is a confused thought in it -- said we are not trying to move the line back an inch!
Shivers thinks it's in pretty good shape. Will talk to Pres. about it at later date -- possibly in Denver next month.

Called George Allen

Friday, July 16, 1954

No phone calls



Thursday, July 15, 1954

3:19 Called Secy. Humphrey (instead of $300-$350 million about the Veterans Bill. Charlie Halleck thinks he can hold the $110 million line. Humphrey said sometimes we must take things we don't like -- he has confidence in Halleck -- would be inclined to take his decision as to what he thinks he can do. He'll fight as long as it's worthwhile. Humphrey asked about Postal -- DDE said that will be easier to hold.

Wednesday, July 14, 1954

Secy. Dulles called from Paris
Said he has reached some agreements there, but they want Bedell Smith to come back to Geneva if that is all right with the President. Pres. said it's all right. Dulles is not sure his physical condition is good, but perhaps by Thurs. night or Fri., he'll be able to leave here. Dulles will be back in Wash. 9:30 tomorrow -- will report then to Pres., & tell Smith what has happened there.. Said they have reached some pretty satisfactory agreements on the terms on which we go back. Pres. said anything we go back on that looks reasonable to Dulles, is a net gain; will find out from Bedell whether he can leave, physically. Dulles talked to Dr. Snyder this morning, who does not think Smith ought to leave before Fri. night. Pres. stated anyone who goes from here would give it a little more prestige than would just the Ambassador. But if Bedell is sick, perhaps Murphy, or someone else, could go. Dulles said he thought of that possibility, but said they attach great importance to having someone of the ministerial rank, so thinks Bedell should go even if he can't do much work -- his presence alone would be important. Dulles has negotiated things in Paris, so says pretty much of the work is already done. Pres. said he agrees to everything, & will get right on it. Dulles will make announcement from Paris 5 p.m. their time (12 noon our time); & Pres. will have Hagerty make short announcement, that we plan that Smith will go back there end of week.

9:58 a.m.

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9:07 President called General Smith and said "it looks like you are going to have to go back to Geneva. The Secretary of State said Thursday night or Friday. I don't know how you are feeling. Foster will be back tomorrow morning at 9:30. I suggested sending Murphy over with you to follow when you felt better, but they attach so much importance to ministerial rank. Foster says agreement reached so clearly stated there won't be much work to do."

General Smith said only thing wrong was his lumbago which seemed to be clearing up nicely and he thought he could leave tomorrow night. President asked if he should send a doctor along with him and Smith said he did not think it was necessary.

President said announcement was going to be made at 12 noon (later it was decided to try to make announcement at 11 at press conference).

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9:34 Jim Hagerty called Secy. Dulles to try to arrange for change in time of announcement, moving it up to Press Con ference time. Dulles said he's not sure it'll be agreed upon definitely by that time, but would place call here just before Pres. goes to Press Conference. (He's meeting with Eden & Mendes-France at 3 o'clock, & will have to get their okay.)

11:34 Returned Secy. Wilson's call about Trieste. That is about to come to head, he said, & the question of what to do with the troops. Military people make recommendation on the old plan (to move them up to Austria). Wilson personally doesn't quite see that, but thinks we can move them to Leghorn while we take good look at it. DDE will talk to Al Gruenther about it tonight, & will call Wilson in morning. Wilson said to move more troops into Austria is bad thing (& DDE agreed) -- said we paid $40 million for privilege of getting out of Trieste; & we have to count on them for defense in that part of the world.

12:00 Call from Mrs. Hobby who said she had just heard what President said in press conference this morning and how much she liked to work for a man like that. The President said that when he got that question at press conference he just learned back and gave the press people a little talk. Mrs. Hobby said she still didn't understand it (defeat of reinsurance bill yesterday). President said he had talked to Charlie Halleck -- who said that the conservatives and the extreme liberals had joined together on it. President said he had said that America just had to have better health. Mrs. Hobby said she had been trying
12:00 to answer someone who was proposing foundation to defeat communism, and in the end she came up with the idea that the people of a country had to have hope -- if they do have hope Communism cannot gain foothold.

7:46. Pres. called Gen. Snyder.

Tuesday, July 13, 1954

Called Mrs. Hobby (in Gov. Adams' office) about the Health Program Bill that was just beaten in the House -- was it Bill by itself, or part of bigger Bill? Mrs. Hobby said it was Bill by itself. This is first time it was up; was to come up in Senate this week. It's the one we did TV show on. Near as she can guess, people who wanted socialized medicine voted against it; & people who didn't want socialized medicine voted against it. Can't get it reconsidered in the House; no point in passing it in the Senate. Pres. said if they would pass it in Senate, suppose we got it on as amendment to another House Bill -- if they went to conference, we might get it through. Mrs. Hobby remarked, "You certainly learn quickly!" & then said she'd take it up with "these strategists in here." As for socialized medicine, she agreed with Pres. that that's the only place we've got to go. Pres. asked about sentiment in Senate. Mrs. Hobby said they've been very smart about this. Sometime back we had word that democrats had decided to vote against it because they didn't want us to have it this fall. Said we lost about 40 Republicans.

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Monday, July 12, 1954

8:30 Secy. Dulles called
to check on departure for Dr. Milton's home -- wants to come over to discuss further developments on the Geneva question. DDE said come anytime today.

10:10, called Secy. Wilson
to ask him to have a Constellation available at a moment's notice to take Secy. of State to Europe, probably this evening.

10:11 Dulles called Doug. MacArthur
to ask him to make arrangements about going to Paris, leaving this evening, to talk to Mendes-France. Want him to know we are trying to help French & not bother them. We are prepared to back them up. Won't go on to Geneva -- if there, may have to raise objections; can't let these things go by; & he'd be caught between crossfire between Chou En-lai & me (Dulles). Would take off today, Doug MacArthur (& Mrs. Dulles if she wishes) to accompany. Wants MacArthur to get through right away to Johnson, ask him to see Mendes-France, & arrange for meeting in Paris tomorrow evening (or next day, if more convenient).
Shouldn't let him "assume" Dulles will go on to Geneva. Make clear that the purpose of this talk is to find out what basis will best serve the joint interests of our two countries -- (this sentence at DDE suggestion).
MacArthur asked, anything with respect to Eden? Dulles said, want him to come too if he will. Dulles believes meeting of 3 together may have merit, but is willing to see them separately if they so desire.

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1:03 Called Secy. Wilson
to say he'd just heard "the most amazing thing," that someone in Defense Dept. recently invited Drew Pearson aboard the Sequoia. Shocked at the idea of anyone in this whole government asking Drew Pearson to anything where government funds are expended in any guise. Wilson said it was Fred Seaton who invited him among other columnists. Wilson already told him about it, but will mention again.
DDE said there are people around here (Gen. Persons, & others) who should be consulted & would be glad to advise on such as this.

1:05 Secy. Dulles called
to say he'd heard from Geneva. Mendes-France very much pleased, & will dine with him at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. Not yet heard from Eden -- he's on his way to a meeting with Molotov right now. Mendes-France thinks it very good idea to have Eden there, too. Kasha (?) told him Mendes-France said he would have preferred it if meeting had been held in Geneva; but Kasha said it was not possible.

5:40. Sec. of State called the President. President suggested making public statement in advance might "save the day" that Secretary's purpose in going over was to make it perfectly clear to the American people that we had simple, honest adherence to the six-point declaration that was announced publicly between the President and the Prime Minister. ... If it builds up too seriously, President suggested Sec. call him before he goes into conference. ... We don't come unless the Communists agree to something. Then we will go forward with you and take a firm position with you. ... Might have to go to Stalin a little bit..

Good luck to you. I certainly don't envy you.

Sunday, July 11, 1954

10:21 Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

10:29 Called Col. Schulz

4:28 Secy. Wilson called

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Saturday, July 10, 1954

6:00 Called V.Pres. Nixon

6:10 Called Tom Stephens

6:11 Secy. Dulles called

6:38 Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

6:42 Called Ann Whitman

8:30 Tom Stephens called

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Friday, July 9, 1954

5:30 p.m. Called Usher (Ray Hare)

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Thursday, July 8, 1954

8:55 Secy. Dulles called
about Knowland's proposed amendment on Communist China. He now comes up with: "If admitted to the UN, will urge that NSC make reappraisal of our foreign economic policy.... & to make a report to Congress as far as compatible with national security." Dulles thinks it wise that DDE should not officially know anything about this -- don't want it to be Administration supported provision. DDE would suggest, in last phrase, that they make report to the Congress on their conclusions as to the proper course of action for us. Pointed out that if Knowland, as Leader of the Senate, puts this in, we can't say we don't know about it. Would have no objection to it if it were just a touch more general in tone. It is just an effort of Congress to "get themselves in the act."

12:50. Senator Knowland called. Said he thought President made excellent statement in the press conference. DDE said he was pushed pretty hard. Knowland said he had had some discussion with Dulles this morning about suggested language, which he thought had been worked out on mutually satisfactory basis. Knowland said he would like to go over it with the President. President invited him to come over for a bite of lunch.

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3:05 Called Secy. Dulles
to say he drafted reply to message from Sir Winston, which he'd send over to get Dulles' concurrence.

3:35 Called Secy. Dulles
to read draft reply (above), & to ask that Secy. Dulles call him back if he had any changes to suggest.

Wednesday, July 7, 1954

11:00 Called Paul Hoffman
asking if he'd be interested in "country he visited with Ford Foundation, the place. his son was interested in." Hoffman tremendously interested, but is right in the middle of Studebaker-Packard salvage operation, & won't be through until end of the year. Has 10,000 people whose jobs are his responsibility. Also, Dorothy is up & down at the moment. DDE will try to drag along, & possibly by first of the year Hoffman's situation may be clarified to extent that he can "take it." Hoffman mentioned the political gentleman on that job, as being only one who had real pull on the heartstrings of those people -- asked if there's some chance of his having some special assignment -- thinks he'd be terribly useful at this time. DDE said "possibly yes," but question is, how can you avoid damaging standing of regular fellow?

Eisenhower Library

11:06 Called Secretary of State
regarding message just received from Prime Minister concerning two-power meeting he proposes. Mr. Dulles said Prime Minister must have prepared message from ship. DDE said that from message to Molotov, he could not have received any other (than the friendly) answer he did receive; that Molotov will hope to break Britain off from us. Dulles pointed out that Churchill did not give full text of message to Molotov (specifically no reference to Eden, while Eden is mentioned is Molotov's reply). Dulles said it was not clear where meeting would be held. Also said that implication was very strong that meeting had US approval. E. said that so far as he remembered, we did not comment on this at all. DDE said that when this breaks in the world news, there is only one comment and that was that Churchill had explored with us suggestion of meeting on the summit, we did not think much of it, and that this two-power meeting was his own business.

Dulles said he had sent a personal message to Eden about Geneva, hoped to have an answer today.

President will re-study message and talk to Sec. of State later in day about reply, if any.

Sec. of State (12:16)
called while President was seeing Thorneycroft (British trade man). Sec. said it would be helpful if President would stick in a word about importance of Japanese trade situation, that (British) were stumbling block; President said he would.

7/7/54 (2)

12:35 President called Secretary of State.
Said he "turned the heat " on with Thorneycroft about Japanese thing. Thorneycroft replied that they had been allied with this problem and that as long as the British did not have to sign a trade agreement, he thought everything would be all right -- that embarrassment would come if they had to sign involved treaty or agreement.

President then said that Roger Makin (British Ambassador) was with Thorneycroft. President alluded to recent Churchill communication, saying that everything in British-American relationship was magnified, and that Prime Minister had just done something that "would cause him, DDE, some embarrassment and that his only defense would be to go fishing."

President then brought up a third subject - an idea propounded to him this morning (presumably by Ed Bermingham - acw). Granted that the defense of America rests upon the North American continent -- that is, Canada, the U.S. and Mexico, solidarity of three nations is greatly to be desired. Suggestion is that an Assistant Secretary of State for Canada and Mexico be appointed, to deal solely with this hemisphere's problems. Further suggestion was to switch Doug Stuart and Francis White, because of Stuart's knowledge re trade.

DWIGHT D. Eisenhower Library

Tuesday, July 6, 1954

No phone calls.



July 3-4-5, 1954 -- Camp David, Md.

No phone calls.

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July 1, 1954.

2:00 Call to Cliff Roberts in New York, to say goodbye before Mr. Roberts leaves on trip to Europe.

Mr. Roberts said things were in pretty good shape as far as Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee is concerned, though the Finance Chairman was not performing --however that they had plans to manage that. The President told of recent conversations with Tom Pappas and David Rockefeller, both of whom had reported that people were not giving to the Republican Party as they had, because the members of the Republican Party was attempting to "crucify" the President. Such people may be induced to give to the Citizens organization. In New York names of such people are going to be turned over. President said this tied in with their many conversations on possibility of a new party.

About the British visi tors, the President said "the conversations were much more profitable than I had dreamed they could be."

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Mr. Roberts will look some of President's friends up, including Jimmie Gault. He asked about C. Douglas Dillon's Paris record, and the President said extremely high.

- - - -

3:25 Called Secy. Dulles
about zinc & lead trouble we had, & effort we are making to do nothing to hurt our friends. Would like Dulles to tell our friends (5 or 6 principal suppliers: Mexico, Canada, Peru, Yugoslavia, Australia) to take voluntary action in lowering rate of export to us -- it is far above that of few years ago. If they don't, we will be forced to let our price down here, which would result in bad market all over the world. Dulles said the trouble is, unless the commodity is pretty much monopolized by the small countries, there's the risk (if Canada, for example, would agree) that they may develop zinc in some other place & shove that in. The danger is, can't get lead & zinc in so many countries. President said we don't want to shove it up above 28 or 29¢ combined price. Dulles thinks something can be done.

5:06 Called Secy. Humphrey

5:13 Called Secy. Benson

6:06 Fred Waring called from Stroudsburg, Pa. -- spoke to Mrs. Eisenhower

6:07 Called Cong. Halleck

6:13 Called Speaker Martin

11:42 Call to Usher, about Sen. Butler's death.

Friday, July 2, 1954

12:40 Secy. Humphrey called
about call he just had from Dave McDonald. He said he wanted to pass on word about how pleased he was at how settlement worked out. When he proposed settlement to his Policy Committee, they got to their feet & "sang songs." They heard they had no friends in this Administration, but he told them they had real friends in Washington. DDE commented, "Good for him."
Humphrey said, "He also said he was a little concerned about that letter that had gone out. Seems that it has gone to you, to members of the Cabinet, & to Members of Congress. It was worked up sometime again to put pressure on Congress. His publicity man came to him this morning saying this was bad publicity. They thought they would get wrong reaction from it." Humphrey thinks timing on it was bad, & said he admitted he didn't quite understand what it was all about, but would see what harm was done. DDE asked what was the real contention of the letter.
Humphrey replied that it recites a lot os things we ought to do -- says we have bad employment, etc. Would have been very appropriate two months ago, but just got held up. Said McDonald was apologetic because, after we had helped him, it came as bad slap in the face to him. DDE said it looks like Dave is getting too important with us. Humphrey agreed, saying, "For his own sake, we don't want to get him back here for a little while. He is in, & feels that he has a place to come & sing his grievances. Don't want him on any more committees for a while -- so will leave it as is."

12:56 Cliff Roberts called (Mansion)
to report on his call from Nebraska, about appointment of new Senator.

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3:57 Gen. Persons called (Camp David)

Tuesday, June 29, 1954

Sen. Aiken called
on Farm Program, saying the opposition is panicky. Pres. thanked him, & remarked that it's very comforting.

10:57 Secy. Dulles called
about Declaration to be issued today. Presume Churchill will take up suggested changes with Pres. direct. Dulles already suggested 2-3 minor changes (now in Pres's hands), but will come over (with Eden) while Churchill discusses his.

President returned call from Senator Knowland.
He urged retention of exchange program, indicated willingness to compromise on some other parts. Knowland said he thought he could "get them on the thing." Said Administration holds cards, could send up request for supplemental appropriation.

President said he understood Margaret Chase Smith was going to vote against / / for $100 exemption. Asked why. Knowland said that several felt that with the double taxation business, they must vote for some relief (for little fellow). Knowland said he thought they had a more difficult problem on the 20-40 business.

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5:30 Sen. Bridges called
to report on appropriations bill. Out of 8 million in Voice of America, they will agree to restore 2 million. Student Exchange Fund will give 4 of 6 million. Would leave 13 million on Student Exchange Fund, & 2 million plus on Voice of America If we break up parliamentary, it goes out of House first; House would vote to see if they backed up figures; if so, would ask for another conference with Senate; would go to conference -- but Senate will not get chance at it until break-up of 2nd conference. If it could get on floor of Senate, our position would be sustained. Bridges said, "Bill, Leverett, Homer, & all the rest are here with me -- we want to do whatever we can." Pres. said he hates to give in on something so important to us -- said he thinks John hasn't played very fair on this one. If we have to settle for figures mentioned, perhaps we can go back for supplemental first of the year. Will talk to JerryHersons about it.

5:35 Called Gen. Persons
about above conversation. Said this is pretty poor showing, & would look like defeat in public's eye. Said Bridges thinks Senate will stand with us, but House has first crack. Persons said he got almost no cooperation in House this morning. Suggests Pres. ask if they could put something in report to effect, "Could we come back in January if we need more money?" Pres. will tell them he thinks he's been let down by people he felt sure were supporting him.

5:40 Called Sen. Bridges
to pass on what he'd discussed with Gen. Persons. As to suggestion of coming back in January for supplemental money, Bridges will put it up to them, & see if both sides agree to it. Pres. said he doesn't know actual mechanics of getting these things done, but suggested Bridges let them know "you & I talked about this" -- to tell them Pres. was let down by people he thought he had some support from.

6:04 Bridges called
t o say he went back with the President's message, & got agreement on this:
5,700,000 from Student Exchange Fund; 1,300,000 from Voice of America (total 7 million restored on 2 items -- better than Bridges figures).
Couldn't put anything in report about coming back first of year for more; but did say that according to conditions of the world at that time, might be compelled to ask for supplement. Pres. said thanks lots, & to thank confreres also.

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12:00 noon -- Gov. Stassen call
Pres. said British were putting out statement from London; Stassen agreed.

12:31 - Sen. Knowland call

Monday, June 28, 1954

8:04
Secy. Benson called
about farm program, saying things look good, wonderful rally from the country. He & V.Pres. going on radio tonight, himself on TV tomorrow. Thinks we are going to win on Floor. Charlie (Wilson) ready to lead fight on Floor. May have to do a little compromising, but only in cities. Just wanted to assure Pres. "the country is behind you."

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~~Amb.~~ Sec. of State called
Asst. Secretary of State Holland, to ask about present Guatemalan situation and what he could say to Legislative Leaders this morning. Secretary asked if he could say it was a vast improvement in situation. Holland said that Diaz was still of the same political party as Arbentz, but that he did not think Diaz would remain long in power, would probably resign in a few days. As of the present, we are to say that we are going along with submitting matter to Association of American States, but Holland feels that when Diaz resigns that would be dropped. He pointed out that Toriello has not resigned. Holland said, "I believe that the forces ~~behind~~ that compelled Arbenz to step down, will compel Diaz to step down also."

12:24
Called Secy. of State.
(1) Anything new on Guatemala? Dulles replied, "No."
(2) Without exposing the text of Declaration we want to release tomorrow, might be nice for Dulles to invite couple from each side to breakfast, to outline the points that go into it. (thought of this because, suppose it's held up a day because he sends it back to Cabinet.) Just want to call it to Dulles' attention so it's not overlooked. Certainly wouldn't show them the text, but simply outline points.
Dulles having breakfast tomorrow with Herbert Hoover,
but will give this some consideration.
(3) Dulles dictated summary of his talk with Sir Winston yesterday, sending it over.

3:09
Secy. Dulles called.
Said Sir Winston's Press Club luncheon was wonderful. He handled every question with skill, & paid great tribute to Pres., mentioning how happy he was "happy you were head of this country at a time when this country was head of the world."
(2) About Declaration, spoke first to Knowland, who suggested he speak to Sen. Johnson. Lyndon Johnson entirely satisfied. However, on another point, he is pretty sore with Nixon about his speech, re. Acheson. Pres. said he doesn't think Nixon means to do these things, & thinks he should be told it isn't helping in getting bipartisan ...
(3) Herbert Hoover intimated awfully nice for you to give him Columbine for his European trip. Dulles told him Columbine was needed here, but possibly Air Force plane could be put at his disposal. Pres. said this was Adenauer's invitation to Hoover, & we haven't got sufficiently strong reason to send him in "official status." Dulles has note from Tracy Voorhees about it -- & Murphy discussed it with Shanley, who hoped Dulles would speak to Pres. about it. Perhaps he could be sent, instead, on MATS plane & dropped at Frankfurt. Dulles will look into it, & tell Hoover.

3:15 Called Sir Winston Churchill.

The President told the Prime Minister that he had heard from two or three people what a magnificent job he had done (at the Press Club luncheon today) and how generously he had spoken of him, the President. The Prime Minister said he was so glad, that he had made them understand a few things that might be mixed up, that he had proclaimed their old friendship again. The Prime Minister seemed very touched that the President had called him, said he was looking forward to seeing him again (tomorrow), that he was sending over to the President a message from the Queen, and that he thought his Cabinet would take the message he had sent off today "all right" (meaning the "Atlantic Charter #2). He said the Queen would answer the President's letter.

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June 24, 1954.

4:45 The President called Speaker Martin. Hoped he could use some of his skill on postal bills. Martin said he would try to do something first of week - didn't know what kind of compromise could be gotten. President urged against anything that looked like too much of a retreat on pay; said that if that were done, we would be in great trouble for fear of a major steel strike.

Some talk about Collett - why people did not feel they could change their announced views with honor, why people take themselves so seriously.

Martin brought up Eden statement, said that was not going to help with FOA appropriation. President said people forgot that what Eden said must be viewed in light of what he had to say because of his own local situation.

Martin said he felt farm bill would be beaten on the floor.

5:00 Called Mrs. Hobby
to thank her for completely satisfactory job on Hill -- & urging her to take vacation soon as Congress adjourns..

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5:25 Called Geo. Allen
about Gettysburg farm fence. To be at entrance, semi-circular, about 30 yards across, to give cars good turn-in. Allen wants it done within next month. Will get lumber & get it painted. Will leave gate for Ivan's house. Waiting to hear from this other fellow (?).
Going to put in sheep -- Ivan knows all about care of them. They will be delivered within another week. Could take care of 200 or 300. Also getting ready to put in hogs.
About fence. It's now all open. Will start right from your (DDE's) line.
DDE invited him to come in Monday afternoon for a long talk.

5:56 Called Tom Stephens.

Sunday, June 27, 1954

No phone calls.



SATURDAY MORNING, June 26, 1954.

The President called the Secretary of State. (Only the President's side of the conversation was heard). He told the Secretary about trying to set down the principles of the Atlantic Charter #2. Then he said he had deduced, by bits of conversation from Anthony Eden, that Eden felt a lack of "friendliness" that used to exist between Eden and Dulles. President suggested that by purely personal little things matter could be helped.

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June 22, 1954.

10:11 Phone call to the Attorney General. Re appointment of Mr. Holder to judgeship in Indiana. President suggested that if Charlie Halleck were convinced it was all right to do, that he would have to be the one to sell Governor Craig on appointment.

Apparently the Senators, according to Brownell, got the endorsements by going around and saying Mr. Holder was going to be appointed, therefore he might as well be endorsed.

Brownell thinks he can get Halleck to sell Craig.

7:13 Called Secy. Dulles

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Wednesday, June 23, 1954

12:03 Called Bob Woodruff (Mayflower Hotel)

7:09 Called Major Eisenhower (Ft. Benning)

8:10 Called Tom Stephens

8:15 Called Slats Slater -- spoke to Mrs. Slater (Irvington, NY)

10:24 Called Bill Robinson (NYCity)

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Called Pete Jones -- on fishing trip.
Mrs. Eisenhower talked to Mrs. Jones.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 16 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 21, 1954.

5:16

President talked to General W. Bedell Smith, at home. President said he was glad he was back. General Smith said it was quite a chore.

President asked General Smith if he would want to offer himself as a victim at the President's press conference Wednesday. Smith said he would do it. Hagerty will let him know.

Monday, June 21, 1954

12:51 1. Secy. Benson called

about one point he didn't make clear this morning. Regardless of what legislation we get, if the '49 Act becomes operative, the Secy. (Wilson-?) can use his own discretion on gradualism between 75 & 90%, regardless of the supply on hand.

Also, Benson's people think "we ought to do something on TV between now & Mon. night." DDE thinks Benson himself ought to do it.

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5:26 2. Secy. Humphrey called

Said Randy Burgess is back, & reported Geo. Whitney very much on our side on bank rates. DDE said he'd like to arrange lunch someday with Humphrey & Whitney to discuss all this.

Humphrey wanted to make this clear: don't want you to ask him to do something -- no one should be given chance to say the Pres. of the U.S. asked them to reduce a rate.

Sunday, June 20, 1954

12:44 Secy. Humphrey called

12:47 Gov. Johnson Murray called from Okla. City

3:54 Called Secy. Wilson

4:00 Called Secy. Wilson

4:32 Secy. Anderson & Secy. Humphrey called

4:34 Called Mr. Carter (Usher)

4:35 Called Secy. Wilson

8:35 Called Mrs. George Allen at Gettysburg

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Saturday, June 19, 1954

No telephone calls.



Friday, June 18, 1954

10:59 Called V. Pres. Nixon--
to ask if there was any way of his getting out of talking in Wisconsin, in order to attend Churchill dinner. Nixon said he'll have to go make the talk -- found out they've sold 3,000 tickets at $100 each. In view of whole investigation, feels he must go, or they will think he is running out on it. President hopes he won't concede an inch, & Nixon assured he wouldn't; wants to talk to Pres. before he goes. Will leave Sat. noon, & come right back after speech. Pres. will try to make arrangements to have him in possibly Sun. evening, at which time he'd also invite 2 or 3 women also, & Pat could come. Will speak to Dulles about it today, then have Ann call Rosemary Woods.

12:16 Called V. Pres. Nixon, again--
Advised Churchill & Eden will arrive 10 a.m. Friday. Dulles will go meet them, & would Nixon like to go, also? Said yes, he would, & will get in touch with Dulles' office as to arrangements. Pres. said he will probably have little dinner Fri. evening, with a few ladies present, & will get in touch with Nixon for that.

Nixon asked about trip to Quantico this week end. Pres. invited him to ride with him, & to take along golf clubs.

2:04 Called Secy. Dulles, to pass on one subject of luncheon discussion.
Mr. Hoover has received personal urgent invitation to come over to Germany to visit Mr. Adenauer. Wanted to know what Pres. & Secy. Dulles thought about it. Neither sees any objection to his accepting.

2:20 Called former President Hoover. Said he had talked to the Secretary of State and that he and the Secretary saw no reason why Mr. Hoover should not accept invitation from Mr. Adenauer to go to Germany. Mr. Hoover: "I will let you know in the course of the next three or four days what the setup will be."

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June 17, 1954.

2:15 Secretary Benson called to thank President for having luncheon with Senator Thye and to say that he thought visit did some good. Suggested when Surplus Disposal Bill comes to his desk, he should bring Thye into picture.

Talking of someone else -- they agreed that this person would like to support the legislation but found himself out on a limb.

12:51 Called Secy. Dulles.

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5:5[illegible] -- Major John E. returned President's call.

Wednesday, June 16, 1954

9:37 Called Gov. Dewey --
to say that he completely respects Dewey's views, & that there's no point in coming down here to talk about matter, though he does appreciate Dewey's offer to do so. Doesn't want to pass any woes over to Dewey.
Dewey said he appreciates President's understanding, & fact that no heat will be put on him - would be awfully tough if he did.
While President is disappointed, he does respect this decision. Would always feel he has Dewey available for the little chores, the temporary but vital things.
Dewey said that after 24 years, got to have an interruption, that's all! It has gotten to point where he needs a breather. Wouldn't do it for financial, or any other, reasons.
Pres. understands family's attitude, too. Hopes he will spend rest of time getting us a winning in his State. Dewey working 12 hours a day on just that! Assured Pres. he will do everything in his power.

11:01 Called Dr. Milton
to ask how he feels. He replied, much better. Has been taking exercises regularly. He's coming down to attend Rockefeller Committee meeting all day Friday Going to Walter Reed for test. Going back Sat. morning -- will try to see DDE Friday.
Mentioned Helen is getting weaker, though still up & around, & cheerful.

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11:04 Mrs. Eisenhower called
to ask President's ppinion about accepting chinchilla fur-piece from Chinchilla Farmers of the U.S., which Walter Judd called her about. She has turned down other fur gifts. Pres. inclined to feel reluctant & unfavorable about it. Dr. Hauge against it, but will talk it over with Walter Judd. (Later reported that Judd agrees with opinion to refuse the gift -- but wants to give Betty Crocker chance to talk about it, so is asking Mary Jane to call her.)

3:52 Called Secy. Dulles
re his memorandum on Soviet Tankers enroute to Communist China.
(see DDE Personal Diary)

Tuesday, June 15, 1954

8:44 Called Barbara Eisenhower--
to offer birthday congratulations, & to ask that Johnnie write & let him know exactly what he would like to do. Got his letter last night, but what does he mean by "20th or earlier?" If kids to be sent in advance, can get Bob Woodruff to bring them up -- but exactly when?

12:10 Called Secy. Dulles --
to ask if it's true that our Ambassador to Iraq (Berry) is quitting or going out on us. Dulles thinks he has been planning to resign for some time. Pres. said he has a brand new applicant -- Mrs. Bolton. This morning, she told Pres. about her relationships with entire world, particularly Iraq -- doesn't want to be in Congress any more -- very anxious for this job -- ready to take it any time State Dept. gives her her briefing & send her on. Dulles will look into it.
Pres. said he told her: "Frances, this thing sort of intrigues me. But of course Foster is in charge. You will hear from me."
Dulles said he likes her very much. She has good relations with the Arabs.

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Monday, June 14, 1954

10:49

Called Dr. Hauge--
Nothing would bring about hemispheric damage so much as to approve the increased tariff on lead & zinc. Let them export to us what they are exporting now; then on top of that, we could say "We will now pay a bonus or do something for stuff produced here." Pay to producers of lead & zinc in our own country -- need to keep it going in distressed areas.
Dr. Hauge knows that Cabinet Committee split on subject: Interior all out for tariffs; State & Treasury hold out against it."
DDE said all Interior wants is better deal for our people. DDE will quite willingly go before Congress advocating something that doesn't really hurt Mexico.

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JUNE 11, 1954.

8:55 Call to Acting Sec. of State, Robert Murphy. Asked Mr. Murphy to get out four or five foreign decorations that State Department is holding for President, that he can wear on occasion. State is to keep Argentine one, until or if ever Peron changes tactics. Murphy will follow up matter.

1:10 Gov. Dewey returned DDE call of 12:24
DDE wanted to tell him "a friend" (Herb Brownell) wanted to come see him with a message -- when convenient?
Dewey said probably tomorrow, after he arrives (5:15) at Roosevelt Hotel, NYC. Will call Brownell to make appbintment.

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5:53 Brownell called DDE at Camp David (returning DDE call of 1:53)

5:41 Robt. Murphy called Camp David (returning DDE call of 2:45)

Thursday, June 10, 1954

9:38 Called Secy. Benson --
about agricultural facts section of draft speech for Citizens for Eisenhower group tonight -- Benson said Bryce Harlow already spoke to him.
Second subject, Milton's letter on agricultural attaches, selection procedures.
Just wanted Benson to know that some thoughtful friends of Agriculture have some contradictory views. Benson doesn't feel they are doing wrong. Trade Missions are here; he met with leaders; they are unanimous in their feeling that this step is in right direction. Pakistan man has been right in battle front over there, & he feels it is the right thing to do, & that it is needed. They have used these men in other fields. Sometimes those selected have no training in agriculture. Not all are selected by his Dept. However, Benson will weigh heavily Dr. Milton's views.
(DDE gave example: Attach Navy officer to Army headquarters & see how quickly he is tossed around.)
New subject -- Benson met with group of Congressmen at breakfast (Society of Statesmen), who are anxious to do what they can. DDE suggested Benson call Jim Murphy & have them invited to Citizens dinner tonight.

12:05 Called by Robert Murphy to say that Sec. Dulles had suggested to Roger Makin that visit of prominent person be deferred a week. President had cleared his calendar in anticipation of probability.

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4:42 Called Dr. Milton
to ask how he's feeling. Dr. Milton much better today. They told him about an article for taking excercises, which he has already started. DDE thought of getting him into Walter Reed, but Dr. Milton said he now has fine doctors. His surgeons really think he ought to let them go in & cut it out; but Gen. Snyder & others here say no, not until absolutely necessary.

5:30 Atty. Gen. Brownell returned call (in N. Y.)
to discuss paragraph V. P. Nixon added to Citizens' speech.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 9, 1954.

12:24 Charlie Halleck called the President. Said he had done a terrific job at the dinner last night, made all the difference in the world. President said he was delighted, would be glad to help at any time, could always find an hour.

8:15 Mrs. Moore called MDE -- spoke to President.

8:16 President called Usher.

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TELEPHONE CALLS, June 8, 1954.

11:54 Sec. of State called to report:

1. That he had been making reasonable progress on Reciprocal Trade Agreement (with Dan Reed).

2. That he would like President to look over speech he is making in Los Angeles. Is sending copy over.

President asked if arrangement had been made with Bill Draper to take his party; Secretary said yes.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2:15 Secy. Wilson called on defense appropriations.
He still hopes he can take out some divisions. Van Fleet thinks it can be done. Statistics are: 1,170,000 for end of FY-55; down to 1,100,000 in '56; down to 1,000,000 by end of '57. Original recommendation was 1,000,000 at end of '56, but Stevens & Ridgway talked so much about it, took another 100,000. Wilson will be "tough" & keep it to 1,200,000, instead of their proposed 1,400,000. DDE said he would just have to get another Chief of Staff if this were pushed up to 1,400,000.

2:16 Call to Dr. Milton Eisenhower about agriculture attaches. (Plan now is to have them rather loosely connected with Embassies). Milton feels plan unworkable, but agreed that for political and other reasons it might be necessary to go along on this, since it has sponsorship of Agriculture Department, House and Senate committees. Milton feels Agriculture department wants attaches to try to dump surpluses on foreign countries, didn't feel attaches would be equal to dealing with such people as Chancellor of Exchequer etc. Milton pointed out that these days attaches to embassies have to be specialists in more than one field. However, he withdrew his objection in face of President's reasons.

2:31 Call to Attorney General. (1) Thought Governor Dewey had a good idea of asking for legal authority to appoint investigating committees when needed. Asked Attorney General to take good look at it.

(2). Next point so veiled could not get. Apparently a gentleman from Indiana is up for some appointment. President wants to know where Bar Association stands. If gentleman will public admit he was wrong in some castigating statement previously made, President will thereafter appoint him.

~~3:10~~ 4:06 Secy. Dulles called to thank DDE for prompt suggestions on Friday speech. One question: Sentence reading, "If the Chinese Communist regime were to show by open military attacks ...," DDE changed open to major. DDE said he doesn't want anybody to think we are looking for excuses. Decision made to take out phrase completely.

3:00 Secy. Benson returned call of 2:48 (but did not speak)

Eisenhower Library The Johns Hopkins University

Monday, June 7, 1954

7:32 p.m. Called Mrs. Doud in Denver

Eisenhower Library The Papers of Dwight D.

Friday, June 4, 1954

8:44)
11:24) Secy. Dulles called
2:50)

5:25 Pres. called Gov. Adams (from Camp David)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 4, 1954.

Call from Sec. Humphrey. Said Tom Dewey was going to be in his office in a few minutes about a tax proposal (details of which both President and Sec. Humphrey knew, but which were not clear to me). Humphrey said Milliken and Reed had said proposal would be really controversial. Humphrey was emphatic in saying that proposal would good in principle, would be beneficial to high and medium income groups, but would not help low income groups, and that Administration would be subject to same charge of favoring upper income brackets.

It was agreed that he would tell Tom Dewey that both President and Sec. approved principle but that it just wouldn't work at this time.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

June 3, 1954. Thursday.

9:15. Called Deputy Secretary of Defense, Robert Anderson. "You know the thing we were talking about -- expenditures of everything we would need and could make now. I would hope that you would follow it up day by day and see if we can keep that steamed up. I think we have got to keep the thing on the knife edge and serve our interests both ways."

Anderson: "We will follow it up day by day, Mr. President."

2:15 Called Secy. Humphrey,
to make appointment (3:30) for Gov. Dewey to see him re Bill on annuities for old age for self-employed. He has seen political impossibility of passing the Bill as presently written, because classed as rich man's bill. He has in his State done lot of revision.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

5:19 Sen. Knowland called.

Wednesday, June 2, 1954

No phone calls

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Tuesday, June 1, 1954

Called Secy. Humphrey --

Reporting he had long talk with Smathers on Sat. Thinks he accomplished something. Particularly wanted Humphrey to know that Smathers said, in effect: "In my 10 days on that Committee, I have been completely astonished by the extraordinary capacity & abilities of Millikin. No one who isn't member of this Committee can imagine how much pressure involved, how much time they demand for talking out there, & supporting their own ideas. I just sat there in amazement at this man's skill in bringing thing to vote at the right time."
Humphrey said if Millikin can keep to schedule he has set, fine!

The Dwight ... Library

DDE Diary June 1954 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	DDE to George Allen (2 pgs) remains closed per RR 80-7, 8-8, 3/27/80	6/30/54	C
2. Letter	DDE to Mrs. Arthur S. Nevins (1 pg)	6/28/54	C
3. Letter, dictated, not sent, DDE to Nixon (2 pgs)		6/28/54	C*
4. Memo for Record re Telephone conversation, Dulles & Lodge (1 pg) remains closed per RR 80-7, 8-8, 3/27/80 #1 of 4, Open on Re-Rev., RH, 9/18/84		6/24/54	C*
5. Message 76-63, #64 Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXEMPTED, MR 76-63 #64 DJH 6/19/82		6/23/54	A
6. Letter	DDE to Col. Gilbert S. Brownell (1 pg)	6/22/54	C
7. Letter	DDE to Philip Young (1 pg) remains closed per RR 80-7, 8-8, 3/27/80	6/21/54	C
8. Message 76-63, #65 Churchill to DDE (3 pgs) EXEMPTED, MR 76-63 #65 DJH 6/19/82		6/21/54	A
9. Memorandum 76-63, #66 Whitman to Roderic L. O'Connor (1 pg)		6/18/54 12/23/81, bc	A
10. Message 76-63, #67 DDE to Churchill (1 pg) EXEMPTED, MR 76-63 #67 DJH 6/19/82		undated	A
11. Message 76-63, #68 Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXEMPTED, MR 76-63 #68 DJH 6/19/82		6/17/54	A
12. Memorandum for Files re Secy. State memorandum (1 pg) 78-69, #2 (exempted, State letter - 4/11/78) EXEMPTED MR 82-486 #1		6/16/54	A

case

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 7

Folder: DDE Diary June 1954 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

June 30, 1954

Dear Katherine:

Since I have been aware, for quite some time, of the tremendous personal sacrifices you have had to make in connection with your duties as Deputy Federal Civil Defense Administrator, your decision to resign comes not as a shock but nevertheless as a matter of the deepest regret. I must, of course, accept your resignation, but I do so with reluctance despite my complete understanding of your situation.

To your post you have brought the ability, tact and charm I grew to admire during our days together in the '52 campaign. You have had a difficult and often, I fear, unpopular job in trying to alert the people of our country to a terrible threat that many would naturally prefer to disregard. I congratulate you on your successful efforts and the concrete results you and Governor Peterson have achieved.

It is good to know that we in the Administration can count on your friendship and continuing support, even if we are no longer to have the benefit of your day-by-day participation in the national picture.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins with me in warm good wishes to you and to your family for a happy future.

Sincerely,

The DWIGHT D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Katherine G. Howard
Deputy Administrator
Federal Civil Defense Administration
Washington, D. C.

cc: Jim Hagerty

COPY

June 29, 1954

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to serve in your Administration as Deputy Federal Civil Defense Administrator. I appreciate the opportunity for service to our country which this appointment has given me.

The Civil Defense work in which I have been engaged for sixteen months has been challenging and rewarding. I firmly believe that the success of this program is vital to the security of the Nation, and that women will make an increasing contribution to its success.

However, my service has necessitated a sacrifice on the part of my family. In their best interests I feel that I should now relinquish this post. I am, therefore, requesting that you accept my resignation, effective July 31, 1954.

Please be assured of my devotion to you and to Mrs. Eisenhower, and of the real pride I feel in having been part of your official team. You know, of course, I shall be happy to be of any future service to you.

With my warmest personal regards.

Respectfully,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

/s/ Katherine Howard
Mrs. Katherine G. Howard

COPY

Gift

Checked by Gift Unit

June 30, 1954.

Dear Russell:

Although I haven't had a chance to see it yet, I have just been told that you have sent me a large and handsome salmon. You must have been back to the Moisie, and I envy you. But such disappointments are more than compensated by having friends who think of me, and I am deeply grateful.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

D. E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Russell B. Stearns,
President,
National Food Products, Inc.,
24 Federal Street,
Boston 10, Massachusetts.

June 30, 1954.

Personal

Dear Gene:

While I know you understand that I cannot reply in detail to your telegram of yesterday, I do want to acknowledge its receipt. I am glad to have your opinion of Mr. Doerfer -- and, of course, no one believes more in Charlie Halleck than I do.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Eugene Pulliam,
The Indianapolis Star,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Personal

June 30, 1954.

Personal

Dear George:

This is a memorandum on the arrangement we reached Monday evening when you were at my house.

(a). We weighed ourselves with shoes and coats removed and allowed 3 pounds each for the remaining clothes we were wearing.

(b). On the basis described in (2), you weighed 242 pounds, or 239 pounds net. I weighed 182, or 179 net. (Incidentally, when such statistics stare you cold-bloodedly in the face, don't you feel heartily ashamed of yourself? You -- two inches shorter than I am -- weigh a full 60 pounds more!)

(c). On August first you are to weigh not more than 237 under the same conditions as we weighed Monday evening, or 234 net. I am to weigh 179 gross, or 176 net.

(d). If either of us fails to reach the weight prescribed on August first (we are to weigh together on the same scales either on August first or the earliest possible date thereafter that we can get together), he owes the other $100.

For each pound -- up to a total of 5 -- that he fails to make the required standard, he owes an additional $100.

Finally, if either is actually heavier on August first than he is now, he suffers an additional penalty of $100.

Personal

Mr. Allen - 2.

Now I warn you this is your last chance. If you don't start earnestly to try getting down your weight, I shall give up the attempt to persuade you through any kind of wager or money inducement. I want to point out that the doctor will not allow me to go below 174, so after August first -- if I make the required level -- I have very little margin to work on, whereas you have to keep up until you get down certainly to 190. It isn't merely the expense of flowers that I am trying to avoid; I don't want to lose my favorite bridge pigeon.

With warm regard,

As ever,

D. E.

Is this correct?

Mr. George E. Allen,
World Center Building,
Washington, D.C.

D.

Personal

June 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Hagerty:

I have recently learned that you are retiring from your post on The New York Times, and that tonight a testimonial dinner is to be given in your honor. I hope the occasion is a most enjoyable one, but I fear that it cannot reflect, even faintly, the satisfaction you must feel in your long association with one of America's finest newspapers.

From boyhood days, newspaper work has always seemed to me to be clothed in an atmosphere of romance and adventure; even yet I cannot escape the feeling that it provides more fun than most other professions! Jim may have told you, somewhat bitterly I am sure, that at heart and in practice I am an inveterate, even if an atrociously clumsy, editor. At least I envy you the experiences you have had in your illustrious career. From now on, I sincerely hope you will enjoy your well earned right to appraise critically the ration of news daily presented to the public, including all items bearing a White House date line.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in good wishes to you for many years of happiness, health and contentment, and in warm regard to both you and Mrs. Hagerty.

Sincerely,

Mr. James A. Hagerty
The New York Times
Times Square
New York, New York

June 29, 1954.

Dear Joe:

I am glad you wrote me as frankly as you did concerning your impression of the Kentucky political picture. I shall pass your comments along. I assume that you understand that I cannot possibly intervene in local political matters. But I assure you that I appoint no one to the Federal Bench who does not have a fine record -- including the endorsement of the Bar Association.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I hope to be in Denver during the month of September, so I am afraid we will again miss seeing you. However, if you will call Mr. Stephen's office upon your arrival here in Washington, I know someone there will be glad to make arrangements for you to see the White House.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Hayse, Esquire,
Louisville Trust Building,
Louisville,
Kentucky.

COPY of President's handwritten letter.

29 June 1954

Dear Mr. Kernan:

By this note I send greetings and best wishes to the Board of Trustees of the Utica Public Library and to all the visitors of your fine institution.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Eisenhower Library

Mr. Warnick J. Kernan
President, Board of Trustees
Utica Public Library, N. Y.

copy

June 29, 1954

Dear Mr. Kernan:

Enclosed is a handwritten note from the President which you requested for display in the Utica Public Library collection of Presidential pictures and autographs.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President

Mr. Warnick J. Kernan
President, Board of Trustees
Utica Public Library
Utica, New York

Enclosure

June 29, 1954.

Dear Arthur:

I think we should get a proper Committee appointed in the matter of the soft coal problem, and it strikes me that you should probably be its Chairman. If you agree, please draw up the necessary papers so that we can get the thing started at once.

If you have some different ideas please communicate them to me promptly.

As ever,

Eisenhower Library The Papers of Dwight D.

The Honorable Arthur Flemming,
Director of the
Office of Defense Mobilization,
Washington, D.C.

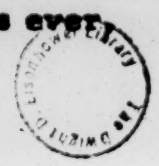
Attachments: Letter of John Sherman Cooper dated June 29, 1954, attaching memorandum on soft coal industry.
Letter of the President to John Sherman Cooper dated June 29, 1954.

June 29, 1954.

Dear Winston:

Here are the two clear copies. Will you please sign them both, retain one and send one back to me by the messenger who is waiting?

As ever,



The Prime Minister.

June 28, 1954.

Dear Bill:

I have rather assumed that Pete would ask you, as well as Slats and Priscilla, to come down with him on Friday, in his plane. If for any reason Pete should not be in the city and you would have to come down by some other means, I would suggest you fly in here and be ready to drive up in the same convoy with us. We hope to leave no later than one o'clock on Friday and want to stay at Camp David until Monday evening. If you land at Frederick with Pete, I shall, of course, have cars there to pick you all up.

Let me know if there is anything you want me to do.

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. William E. Robinson,
Robinson-Hannagen Associates,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

June 28, 1954.

Dear Slats:

I have rather assumed that Pete would ask you and Priscilla, as well as Bill, to come down with him on Friday, in his plane. If for any reason Pete should not be in the city and you would have to come down by some other means, I would suggest you fly in here and be ready to drive up in the same convoy with us. We hope to leave no later than one o'clock on Friday and want to stay at Camp David until the evening of Monday. If you land at Frederick with Pete, I shall, of course, have cars there to pick you up.

Let me know if there is anything you want me to do.

Love to Priscilla.



As ever,

Mr. Ellis D. Slater.
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

June 28, 1954.

Dear Pete:

From the New York area we are expecting you and Nettie, Slats and Priscilla, and Bill Robinson to come down for the July fourth weekend. We hope you will land at Frederick (where I will have you met with two cars) about 3:30 P.M. on Friday, and that you will be prepared to stay until Monday evening. I think that George Allen will also be available so that we will have five for bridge and thus give each of us a chance to practice up on his golf.

I am assuming that you will pick the others up to bring them with you. But just in case you might already be down this way and could not pick them up, I am dropping each one a note so that, if necessary, they can make other arrangements to get there.

We are certainly looking forward to a grand week-end.

Love to Nettie.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones,
60 Wall Street,
New York,
New York.

June 28, 1954.

Dear Ann:

Mamie handed to me the historical record of our farm you had prepared. It gives a lot of information that I think will be suitable for putting in the cornerstone. I think I shall try to get the sketch somewhat elaborated, so as to show the location of existing roads and buildings. I am a little puzzled, too, that it does not show Mr. Brandon as one of our neighbors. However, I think that George Allen is getting some additional data for me and we can make up something a little more complete.

I cannot tell you how obligated I am to you and Art for your kindness.

With affectionate regard to you both,

As ever,

DOWER LIBRARY

Mrs. Arthur S. Nevins,
Rural Route #3,
Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania.

June 28, 1954

Dear Dick:

Will you drop in to see me at your convenience? When you figure you can give me a little time, won't you please ring up Tom Stephens, who will arrange a date?

As ever,



The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

LETTER DICTATED BUT NOT SENT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.
REPLACED BY THE ONE ATTACHED, DATED June 28, 1954.

Dear Dick:

I quite understand the impulse -- particularly before a partisan audience -- to lash out at our political opponents, particularly where there seems to be a good background of cause. However, in the field of foreign affairs, I am constantly working to produce a truly bi-partisan approach, and I rather think that keeping up attacks against Acheson and the others will, at this late date, hamper our efforts.

June 24, 1954.

Dear Everett:

I shall start some research immediately on the item mentioned in your letter of today. The presentation you make is certainly persuasive, and it goes without saying that I would like to see an improvement in conditions in that area of your state that is classed as depressed.

I shall have Jerry Persons follow the matter closely and report to me -- and to you -- from time to time.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Everett M. Dirksen,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Letter requests President to ask Bureau of the Budget to submit a budget request for $115,000 to augment $35,000 approved by Congress for forestry research in Southern Illinois.

June 24, 1954.

Dear Earl:

It was wonderful to hear from you. Needless to say, I'm delighted you like LaGrange, and I hope the lack of a commitment from your family is not an unfavorable sign of things to come.

I'm glad also to have your impression of certain of the political figures in your state, and remind you that I can always use an unbiased viewpoint (and seldom do I ever find one around here).

I'll have a light summer suit on the road very quickly.

Forgive this brief note, but the preparations for the weekend visit of our guests from Britain are extensive and exhausting.

Give my love to the family.

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Earl Eisenhower,
422 South Kensington,
La Grange, Illinois.

June 24, 1954.

Dear Stanley:

You acted with your usual efficiency and dispatch in suggesting to Mr. Wallace that I could use a little additional speech-writing help. I am grateful to you both for making Mr. Ferguson's services available, and I understand that Kevin has asked him to come down here for an early conference.

The Illinois business is still undecided, but I may say that I am more and more coming around to the belief that your position is the right one. If you run into other things I should know about, please get in touch with me. I always value your suggestions.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

Mr. Stanley High,
The Reader's Digest,
230 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

June 24, 1954.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a memorandum prepared by the State Department on the perversion of justice in the Soviet orbit. If, at the Conference of International Lawyers to be held in Monte Carlo, Mr. Wright found it possible to discuss with some of the other distinguished individuals attending the conference the ideas outlined in the memorandum, I think it would be exceedingly valuable to us.

Give my love to Lucy and Janis, and, as always, warm regard to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

6/3/54

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 p.m., Thursday, June 24, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Charles C. Auchincloss	Partner, F.S. Moseley & Co., NY
3.	James B. Black	Pres., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Fran.
4.	T. Jerrold Bryce	Partner, Clark, Dodge & Co., NY
5.	H. E. Chiles, Jr.	Pres., Western Co. (oil), Midland, Tex.
6.	Willis D. Crittenberger (Lt. Gen.)	Exec. V. Pres., Greater New York Fund
7.	Robert L. Eichelberger (Lt. Gen.)	Retired Army Officer, Asheville, N. Car.
8.	Frank M. Folsom	Pres., Radio Corp. of America, NY
9.	Leonard T. Gerow (Lt. Gen.)	Retired Army Officer, Petersburg, Va.
10.	Alan G. Kirk (Adm.)	Retired Navy Officer, NY
11.	Stanley Marcus	Pres., Neiman-Marcus, NY
12.	George M. Mardikian	Omar Khayyam Restaurants, San Francisco
13.	Charles H. Percy	Pres., Bell & Howell Co., Chicago
14.	Elbert P. Tuttle	General Counsel of the Treasury
15.	Harold S. Vance	Pres., Studebaker Corp., South Bend
16.	Arthur H. Vandenberg	Dept. of Goft., Univ. of Miami, Fla.
17.	Kenneth D. Wells	Freedom's Foundation, Inc., Valley Forge, Pa.
18.	Frederick A. Zaghi	Young & Rubicam, NY

Eisenhower Library

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

June 25, 1954.

Dear Foster:

An invitation to go fishing is always the nicest thing that can happen to me. The prospect of a day with you on or near your own island is truly intriguing. Let's watch our respective calendars and see if we can't sneak off some afternoon and then put in the next day at such an occupation.

My warm thanks both to you and to the Guides Association.

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

June 24, 1954

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Secretary Dulles' telephone call to Ambassador Lodge (in New York), 9:55 a.m. today:

Dulles: The President said he thinks you should let the British and French know that if they take independent line backing Guatemalan move in this matter, it would mean we would feel entirely free without regard to their position in relation to any such matters as any of their colonial problems in Egypt, Cypress, etc.
If they feel they can take independent line, the counterpart will be that they must consider that we will be free equally to be independent when any of the matters such as North Africa, Middle East, etc., come up before the UN.

Lodge: I will do that.

Dulles: He (the President) wanted to avoid making it in the form of a threat. But make it a clear understanding that if they don't take into account our needs and considerations in this matter, it will be a two-way street, and they must accept it.

Lodge: Yes, I see. It's a terrible thing. I will get this to them. Will determine just when and how to do it.

Dulles: Use your own judgment as to time.

Lodge: If there is open split between British and French, Russians will be very much pleased. But we cannot put off meeting much longer.

Dulles: Guatemala itself, as I understand it, is violating the terms of the Charter -- Article 53(2), I think. The whole status of regional organizations is at stake in this particular matter. That was the thing we fought for (Vandenberg and I) at San Francisco. The whole concept is being destroyed.

Lodge: No question about it. At the same time, I will have to have a meeting, probably tomorrow. If the British and French persist, we will have an open split. I will try to keep agenda from being adopted. Don't have to invite Guatemala to the table. I put it to the Frenchman this morning, and he didn't like it at all.
Thank you very much -- I will be guided accordingly.

hew

June 23, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a message just received from the Prime Minister.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman

TOP SECRET

Copy of message from the Prime Minister, June 23, 1954

My dear Friend,

I like all your plans very much indeed. I should be grateful if you would invite the following friends of mine to dinner on Friday: Lord Cherwell, Lord Moran, Sir Edwin Plowden, Sir Harold Caccia.

2. I am a tardy riser so I think it would be better for me to leave the White House for the Embassy on Sunday night after dinner.

3. I have a feeling that this meeting to which I have so long looked forward is more timely now than at earlier dates. It may be that our all being together will make other people more careful.

All good wishes,

Winston

Declassified/Released on 7/26/12
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by NLE

June 23, 1954.

Dear Mr. Harger:

Attached is a brief message that you may find applicable for use in the Abilene Daily Reflector-Chronicle on the day of dedication of the Eisenhower Museum.

I'm glad to know that the Museum is bringing tourists into Abilene. I shall hope to be with you on the day it is dedicated, but I cannot yet promise definitely.

With warm regard, in which Mamie joins,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library
The Office of

Mr. C. M. Harger,
Abilene Daily Reflector-Chronicle,
Abilene,
Kansas.

Abilene affairs are always of the greatest interest to me. Today, as you dedicate the Eisenhower Museum, I wish I had the ability to express the warm gratitude I feel toward each of you who helped make possible the creation of the building that bears the name of my family.

I am proud that such a beautiful structure, so named, is to stand as a memorial to all American servicemen of World War II on whatever front or in whatever station they served. My brothers and I are equally proud of the purpose of the Foundation -- to help develop good citizenship, including a respect for the rights and privileges we enjoy and an awareness of the personal obligations they place upon each of us.



Note that above is not dated. Sent to C.M. Harger to be used in the Dedication issue of the Abilene Daily Reflector-Chronicle.

June 22, 1954.

Dear Senator Smith:

It is with deep gratification that I read in the papers this morning of your overwhelming victory in the primary in Maine yesterday. As I think you know, I have long admired your conscientious approach to public service, your outstanding and effective record in the Congress, and your high standards of integrity and fair play. It is no surprise to find that the Republicans in Maine are so aware of and so strongly in support of these qualifications. I join with them in saluting the able and charming Senior Senator from the State of Maine.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Margaret Chase Smith,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

June 22, 1954.

Approved by the President as a message for Secretary Stevens to read at Fort Leavenworth.

The defense of our country is, of course, a primary and vital responsibility of the national government. In recent years this task of providing for the nation's security has been vastly complicated by the persistent threat of aggressive communism and the intricate inter-dependencies of the free peoples of the world. Increasingly it demands a higher degree of collective and individual sacrifice in America and understanding of the many problems involved. America's security is therefore a subject on which our citizens must be constantly informed so that each may better perform his own responsibilities in this age of peril.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army, you are making a major contribution to greater public understanding of Army activities. Thus you render a patriotic service valuable to our country and our people. I am happy to extend to each of you my deep appreciation and warm compliments.

June 22, 1954.

Dear Dorothy:

When a package arrives for you containing a picture looking faintly like your distinguished husband, please do not follow your instinctive reaction and throw it in the furnace. It is intended as a sort of bizarre birthday present for Paul -- I understand he is celebrating a delayed birthday on the 26th of June.

It is framed badly; I simply did not have the time to put it in a decent setting. If you want to keep it, I would advise your getting something a little sturdier and better.

With lots of love from both Mamie and me, and of course a "Happy Birthday" to all members of the Hoffman family who are celebrating in a joint family party.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As ever,

Mrs. Paul Hoffman,
1500 El Mirador Drive,
Pasadena, California.

June 22, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

ROD O'CONNOR -- STATE DEPARTMENT

Please have the attached message dispatched to the Prime Minister. (It has been approved by Secretary Dulles.)

Eisenhower Library

Ann C. Whitman

June 22, 1954

Dear Winston:

As you know, I had planned to keep social engagements to a minimum during your stay with me until Sunday night or Monday morning. I think we shall use luncheon and dinner periods for small business meetings, except for Friday evening when I thought a very few members of the Cabinet and their wives should come in to meet you and Anthony. At Saturday's luncheon I shall hope to bring in a few of our top legislative people to meet with you for an hour or so. None of this will be formal, but it might be nice to have a black tie for the Friday evening affair. I understand that a group of associates will accompany you and Anthony to Washington. I would be pleased if you would select three or four of them as additional guests at dinner Friday night. I would appreciate your sending me their names.

Warm regard,

Ike

June 22, 1954

Dear Harry:

I find myself in an exceedingly awkward position with regard to your kind invitation to come to Brown University some time this fall to receive an honorary doctorate. After reviewing my fall and winter schedule I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that I simply can't do it this year.

My primary embarrassment comes from the fact that about a year and a half ago Al Jacobs asked me to come to Trinity College for a similar purpose. That visit has been postponed several times and now is tentatively set up at just about the time I had hoped to be able to come to Brown (around the latter part of October). Since the invitation from Trinity was received so long ago, I felt it naturally should receive preferential consideration.

Having said all this, if you still want me to come to Brown some time during 1955, I shall do my very best to work it out.

May I here add my sincere personal thanks for your splendid work as Chairman of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel. I am grateful for your valuable contribution toward helping strengthen our Foreign Service.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

Dr. Henry M. Wriston
President
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

cc: Tom Stephens

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For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 21, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

DIRECTOR, U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Yesterday (Sunday) I received a telephone call from Governor Johnston Murray of Oklahoma. The purport of his message was as follows:

a. The Communists are making great propaganda inroads against us in the Latin American countries.

b. One of the accusations made by the Communists is that we in the United States have treated the American Indian shabbily; in fact, that we have never allowed him to attain for himself any position of prominence in our governmental life. He stated that this point is over-emphasized again and again in their propaganda.

c. He, Governor Murray, would like to be of help in combatting this propaganda. He gives his special qualifications as follows:

(1) He is the only governor we have who is Indian by descent. I am not sure what is his proportion of Indian blood, but he thought this very important.

(2) He speaks Spanish perfectly, without accent.

(3) He is very widely acquainted in the Latin American countries, having spent a number of years of his life travelling in those regions.

(4) He would be prepared to start on a foreign speaking tour at any moment requested.

d. Attached is a copy of a written reply I made to Governor Murray this morning.

e. A duplicate of this message is being sent to the Secretary of State.

If you find it possible to use Governor Murray in any capacity, I should like to know of your plans.

D.D.E.

June 21, 1954.

Dear Bill:

I most surely appreciate your attempts to make of me a better painter. I fear, however, that I need more strengthening in talent than in equipment. However, the "Universal Camera Lucida" intrigues me -- and we shall see what happens!

With warm regard and many thanks,

As ever,

The Dietrich Library

Mr. William E. Robinson,
111 East 48th Street,
New York,
New York.

June 21, 1954.

Dear Frances:

I cannot tell you how grateful I am for your letter. The sentiment it expresses is typical of the attitude toward public service I have come to expect of you. Your readiness to sacrifice your own desires in dedication to the country -- and to the party as a mechanism through which to serve the country -- is truly heart-warming.

As quickly as Foster returns to town, I shall have an intimate talk with him about the whole matter. He will applaud the reasons for your decision and will await, as I shall, your reappraisal of your political situation and personal desires, which I understand you will be ready to give to me immediately after the November elections.

Even should the Baghdad post not then appear to be the best or most available one in which to employ your great talents, I know that with your background of experience and knowledge in foreign affairs there will always be some place where you will fit perfectly and where its challenges will demand the best, even from one of your great qualifications.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY

The Honorable Frances P. Bolton,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

June 21, 1954.

Dear Al:

A great friend of mine from Denver, named L. M. Pexton, is going to be in Europe between July eighth and August seventh. During that period he will have at least one week in Paris. I am asking him to give you a ring with a view to coming to see you and having a good visit with you. His main interest is the live stock business, but he is very public-spirited. For example, he was the leader of the so-called Eisenhower-Nixon Clubs in Colorado. He probably will not be carrying his golf clubs, but he likes to play and you might have one of your aides take him out to St. Germaine for an afternoon.

The day you left Camp David, the three remaining bridge players (or reasonable facsimiles thereof) were left a bit high and dry. After a good workout on the pitching green, in which I won only five bucks to my great chagrin, I challenged the other two to a set game with Mamie as my partner. Out of their generosity and in spite of my violent protests, they insisted on cutting the stakes in half. We played all afternoon, didn't lose a rubber, and came off with forty-seven bucks profit. The only thing they had to be pleased about -- and this they cheerfully admitted -- was that they were smart in cutting the stakes.

Love to Grace -- and, of course, I am always looking for your return. I am invariably in need of spending money.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther.

Personal

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For further information,
see entry 7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Yesterday (Sunday) I received a telephone call from Governor Johnston Murray of Oklahoma. The purport of his message was as follows:

(a). The Communists are making great propaganda inroads against us in the Latin American countries.

(b). One of the accusations made by the Communists is that we in the United States have treated the American Indian shabbily; in fact, that we have never allowed him to attain for himself any position of prominence in our governmental life. He stated that this point is over-emphasized again and again in their propaganda.

(c). He, Governor Murray, would like to be of help in combating this propaganda. He gives his special qualifications as follows:

(1). He is the only governor we have who is Indian by descent. I am not sure what is his proportion of Indian blood, but he thought this very important.

(2). He speaks Spanish perfectly, without accent.

(3). He is very widely acquainted in the Latin American countries, having spent a number of years of his life travelling in those regions.

(4). He would be prepared to start on a foreign speaking tour at any moment requested.

(d). Attached is a copy of a written reply I made to Governor Murray this morning.

(e). A duplicate of this message is being sent to Mr. Streibert, Director of the United States Information Agency.

If you find it possible to use Governor Murray in any capacity, I should like to know of your plans.

Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

June 21, 1954.

Dear Governor Murray:

Thank you for your telephoned offer to be of help. I have communicated your message to the State Department and to one or two other interested individuals. I have asked each of them to communicate with you directly at any time that there would appear to be a good occasion for taking advantage of the offer you have so kindly made.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Johnston Murray,
Governor of Oklahoma,
Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma.

cc The Secretary of State
cc The Director, USIA

June 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR ROD O'CONNOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Attached is copy of message from the Prime Minister.



Note on advice of 1954 MacArthur, II, Ann Whitman, delivery of this delayed

Message from the Prime Minister, received 6:30 P.M., Monday, June 21, 1954.

~~TOP SECRET~~

My dear friend,

I have always thought that if the French meant to fight for their Empire in Indo-China instead of clearing out as we did of our far greater inheritance in India, they should at least have introduced two years' service which would have made it possible for them to use the military power of their nation. They did not do this but fought on for eight years with untrustworthy local troops, with French cadre elements important to the structure of their home army and with the Foreign Legion, a very large proportion of whom were Germans. The result has thus been inevitable and personally I think Mendes-France, whom I do not know, has made up his mind to clear out on the best terms available. If that is so, I think he is right.

I have thought continually about what we ought to do in the circumstances. Here it is. There is all the more need to discuss ways and means of establishing a firm front against Communism in the Pacific sphere. We should certainly have a S.E.A.T.O. corresponding to N.A.T.O. in the Atlantic and European sphere. In this it is important to have the support of the Asian countries. This raises the question of timing in relation to Geneva.

In no foreseeable circumstances, except possibly a local rescue, could British troops be used in Indo-China, and if we were asked our opinion we should advise against United States local intervention except for rescue.

The S.E.A.T.O. front should be considered as a whole, and also in relation to our world front against Communist aggression. As the sectors of the S.E.A.T.O. front are so widely divided and different in conditions, it is better, so far as possible, to operate nationally. We garrison Hong Kong and the British Commonwealth contributes a division to Korea. But our main sector must be Malaya. Here we have twenty-three battalions formed into five brigades. You are no doubt aware of the operation contemplated in the event of a Communist invasion from Siam. I will bring detailed plan with me. Alex, who I understand is coming over in July, will discuss it with your Generals. The question is whence are we to draw reinforcements. There are none at home; our last regular reserves are deployed. It would be a pity

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 82-485#1
BY DJH DATE 3/30/83

to take troops from Germany. On the other hand we have what are called 80,000 men in the Egyptian Canal zone, which mean 40,000 well-mounted fighting troops. Here is the obvious reserve.

Now is the time the Middle East front should be considered together by the United States and Britain. I had hoped more than a year ago that the United States would act jointly with us in negotiating an agreement with the Egyptian military dictatorship in accordance with the terms already agreed between the British and American staffs. It was, however, felt at Washington that America could not go unless invited. The negotiations therefore broke down. Since then there has been a deadlock though the area of dispute is limited.

As time has passed, the strategic aspect of the Canal Zone and base has been continually and fundamentally altered by thermo-nuclear developments and by a Tito-Greeko-Turco front coming into being and giving its hand to Iraq and by America carrying N.A.TO.'s finger-tips to Pakistan. I like all this improvement in which you and the power and resources of the United States have played so vital a part.

These events greatly diminish the strategic importance of the Canal Zone and base, and what is left of it no longer justifies the expense and diversion of our troops, discharing since the war, not British but international purposes. As far as Egypt is concerned, we shall not ask you for a dollar or a marine. I am greatly obliged by the way you have so far withheld arms and money from the Egyptian dictatorship.

The general theme of completing and perfecting in a coherent structure the world front against Communist aggression, which I suppose might in current practice be described as N.A.T.O. M.E.A.T.O. and S.E.A.T.O., is of course one, but only one of the topics I am looking forward to talking over with you.

The other two have long been in my mind. One is the better sharing of information and also perhaps of resources in the thermo-nuclear sphere. I am sure you will not overlook the fact that by the Anglo-American base in East Anglia we have made ourselves for the next year or two the nearest and perhaps the only bull's eye of the target. And finally I seek as you know to convince Russia that there is a thoroughly friendly and easy way out for her in which all her hard-driven peoples may gain a broader, fuller and happier life.

You know my views, already publicly expressed in October 1953, about Germany. If E.D.C. fails, we ought to get her into N.A.T.O. or a revised from of N.A.T.O. under the best terms possible.

I would not have tried to put all this on paper but for your direct request. So if there is anything in it which you do not like, let it wait till we are together for our weekend meeting, to which I am so keenly looking forward.

With kindest regards,

Winston

LIBRARY

June 21, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The attached letter from George Whitney reflects many of the same sentiments you have frequently communicated to me. I particularly like the last sentence of his letter -- it shows that he does not believe for a moment that he has all the answers.

It strikes me that you, he and I might enjoy having a little luncheon together one of these days, and if you agree, I shall be glad to ask him down -- after clearing with you as to a convenient date. Would you please return to me his letter so that I may keep it in my files?

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
Abilene, Kansas

D.D.E.

June 21, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

As soon as possible after your return to the city, will you make it a point to see me? I want to talk to you a little bit further about the Churchill visit -- as well as about Mrs. Bolton.



D.D.E.

June 19, 1954.

Dear Ken:

When I wrote to you my letter of October, 1953, it did not occur to me that you contemplated using my name in connection with the promotional work of the New York School of Social Work. As explained in that letter, the permission I granted inescapably involved some embarrassment for me because of the negative attitude I had taken toward other organizations who wished to continue the public use of my name in their various communications. The fact that New York State has passed a law on the subject of responsibility in this matter certainly lifts it out of the routine.

As I previously explained, I continue to take great pride in my former association with Columbia University and with its affiliated New York School of Social Work. Consequently I took corresponding pride in retaining Honorary Trusteeship in each organization. But I think that for an incumbent of this office to permit the use of his name in any kind of promotional work in such a way as to imply sponsorship of a project of which he can know nothing, is very unwise. Obviously the President is a political as well as a governmental figure; conceivably, therefore, the use of his name in this kind of promotion could be interpreted to imply that his own political group would be expected to support the project when otherwise it might not do so.

I am afraid I have explained my embarrassment somewhat clumsily, but I do want you to know that I have thought the matter over seriously in reaching a decision that I should not sign the attached authorization to meet the requirement of New York law.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dean Kenneth D. Johnson,
The New York School of Social Work,
2 East Ninety-first Street,
New York 28, New York.

June 18, 1954.

Flowers from the President's office
sent to General George Horkan, Walter
Reed Hospital,

Presidential card read:

(longhand)

"Dear George --

Think of you often -- Do hope you are steadily improving. All the best!

Ike Eisenhower"



June 18, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

Eisenhower Library

Two subjects that I discussed with Mr. Hoover at lunch this noon were: the possibility of using him in some way to "investigate" the CIA; the other was the wisdom of proceeding with the Upper Colorado River project.

With respect to the first:

He was quite clear that some kind of examination into the CIA would be valuable to the President. He thought that the personnel of any group conducting such an examination should command the admiration and respect of the Congress as well as the public; that the report would necessarily be a secret one, to be made only to Mr. Hoover himself and to the President; and that only its conclusions could be in turn transmitted to proper individuals in the Congress, by the President, in order to reassure them as to the general efficiency, integrity and loyalty of CIA personnel, of the organizational set-up in the bureau, and the general effectiveness of the whole unit in accomplishing the purposes for which established.

He of course remarked that he could not undertake the task in his capacity as Chairman of the Governmental Organization Committee. He would have to do so as an individual.

However, he brought up to me, as he did to you, the possibility of his appointing a trustworthy Senator and a trustworthy Congressman to any such committee. This proposal brings up two points that possibly should be carefully studied:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

a. While any member of the Congress would be placed on the committee in a personal rather than in an official capacity, still the requirement for keeping functions of the Legislative and the Executive Branches clearly separate might be violated by including Congressional members on such committee.

b. The assumption by Mr. Hoover that he would appoint the other members of the committee, while perfectly satisfactory in any process where he is setting up task forces to work under a parent committee would scarcely be applicable in a situation where each of the members was presumably of co-equal status and with co-equal responsibility in reporting to me.

In view of Mr. Hoover's great preoccupation with the job on which he is now working, it might be best for us to appoint a board with another chairman and completely independent of the Hoover Reorganization Commission.

Mr. Hoover further suggested that if he should undertake this job, he would probably try in advance to contact Senator McCarthy to secure the permission of the Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee that no further effort would be made by that body to investigate CIA, on the assurance by Mr. Hoover that he and his Commission would do a good job.

With respect to the Colorado River project:

Mr. Hoover thinks the project should not be pressed in this session of Gongress. He believes that it would represent a needless waste of government money, and is far from justified by the conditions in the region. He is much in favor of allowing both the Hoover Commission and the Cabinet Committee on Water Resources to study the whole matter and make recommendations, one to me and the other to Congress, before any action is taken. He is disposed to agree, in general, with Admiral Moreell who, in visiting me yesterday, was much more vehement and emphatic than was Mr. Hoover today in his opposition to the whole project.

I believe it would be a good thing to go into this matter at once, not only with the members of the Cabinet Committee on Water Resources, but possibly next Monday with the Legislative Leaders. We had better decide quickly what we want to do.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Incidentally, I have already asked Senator Watkins, who is the great advocate of this project, to appear before Admiral Moreell with the same arguments that he, Senator Watkins, has previously presented to me. It does appear strange that after all these years of study and investigation and to this particular project, there should be such violent disagreement in conclusions among individuals who are not only of our own political party, but are presumably of the same political philosophy in the field of conservation and use of water resources.

D. D. E.

June 18, 1954

MEMO FOR RECORD:

At luncheon, Mr. Hoover told me that he had received from Mr. Adenauer an invitation to visit Germany. I told him that my first reaction was favorable -- that I could see no possible objection on the part of the Administration to such a visit. However, on this matter I would want, I told him, to consult with the Secretary of State and would let him know the result.

I pointed out that American travelers were constantly covering the world on governmental and in private capacities, and that I had on several occasions sent individuals as my personal representatives in different regions. However, it was my understanding, I told him, that he was to go purely in his private capacity and because, as he remarked, he was representative of a certain phase of our national life.

Upon returning from lunch, I discussed the matter with Foster Dulles over the phone, and then telephoned to Mr. Hoover to tell him that we saw no objection to his acceptance.

He merely remarked that he would let me know in a day or two what he thought the "set-up" should be. This remark I do not understand, but I assume he wants authority to tell Mr. Adenauer that he discussed the matter with me before accepting.

Eisenhower Library

DDE/hew

June 18, 1954.

Dear Cliff:

No matter how the National Open finally comes out, I find this morning that two of my favorite golfers are well up. Billy Jo is leading and Ben is not far off the pace. If Billy Jo could only do as well in this tournament as he did in the Masters, I think we ought to design a special medal for him.

While we are talking about good golfers, I should tell you about my eagle. This eagle might not be important to anyone else, but it is my first -- and it came on a hole where one day I had an eagle in my grasp and just kicked it out of the window by means of a completely inexcusable putt. I was hitting the ball fairly long and straight the other day and on Burning Tree's #10 banged my second one about six feet from the pin (on the former occasion I was twenty inches away). This time I decided to take no chances so I shut my eyes, gave it a prayerful stab -- and sure enough, there it was.

Nothing else of great moment happened except that my side lost -- and this in spite of the 10th hole and a gross 79. As you know, this also is a near miracle.

This weekend I have to go down to Quantico for at least one day. Next weekend I will have our British friends on my hands. But maybe some time after that we can fix up a Camp David bridge game. Of course I never plan such things very specifically because minor emergencies are always occurring -- but if you are going to be available the early part of July, you might let me know when you get a chance.

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York, New York.

June 18, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Arthur:

The long editorial in your issue of the seventeeth struck me as both timely and extraordinarily informative. I think it shows a very broad understanding of some of the most difficult problems the country faces. I hope, of course, that it has been and is being widely read -- because the article seems to me to have the further virtue of simplicity in its explanation of complicated considerations.

I truly congratulate you on the presentation.

I thoroughly enjoyed my evening at the Columbia dinner. Except for the need of making a "speech," there was nothing but real pleasure in meeting again with so many of my old friends of Columbia days. Incidentally, a number of glowing reports have come to me on each of the series of events scheduled during the Columbia Bicentennial. In view of the great amount of hard work you have put into the project, you must be highly gratified.

Please convey my warm greetings to Iphigene, and, of course, personal regard to yourself,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York.

Personal and Confidential

June 18, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. HAUGE

When I sign letters such as the one I have just signed to Governor Herter on a question of groundfish fillets, I do so with the thought that I am not giving anyone the brush-off. Rather, I do so with the firm intention of keeping my pledge to consider thoroughly the points he makes in his appeal. So when you bring this matter up for final action, be sure to bring Governor Herter's letter with it.



D.D.E.

June 18, 1954

Dear Chris:

Many thanks for your letter with respect to the pending tariff cases on groundfish fillets.

The Tariff Commission report on this case is now undergoing intensive review in the Executive Branch prior to final decision. I want you to know that the considerations you outline will receive very careful scrutiny in such a determination.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter
Governor of Boston
Boston, Massachusetts

GH/lw

June 18, 1954

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. RODERIC L. O'CONNOR

Please dispatch the attached Top Secret message from the President to the Prime Minister. (It has been approved by Secretary Dulles.)

Ann C. Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-63 #66
By DJH Date 12/11/81

TOP SECRET

Dear Winston:

Do you interpret the elevation of Mendes-France and the pledges he has made as evidence of a readiness on his part to surrender completely in Southeast Asia? If this is so, can you give me some idea of your solution to the resulting problems? If you have formulated any thoughts on these delicate matters, I should like to have them so that I can give them some contemplation before we meet.

I understand that you and Anthony reach here about 10 a.m. on Friday. This will be splendid, as both Foster and I are looking forward eagerly to our talks.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike

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By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by

June 18, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. EISENHOWER

Re: Plans for the visit of the Prime Minister
and his Party

1. It appears that the Prime Minister may arrive about 10:00 A.M. Friday. For luncheon that day there would be only the Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, Mr. Dulles and myself. Possibly the Prime Minister's Aide and one junior official from the State Department would also attend so as to help in the working out of the schedule for the weekend. (Total 4 - possibly 6.)

2. For Friday evening I would suggest the following guests:

The Prime Minister
Mr. Eden
Secretary and Mrs. Dulles
Vice President and Mrs. Nixon
Ambassador and Mrs. Makins
Ambassador and (if she is here) Mrs. Aldrich
General and Mrs. Marshall
Governor and Mrs. Stassen

If Mrs. Aldrich does not come, I suggest asking either Mrs. Hobby, if her husband is not in town, or Mike. (With us, a total of 16).

3. For Saturday noon I shall probably have a stag luncheon for the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, Mr. Eden, and 5 members from each branch of the Congress. If he is here, I should also like to include General Bedell Smith. (Total 14, possibly 15.)

now 24
Chinkahan

4. On Saturday evening I think I shall ask the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, Mr. Eden, Milton, Bernard Baruch, George Humphrey (if here), Charlie Wilson, and Admiral Radford. (Total probably 9).

5. For Sunday evening we shall hold a small stag dinner just to clear up our work. Consequently there would be only the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, Mr. Eden, the British Ambassador and Winthrop Aldrich. (Total 6).

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Note: In both Saturday and Sunday evening dinnners we might also have whatever Aide accompanies the British group.

I do not think these invitations need go out before about Tuesday, since everybody will presumably be in the city.

D.D.E.

COPY

23 Wall Street
New York 8
June 18, 1954

Dear Mr. President:

I seem fated to be away when I get a letter from you but I was in Boston Wednesday and Thursday and, therefore, only heard of it over the telephone. I have been talking to Colonel Schulz about coming down and this letter is merely in case it is not possible for you to see me shortly. I told him I had an arrangement to go fishing Sunday noon but if there is anything of the slightest importance, the fishing is of none to me and can easily be postponed.

I just spent a half hour with Randy Burgess during which we discussed the so-called "prime rate." As I told him, I have been rather a violent advocate of the idea that the banks should reduce this rate in order to induce business all over the country to expand or at least get ready to because the small borrower or the inventory buyer has not yet had translated to him the easy money policy that has been wisely pursued. Of course there is little commercial demand at the present time and the rate is really a theoretical one because time loans up to three or five years are also being made at 3% when they should command a substantial premium.

However, this really is only a part of the total picture that you mention in your letter and none of these various matters can truly be considered irrespective of the others and I, therefore, hope that I can have some time with you to try to explain my complete feeling on it.

I might say that general affairs seem better now than I was fearful they would be when I went away in January and I believe that they are pretty well balanced. Perhaps I am not as hopeful as others that there is to be any substantial revival in the Fall unless something takes place (and I don't mean war) that will start it up. I think the Administration has done about everything it can do in laying the groundwork but there has been so much conversation by people, both responsible and irresponsible, that there is still undoubtedly a substantial element of uncertainty.

I have just heard from Colonel Schuls that there is no urgency about this and I will be here all Summer. I would much prefer to talk it over with you than to try to write it because my views are far from clear cut and the subject is extraordinarily complex, particularly at a time of reduced business activity taken in conjunction with the great increase in our productive capacity for domestic goods developed over the last few years.

Sincerely yours,

George Whitney



June 17, 1954

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Following is the message just received from the Prime Minister:

"Thank you so much for all the charming things you have said about our visit. The plan is greatly welcomed here. Its announcement may have healthy effects both on French and Chinese.

"Would it suit your convenience if we stayed to dinner with you Sunday and slept the night at the Embassy? I thought I would stay at the Embassy day and night of 28th and fly to Ottawa for 29th and 30th, then would stay two nights with Bernie, who has a reporter-proof country house an hour from New York. But these plans are of course flexible.

"Kindest regards, WINSTON."

Ann C. Whitman

Declassified/Released on 5/23/84
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065

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For further information,
see entry 12 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 16, 1954

Dear Mr. Miskelly:

Thank you very much for your letter.
I shall try to profit from it.

My warm greetings and best wishes to
Sandra, and with personal regard to your-
self.

Sincerely,

LIBRARY
THE DWIGHT

Mr. Clifton R. Miskelly
Managing Director
State Development Commission
Montpelier, Vermont

Extracts to Tom Stephens

June 16, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Lewis:

Why do we not get Dr. Oppenheimer interested in desalting sea water? I can think of no scientific success of all time that would equal this in its boon to mankind -- provided the solution could do the job on a massive scale and cheaply.

As ever,



The Honorable Lewis Strauss
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

DDE Diary June 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
13. Memorandum 76-62, #69	DDE to Acting Secy of State ARK-6/17/77	6/11/54	A
14. Message 76-62, #70	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) (exempted, 5/16/77 - ARK/bc) DJH 6/19/82 exempted NR 81-245 #2	6/11/54	A
15. Message 76-63, #71	DDE to Churchill (1 pg) Exempted, NR 76-63 #71 DJH 6/19/82	6/10/54	A
16. Letter	DDE to Milton Eisenhower 6/8/76-ARK	6/10/54	A
17. Letter	DDE to Milton Eisenhower (1 pg)	6/10/54	C
case 18. Memorandum 76-63, #72	Whitman to Acting Secy of State (1 pg)	6/10/54 12/23/81, ltr	A
case 19. Message 76-63, #73	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) Exempted, NR 76-63 #73 DJH 6/19/82	6/10/54	A
20. Letter 76-62 #74 77-49, #3	DDE to Alfred Gruenther 4/28/77-DJH	6/8/54	A
21. Memorandum 76-63, #75	DDE to Dulles (1 pg) 5/26/82 JKH	6/7/54	A
22. Memorandum 76-62, #76	DDE to Dulles ARK-6/17/77	6/4/54	A
23. Letter	DDE to Henry Cabot Lodge (1 pg) Open on Ro-Rec, RR, 9/18/84	6/1/54	C*

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box 7 Folder: DDE Diary June 1954 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

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(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

June 15, 1954.

Dear George:

It suddenly occurs to me that there has been a long hiatus in our correspondence. Of this I am reminded every time I hear a discussion on interest rates, reserve requirements, money supply and all related subjects.

Perhaps one of these days we can have a talk about such things. In the meantime, I wonder about you and your family and how you are getting along.

Won't you please give my greetings to my friend Mr. Leffingwell, and to Mr. Alexander?

With all the best to your good self,

As ever,

Library

Mr. George Whitney,
23 Wall Street,
New York,
New York.

June 15, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Thanks for your memorandum of the sixteenth -- on the subject of visits here by foreign heads of state.

Your memorandum implies that you clearly understand the burdens that these entail -- in fact, they are possibly much harder on you than they are on me -- so you have my authority to go ahead and schedule them as you see fit. I have no objection to your issuing an invitation now to the President of Haiti for next January. I think that somewhere around the tenth to fifteenth of the month would be a convenient date for me.

In this connection I have been told that the Shah of Iran wants to make a visit here. My information comes from Mrs. Cowles.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

June 15, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Herewith a memorandum prepared, at my direction, by the Attorney General. Please let me have your comments on it.

D. D. E.

Eisenhower Library

Copy to the Attorney General

Enclosed: Memorandum from the Attorney General, dated June 12, 1954, re: Anti-Trust Problems in the Automobile Industry.

June 15, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THOMAS E. STEPHENS

Herewith are extracts from a letter which you may wish to circulate among the political and public relations figures that could have some interest in it.

D.D.E.



Extracts from letter to the President:

I am aware, Mr. President, that you are the busiest man in the United States, but in closing, I would like to present one thought for your consideration. Nothing irritates me to such a degree as the many loose tongues who are continually trying to slander your administration and your sound program. I am absolutely convinced that your sincerity and courage will see this program through, but I would urge your publicity and public relations people to use a more aggressive approach and emphasize the accomplishments of your administration.

We are responsible for the publicity and good public relations for the State of Vermont and are very much aware of the fact that negative publicity for some reason is the most glamorous. However, enough good aggressive reporting to the people of the United States on the excellent job that you and your administration are doing will I am sure counteract "other elements" of a negative nature that are commanding the headlines.

If one were to view in retrospect the 20-year Democratic era we have just been through, the sound basic businesslike fundamentals were certainly lacking. However, because of the outstanding publicity and public relations staff handling the Democratic administration, the good people of this country were "buffaloed" for a good many more years than was necessary. I am not familiar with your publicity and public relations program, but I can think of many aggressive avenues of approach to get the positive story to Mr. and Mrs. America, rather than a conservative picture. The Republican administration should do some definite bragging. Perhaps a personal public relations liaison man between the various phases of your administration would be one answer. The many excellent accomplishments then could be constantly brought before the people of this great country.

I am sure, Mr. President, that you will accept these suggestions in the light in which they are meant, because public relations and publicity is our business and when publicity people have enough faith in something, they can really do a job of selling it. This faith I have in you and your administration.

(Clifton Miskelly ltr dtd 6/8/54)

June 15, 1954

Dear Herb:

I called Governor Dewey, but couldn't talk to him today -- he is attending his son's graduation at Princeton.

As ever,



The Honorable Herbert Brownell
The Attorney General.
Washington, D. C.

June 15, 1954.

Dear Dr. Murphy:

I know that you and Tom Stephens will work together on the details of the invitation you brought to me today to determine whether I actually could participate in the affair. Of course a condition of acceptance would have to be, as I said this morning, that I would not make the principal address, but would merely come to join others in their salute to the 100th anniversary of the Kansas Territory.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Franklin D. Murphy,
Chancellor,
The University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

P.S.: I am complimented that you asked my secretary for a photograph. It is coming to you under separate cover.

June 15, 1954.

Dear Walter:

I regret that I cannot be at the dinner on June twenty-third to honor you and Mr. Symes, but I am grateful that I have been given the opportunity to send to you personal felicitations.

It must be a great satisfaction to you to look back upon your many years of association with one of the major railroad systems of our country, and to reflect upon the enormous good that has come to the United States as a whole during your period of service with the Company. I think back particularly to the outstanding job done by all the railroads during World War II, and to the debt all of us overseas owed to the magnificent co-operation you gave to the military services in expediting shipments of troops and materiel to the port cities. And through your Company you have served the country just as efficiently -- and as spectacularly -- in aiding in its peacetime development.

I would consider it an honor if you would express to the Executive Officers of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company my appreciation of the invitation to join you this evening. I hope that you and Mr. Symes will accept best wishes for your health and happiness in all future years.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

EISENHOWER LIBRARY ABILENE, KANSAS

Mr. Walter S. Franklin,
1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 15, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Zeugen:

I deeply appreciate your writing me as you did about my television speech to the Columbia Bi-Centennial group.

With regard to your reaction to the words which I used on that occasion, I tried to say as clearly and effectively as I could what was in my mind and heart. I regret very much if I did not succeed. Some of the subjects which I must discuss are abstract and I am sure that I do not succeed as well as I could in finding the exact language to express my innermost thoughts to those who do me the honor of listening.

Your letter spurs me to seek better ways to communicate my thoughts in speeches; but I do assure you I've never consciously sought to rely on rhetoric or to establish a claim on literary excellence.

Again my thanks for taking the time to write me so thoughtfully.

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Orland K. Zeugen,
Ridge Acres Road,
Darien,
Connecticut.

(Copy to Dr. Hauge)

June 15, 1954

Dear Pete:

Our talk on "pigs" intrigued me mightily. I want to talk to you again about it when we have a chance.

I should think that a good plan for me to follow would be to get some technical advice from the Pennsylvania State University as to the most scientific way of laying out a pig farm on a small scale. If my place then seems adaptable to the project, I would like to get started this fall.

But aside from all this, I want to talk to you because of your practical experience in the field -- proper locations of pens and so forth, the most favorable ages at which to sell off the surplus, the kind of acreage needed for providing necessary feed, and so on.

You see it has been many years since I was a farmer boy, and that was long before they heard of such things as inoculations, and indeed the word "science" meant nothing to us except something mysterious in the realm of an electrical gadget. How science is applied to pig raising is beyond me.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. W. Alton Jones
60 Wall Street
New York, New York

June 15, 1954

MEMO FOR RECORD:

I communicated with the Secretary of State on the desire of Representative Frances Bolton to be our Ambassador to Iraq.

I have promised to communicate directly with Mrs. Bolton when we have reached some conclusion.



DDE

June 14, 1954.

Dear Bill:

At the moment I am so pressed that I simply haven't the time to write you in detail about the various matters you discuss in your letter of June ninth, but I do want to assure you that I have read it carefully. I am, as always, grateful for the time and trouble you take to give me the benefit of your thinking.

I do want to say, however, that I completely agree with you as to the exciting possibilities there are for vast areas of the world if a way could be found to remove -- simply and economically -- salt from the water of the ocean.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. William E. Knox,
40 Wall Street,
New York 5,
New York.

January 12, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Herewith the Bill "To create a commission to study the question of outlawing the Communist Party" concerning which I spoke to you on the telephone.

Attached also is another Bill proposed, "To create a Department of Peace."

I should like your considered opinion on the wisdom of the first one. As to the second, I should like to have any comments that you might care to make.

D.D.E.

Eisenhower Library

June 11, 1954

Dear Red:

I apologise for the long delay in writing you fully with regard to your proposal for a Youth Development Program, but I have only now received a report on your proposition from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

First, let me tell you that I agree, and the Department concurs, in the laudable objective of the proposal. However, their report to me is a discouraging one.

In general, their arguments are as follows: that the Federal Government should not draw off the large resources you propose from the States and local communities for a youth training program of its own; that the costs of such a Federal program would be high; that four months of training could not make a fundamental and permanent improvement on the education and health of young people; that staff and facility problems would be enormous.

In view of this rather discouraging report from the Department, I do not feel that the matter should be pushed. I assure you, however, that I sincerely appreciate your interest.

I have been reading -- with great nostalgia -- the reports of the Commencement Exercises. General Boye has just reminded me that next year is the 40th Reunion of the Class of '15; if things go as I hope, Mamie and I want to come up at that time.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Colonel Earl H. Blaik
Director of Athletics
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York

COPY

June 14, 1954

Dear Mrs. Green:

I have heard of the tragic misfortunes that you have suffered during and since World War II. To lose a son is heart-breaking; to lose a son on a battlefield has a special tragedy of its own because of the inescapable conviction that man, long ago, should have found a way to eliminate such conflicts. You have my deepest and most sincere sympathy. I wonder if I may be bold enough to tell you a little bit about one of my most profound beliefs.

I abhor war as much as I know you do. But we in America cherish the freedom we have had throughout the 178 years of our existence as a nation; we cherish it above all else and we have never hesitated when necessary to fight to preserve it. In recent years there have risen fanatical individuals, possessed of greed and lust for power, who have managed for a time to threaten our security, our safety and our freedom. To stop these aggressors, America has had to make tremendous sacrifices, both as a nation and as individuals. We have succeeded in thwarting those who have attempted to destroy us; we always will.

Now, science has provided us with weapons of unprecedented power. But I know that if we are wise enough and strong enough and courageous enough, we can eventually -- and in our lifetime -- turn that force toward constructive efforts for the betterment of mankind everywhere, and not permit it to be used -- at least exclusively -- for mankind's destruction.

I feel impelled to express my belief that the sacrifices you and thousands of other mothers have made are bringing us -- in a slow and painful process to be sure -- but steadily bringing us to the place where man's freedom and personal dignity will forever be secure. That is my hope and my deep faith, and I pray that it is in some measure shared by you.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sincerely,

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mrs. Marie Green
c/o Green Realty Company
Cheyenne, Wyoming

cc: Bertha Adkins

COPY

June 14, 1954.

Dear Mr. Rand:

I must, of course, respect your wish to return to private life, but I assure you that it is only with real reluctance that I accept your resignation as Deputy Director of the Foreign Operations Administration.

During the past sixteen months we have been extremely fortunate to have had the benefit of your experience and ability. You have contributed greatly to the reorganization of the Foreign Operations Administration, and have carried on the work of the organization with competence and efficiency during Governor Stassen's absences from the country.

I am grateful to you for your offer to be of assistance in the future.

With warm regard and all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

The Honorable William M. Rand,
Deputy Director,
Foreign Operations Administration,
Washington 25, D.C.

6/10/54

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 15, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Robert R. Barry	New York
3.	Jack B. Beardwood	Welton Beckdt & Associates, Los Angeles
4.	E. M. Burnham	V. Pres., Calif. Commercial Co., Inc., Wash.
5.	Edmund Converse	Pres., Bonanza Airlines, Las Vegas
6.	John A. Diemand	Pres., Indemnity Ins. Co. of N. America, Phila.
7.	Clarence Dillon	Banker -- Dillon, Read & Co., NY
8.	F. J. Emmerich	Pres., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., NY
9.	H. B. Fuqua	Chmn. Bd., The Fort Worth Natl. Bank, Tex.
10.	David S. Ingalls	Pub., Cincinnati Times-Star, Ohio
11.	Albert C. Jacobs	Pres., Trinity College, Hartford
12.	William D. Pawley	Retired diplomat, Wash.
13.	Reuben B. Robertson, Jr.	Pres., Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Hamilton, Ohio
14.	Walter H. Sammis	Pres., Ohio Edison Co., Akron
15.	Marty Snyder	Owner, Boneless Turkey, Inc., NY
16.	Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt	New York

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

June 14, 1954.

Flowers from the President's office sent to George Humphrey

with card

"Dear George

Please get well ! !

DE"

June 11, 1954.

Dear Mr. Farrington:

I deeply appreciate your June fourth letter. I know that you realize how deeply I share your hope that the efforts for Statehood for Hawaii will be crowned with success in this session of Congress.



With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Honorable Joseph R. Farrington,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

11 June '54

Dear Kids:

Last evening, about 9:30, I tried to telephone to you my congratulations on your seven years together. Mamie wanted me you'd be "out on the town" -- but I saw no harm trying! I'd just returned home from making a talk at the Statler -- and so was a little too tense to go to sleep at once. I hope you had a fine and memorable celebration!

Anyway -- I couldn't possibly be prouder of you both (unless, possibly if I had anothr grandchild !!) (x) and I pray that you will have 10 times of years of happiness together.

My love to the children --

Devotedly,

Dad

(x) Said only because Barbie is not close enough to swing a niblick at me.

D.

June 11, 1954

Dear Major and Mrs. Eisenhower:

The President, after he sealed the enclosed letter, asked me also to send along the attached. He said "Tell them it shows my customary lack of imagination."

acw



June 11, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

A friend of mine, whom I would prefer not to identify, gives me the following suggestion. I pass it along to you for whatever, if any, interest it may have.

This friend knows Loyd Wright, of Los Angeles, who is President of the American Bar Association, and is Chairman of the American Bar Section of a Conference of International Lawyers, to be held this year (July 19th to 24th) in Monte Carlo.

Mr. Wright has suggested, through this friend, that if we thought there appeared to be some particular point that would be helpful in our foreign relations, that he could, at this conference, emphasize it with lawyers from all over the world, and have it appear as though it were his own idea. In other words, Mr. Wright wants to help in any way he can without anybody knowing that the subject has our blessing.

If you think there is any merit in this idea, let me know and I shall get in touch with Mr. Wright through my friend. If not, we will drop the matter.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

D.D.E.

June 11, 1954

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please advise me whether the attached from the Prime Minister meets the approval of the State Department.

You may reach me on the phone through the White House and, if we agree, I will have the statement made from the White House.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #69
By J.W. Date 6-20-77

SECRET

Copy of message from the Prime Minister to the President,
received June 11, 1954

My Dear Friend,

Anthony suggests the following announcement which seems to me very suitable:

"Some weeks ago the President of the United States States invited the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary to spend a week-end as his guests in Washington. The invitation was cordially accepted and it has been arranged for the visit to take place during the week-end beginning June 25."

As to timing, I should prefer to make the announcement to Parliament when it meets next Tuesday. This would be at 3:30 p.m. our time, i.e. 10:30 a.m. your time. This is quite agreeable to Anthony from the Geneva point of view.

I am so glad it is all arranged and I look forward keenly to seeing you again. Please give my regards to Foster.

W.S.C.

Declassified/Released on 5/21/...
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by ...

June 10, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The President dictated the following suggested message to the Prime Minister. I'll call you in the morning to explain about it.

"Dear Winston:

It is easy for me to make the change of one week and I am particularly glad that this will cause less inconvenience to Anthony. I shall be waiting for your suggested draft of the necessary announcement.

It will be like old times to have a weekend with you. I know that it will be interesting and enjoyable and I am certainly hopeful that it will be profitable for both our countries.

As ever,

Ike"

Ann Whitman

TOP SECRET

Declassified/Released on 7/7/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
By [illegible]

~~SECRET~~ PERSONAL

June 10, 1954.

Dear Milton:

You remember that you had accepted my invitation to a stag dinner on Saturday evening, the 19th, at which affair you were to meet an eminent person. He has had to postpone his engagement by one week. I wonder whether you could be here Saturday night, the 26th.

If you should have to make a special trip, I could send up for you the same afternoon and return you Sunday morning, if that would be helpful.

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
The Pennsylvania State University,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 17 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 10, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is copy of a message the President just received from the Prime Minister.



Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-63 #72
By DJH Date 12/11/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

Copy of message from Sir Winston, received June 10, 1954

My dear Friend,

I was very glad to hear through our Ambassador that your invitation to me and Anthony to spend a week-end with you might be postponed for one week, namely from the 18th to the 25th without causing you any inconvenience. This probably resolves the puzzle about whether Anthony could leave Geneva in time. He feels that it is his first duty to play the hand through at the Conference and not to incur reproach for breaking it up by his sudden departure.

2. Like you I feel that the sooner an announcement can be made without complicating Geneva the better and I will suggest a draft for your consideration in my next.

3. I look forward to those talks between you and me which we had always considered an essential part of the vital cooperation of the English-speaking world. I feel that we have reached a serious crisis in which the whole policy of peace through strength may be involved.

Declassified/Released on 5/9/02
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12958
by [illegible]

COPY

June 8, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT,
THE WHITE HOUSE

Attached herewith is a draft of the address which I plan to make on Friday, June 11, before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have on this speech.

John Foster Dulles

- -

President's handwritten note:



Foster,

The notes I've made are inconsequential -- more questions than suggestions.

Please note page 11, where I think you might make even plainer the idea that this would be "self-defense."

DE

June 8, 1954

[redacted]AND PERSONAL

Dear Al:

I was struck by a sentence in your letter in which you quote Pleven as saying, "It (the loss of the Delta) would start a wave of anti-allied outbursts in France with great bitterness because the Allies let us down."

Pleven knows as well as you and I do that, beginning in early 1951, every kind of presentation has been made to the French Government to induce that government to put the Indo China war on an international footing. These arguments applied both to the organization of the forces fighting the war on our side and to define the issues at stake in the conflict. In other words, all of us urged France to make certain that the world understood this to be a part of the struggle between Communism and freedom. We urged further that France not only declare her intention of making Indo China independent and that she was fighting for the right of Indo China to be independent -- but that she should take steps to place the issue before the UN. At the very least, this latter action would have had the effect of legitimizing any kind of coalition that might then have been formed to fight the war.

As the conflict has dragged on, the United States has more than once offered help of a kind that would tend to keep our participation in the background, but could nevertheless be very effective. I refer to our efforts to get a good guerrilla organization started in the region, our offer to take over a great part of the burden of training native troops, and numerous offers of help in the logistic field.

Most of these have been rebuffed and for no other reason than because of France's terrible fear of the effect on her position in Morocco and in Tus, as well as her seemingly hysterical desire

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Authority MR 77-49 Document No. 3
By DJH NLE DATE 4/28/77

to be thought such a "great power" that it was beneath her dignity to accept help in the conflict.

In recent months, the French government has begun to speak out of the other side of its mouth, and has been demanding help of various kinds. But it is noteworthy that all these requests for help have been for help on France's own terms -- her government has consistently insisted upon promises from us of certain kinds of technical help which we would presumably turn over to them without question to be used by them as they saw fit.

Eisenhower Library

Yet at the same time, they have made no single effort to meet the conditions that we have insisted upon for three years as constituting the only sound basis on which any European government could be fighting in South East Asia.

There is no point of reciting here the full list of details and complaints of the kind I have alluded to. The fact is that the United States has been more than forebearing and understanding in this whole issue. We do not hear a word of the enormous sums of money we have poured into the Indo China affair, even while we were necessarily carrying 95% of the burden that feel upon outside nations in fighting the Korean war. Much as I like Pleven -- and have admired him -- I get exceedingly weary of his failure to get the facts in the case in proper perspective. I do not minimize the great blow it would be to the United States if we should lose South East Asia. To the contrary, I think it would be a calamity of the most terrible immediate and eventual consequences. But when Pleven talks about the "wave of bitterness" that will sweep over France against us, it seems to me that he should realize that the only answer to this one is to show what the history of the past several years has been. The help that we have given over the years has been rendered in spite of, and not because of, the French attitude.

If Pleven is worrying what the French attitude toward America is going to be, he might take into consideration also what is going to be the American attitude toward France. Take, for example, the fact that while the United States was sending conscripted soldiers to Korea to fight a war in which we as a nation never had any of our political or economic interests involved, the French refused to send conscripts to Indo China, which had been for years merely one of their colonies.

I realize clearly that a mere recitation of fact or the development of argument to show that someone else was to blame, does not in any sense repair or avoid the disastrous consequences of a lost battle or war. As you undoubtedly know, I am even yet spending days and hours trying to get a political climate established among the interested powers that would make it politically feasible within the United States to render the kind of help that our own interests and those of the free world would seem to require. But because we insist on treating everybody concerned as sovereign equals, it is extremely difficult to bring about the meeting of minds that is now so necessary. Even at this moment France wants nothing except commitments from us -- so far as I know they have made no real concessions to our frequently repeated convictions, messages and recommendations that at times almost approached the characteristics of entreaties. Thailand, the Philippines -- and in a more clandestine way -- Australia, have all shown far more statesmanship and have all recognized the basic requirements of a cooperative effort more than our principal European allies, France and Britain.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

We will probably continue this when you get here.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
Supreme Commander,
Allied Forces Europe,
APO #55,
c/o Postmaster, New York.

June 7, 1954.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Thank you for your report on Trieste. If it becomes apparent that an agreement is to be reached, we should make careful plans for the release of information. If properly handled, it should strengthen our position immeasurably, particularly abroad.

D.D.E.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by NSC

June 7, 1954.

Dear Harry:

I am highly complimented by your over-generous, not to say grossly exaggerated, remarks about the Columbia speech. If the impression was one-tenth as good as you intimate, the thought and soul-searching that went into it were eminently worth while.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Library

Dean Harry J. Carman,
Columbia University,
New York 27,
New York.

June 7, 1954.

Dear Moaney:

A Very Happy Birthday! This seems to be a good day to tell you again how much I appreciate all you constantly do for me.

With hearty congratulations and warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



M/Sgt. John Moaney, Jr.,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

$50 bill enclosed

June 4, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

Maybe you ought to send this to Cliff Hope. You don't have to convert me!

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

reprint from St. Paul and Minneapolis papers praising Benson plan.

June 4, 1954.

Dear Senator Purtell:

Jerry Persons has shown me the letter that you wrote to him on May twenty-seventh, in which you included a quotation from a message you received from one of your women constituents.

I do not need to assure you of my realization that she has been over-generous -- not to say grossly flattering -- in her complimentary references to my capacities and abilities. But at the same time I must tell you that the knowledge that I have impressed a single honest American, as she was obviously impressed, is worth all of the struggles, soul-searching and frustrations that so often seem to fill the major portion of the life of any public man.

I am grateful to you for bringing to my attention such a heart-warming commendation.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable William A. Purtell,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

June 4, 1954.

Dear John:

Thank you for your note. Of course I am delighted that you and your guests were pleased that I dropped in to your party; but I assure you that it was I who was complimented by your invitation.

Incidentally, I quarrel with your disclaimer of being a VIP. In my book you are a VIPI, which means "Very Important Person INDEED."

Please give my warm greetings to your son, and, of course, as always all the best to yourself.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Jackson,
15 Broad Street,
New York, New York.

June 4, 1954.

Dear Mrs. McCoy:

I am exceedingly distressed to hear of General McCoy's death. For all of my career I have looked to him with admiration and respect, and it comes to me as a profound shock that we shall no longer have the benefit of his wise counsel. Only recently General Carroll told me in detail of his interesting conversation with him, and of the understanding and insight he gained from the meeting.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in deep and sincere sympathy to you. If there is anything we can do to help you, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Frank McCoy,
1633 31st Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Sent with apology.
Note

June 4, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Coy: McCoy.

I am exceedingly distressed to hear of General McCoy's death. For all of my career I have looked to him with admiration and respect, and it comes to me as a profound shock that we shall no longer have the benefit of his wise counsel. Only recently General Carroll told me in detail of his interesting conversation with him, and of the understanding and insight he gained from the meeting.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in deep and sincere sympathy to you. If there is anything we can do to help you, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Frank McCoy,
1633 31st Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

June 4, 1954.

Dear Bill:

Although I had a chance to thank you last evening for the fine work that brought about such a splendid result on the Housing Bill, I want to emphasize how truly delighted I am that this important piece of the legislative program has been handled so effectively and expediously in the Senate. This success brings me great hope that we are going to have a really fine record before the Session is ended.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable William F. Knowland,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

June 4, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I was visited day before yesterday by Prime Minister Menderes of Turkey, who brought up a number of subjects, the most of which I assume will be discussed in the conferences he is having with your Department and with FOA.

One general subject that came up for discussion impressed me. It was the attitude of the Prime Minister -- and his Government -- toward the need for strengthening the "Southern Flank Alliance." He implied that the Turkish-Pakistan Alliance should be strengthened by including several of the intervening nations, including Afghanistan. He also believes that in this organization we should include Italy. I do not think that he meant that Italy should be detached from the Gruenther organization, but that it should be included in the Southern organization in such fashion that it would form sort of a pivot between the two fronts, much as Turkey itself now forms a link between NATO and the countries to the eastward.

Pursuing this line of thought further, he pointed out that it would, of course, be a very fine thing for the safety of the region if Yugoslavia could be included in NATO, but quickly acknowledged that under present conditions such a development is impossible. He volunteered that he was going to do all he could to promote a peaceful solution of the Trieste question so that with the Yugoslavs standing shoulder to shoulder with Turkey and Greece, Italy would not only be rendered much safer from land attack, but could devote its energies and reserves where needed.

D.D.E.

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #76
By J.C.W. Date 6-20-77

June 4, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

There is a tariff case now under investigation involving some restriction upon importation of watches.

Apparently we use about 17 million watches a year, of which about 2 million are made in this country. The industry believes we should make at least 4 million.

I have long been interested in this proposal from the standpoint of national defense and was astonished to hear the other day -- I believe from Dr. Hauge -- that the Defense Department had reported that it saw no need for increasing the number of our available supply of skilled workers in this particular industry. I understand that this conclusion was reached partially based upon a report from the Benrus Corporation to the effect that other industries could supply the kind of skills available in the watch industry. However, I was also informed that the Benrus report had certain qualifications in making this statement, the principal qualification involving time for training. As we well know, time in war is the one thing that can rarely be spared.

Eisenhower Library

It is difficult for me to believe that we have any room for complacency as we look at our demands in war for people skilled in the handling of miniature gears, bearings and appliances, and in dealing with minute tolerances. Military organizations

have a growing and vital requirement in repair and maintenance of highly technical appliances that I fear it will be difficult to meet adequately.

In any event, I do want to insist that before we reach a conclusion on the part of the Administration that we are well supplied with the kind of skills necessary to meet a wartime demand, that the individuals responsible for reaching such a conclusion be required to go to some watch factories, to compare the work done there with work done in other types of industrial establishments, so that they may have some first hand knowledge of what they are talking about.

I would be glad to discuss this with you at some convenient time.



D.D.E.

Personal

June 3, 1954.

Dear Paul:

Your telegram regarding the Columbia Bi-Centennial speech not only pleased me very much; it reminded me that it has been much too long since we were in communication with one another.



In some ways I think I worked harder over the Columbia speech than any since I came down here. Because of the particular timing of the talking -- because of the problems with which we are presently faced both at home and abroad -- I weighed every word, almost every comma, in an effort precisely to convey my thinking and philosophy. I hope I was in some measure successful.

In looking back over my correspondence with you since our wonderful Palm Springs vacation (which, by the way, I am not allowed by some of my staff to forget if by chance I could), I find, curiously enough, that on March eleventh I wrote to you some of my thoughts about "leadership." I say curiously because I have recently been trying again to crystallize on paper what is meant by that word. (And, incidentally, did you know that Webster's International Dictionary does not recognize its existence?). Today, in spite of the sorry spectacle currently going on, I am more than ever convinced that "leadership" cannot be imposed; a climate must be created that makes men receptive to and desirous of fighting for the principles of the man currently in the position of the "leader." Of one thing I am firmly convinced -- the basic good sense of the American people and their ability to overcome any unpleasantness and to rise to any crisis that confronts them.

But enough of that. Mamie and I are well, and we are looking forward eagerly to our Denver vacation (though at the

moment it seems an endless time away). Perhaps the most important personal news is that John and Barbara and the children are going to have a few days with us here toward the end of July, as the first lap on their move to Leavenworth.

Mamie joins in affectionate regard to Pearl, and, as always, the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Paul Helm,
8800 Venice Boulevard,
Los Angeles, California.

Personal

June 2, 1954.

Dear Cabot:

I am glad you liked the Columbia speech. You -- and a lot of dedicated individuals like you in the government -- do much to alleviate the "burdens" of this job. For that I shall always be grateful.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
The Representative of the
United States of America
to the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

June 3, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a memorandum handed to me today by Mr. Fortuna Pope, Publisher of Il Progresso.

Mr. Pope urged me also to do something in order to make effective the entry of refugees under the Immigration Act that was enacted a year ago. He said that it was absolutely indispensable to publish regulations and instructions which would simplify procedures and get the thing on the rails. You will recall that the Act has only a limited time in which to operate, and he told me that he thought that not more than twenty Italians had entered the U. S. under its provisions.

Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

June 2, 1954

Dear Foster:

It occurs to me I should like to send a cable to Bedell if you have no objection. Please read the attached and, if you consider it suitable, send it on.

As ever,

Dulles Library

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

CABLE

June 2, 1954

Dear Bedell:

I have been keeping track of your Geneva activities as well as I can. As always when you are engaged in a difficult job I am lost in admiration of your patience, abilities and skill. I do hope that your physical health is standing up also.

With warm regard,



Dwight D. Eisenhower

for DDE diary
for STATE DEPARTMENT FILE

June 2, 1954

Report of decision reached in the event of further Communist aggression in Southeast Asia filed in Cutler file (Cutler prepared document).

(June 2, 1954)

Flowers from the President's office sent to Mr. Wilson Searles, usher, (who suffered stroke over weekend).

On White House card the President wrote:

"Dear Mr. Searles:

Just to wish you a complete and quick recovery.

Please obey the doctors. Warm regard.

MDE and D.E."



June 2, 1954.

Dear Dan:

Again you have delivered -- this time on the Social Security program. I hope you don't grow tired of my repeating to you these expressions of deep appreciation of your effectiveness on the ball club. You have both my admiration and profound gratitude.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

The Honorable Daniel A. Reed,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

June 1, 1954.

Dear Rowland:

My grateful thanks for your thoughtful memorandum. Far from being out of order, I assure you that you have done me a real service in giving me your ideas on this most critical subject.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Rowland Hughes,
The Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

This letter written in r onse to a request from Speak(Martin and Senators Knowland and Duff; also a cable from Admiral Byrd to Bedell Smith.

acw/acw

June 1, 1954.

Dear Admiral Byrd:

For some time I have wanted to write you a note to tell you of my personal appreciation of your services to our country -- services in a wide variety of fields and covering a span of many years.

The public knows of your great accomplishments in exploration, but I have been privileged to know of some of your confidential missions and unceasing work in World War II. The country owes much to your initiative, efficiency and courage.

Over the past few years I have noted with admiration the leadership position you have assumed with regard to aid to escapees from the iron curtain countries. Assistance to these individuals is the humanitarian duty of all free people everywhere, and I join in gratitude for the direction you have given to the work.

Finally, I am mindful of your many efforts to support the Administration's philosophy and legislative program for strengthening America. At this time when a united America seems more than ever urgent, your work toward this end is most valuable and important.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd,
Washington, D.C.

Similar letter, minu hird paragraph, sent to
Arthur Hill, Greyhound Lines; Herbert Blunck, Statler Hotel,
and Vinard L. Paris, White House Sightseeing Corp.

May 31, 1954.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Clemente:

My friends who arranged a recreational and educational trip to Washington for Dr. John Hunt's class of 10-year-old children, have heard of your personal interest in and your contribution to the over-all program.

I assure you that the visit to their capital city was a memorable event in the lives of all the participants. The children and the sponsors of the affair are deeply grateful to you for your public spirited assistance in giving this opportunity to an entire class of young Americans.

I am particularly pleased that you, who served with the rest of us in Europe in World War II, helped out in this affair. You might like to know that John Hunt was also over there -- in fact, served on my personal staff throughout my tour in Europe.

With renewed thanks, and warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Mr. Albert Clemente,
Clemente's Restaurant,
State Road,
Delaware.

Confidential

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

This is not written as Director of the Budget Bureau but as a member of the Eisenhower team.

Your comments at NSC meeting last Thursday, following previous similar ones you have made, should stir all of us to earnest thought and effort to some better solution to the major world problem than a race for ever more destructive weapons. The end, as you say, whether precipitated by design or accidently, appears to be eventually mutual destruction - carrying with it, either in what is called victory or in defeat, the loss of our civilization, standards of living, social and political rules and practices, etc.

Figures of speech and similes are dangerous and can be misunderstood or carried too far. However, I would like to give you one which has helped me in giving some careful and prayerful thought to this subject.

We might be likened to a group traveling down a highway at night in our car "civilization" and finding that we are on a road "Ever more destructive weapons" which ends somewhere ahead in a precipice at the sea. There are no turnoffs known and we cannot slow down or turn back because we discover a group of powerful marauders following us. If we stop and make our car a road block we may destroy their car but ours will go too. We must use our abilities to keep ahead by going faster but we had better at the same time use equal thought and energy to devise some solution before we hit the precipice at the end. Otherwise, as you say, we might just as well go fishing and await the cataclysm as comfortably as possible.

There was not much apparent response to your remarks but that was undoubtedly due to some fear that we might be enticed into weakening our efforts to keep ahead in the race meantime, which is obviously far removed from what you have in mind. Actually I find a very real appreciation of the situation you outlined among the few colleagues I have talked with about it.

The first step of progress is of course to see the problem correctly, and I for one am very grateful that you have expressed it to us so definitely and clearly. There certainly is no obvious or easily gained solution in sight. The experience with your wise proposal for

for better direction of effort along constructive lines in the use of atomic power evidences that. We can however all keep the need prominently before us and apply ourselves persistently and vigorously to find a better answer than we have now for the fundamental problem without letting down in any way in our present program for making and keeping ourselves strong - militarily, economically, and spiritually. We can also in doing this maintain, as you have repeatedly pointed out, our unswerving confidence in a divine higher power which has been a source of strength in difficult times in the past. One product of that state of mind is clearer and more intelligent thinking.

I hope I am not out of order in writing this. It started with the idea of letting you know that more heed was being given to your important statement than it may have seemed.

The Truman Library

(Signed) Rowland Hughes

Rowland R. Hughes

June 1, 1954

Dear Cabot:

I am delighted to have your recommendation on Hinds. My only hesitation would involve his lack of engineering experience and training. This might not necessarily be decisive -- but I have been looking for an individual who has some experience of that kind in his background.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
The Representative of the United States
of America to the United Nations
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York

June 1, 1954

Dear Dillon:

It is the support of friends, such as is pledged in your letter of the twenty-ninth, that makes this job endurable.

My profound thanks.

As ever,

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. Dillon Anderson
Sixteenth Floor
Esperson Building
Houston, Texas

June 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Miskelly:

Thank you for coming to see me this morning, and for bringing to me the millionth piece of Ethan Allen furniture manufactured by the Beecher Falls Manufacturing Corporation. I am delighted to have the fine chest, so representative of one of Vermont's thriving industries.

Of course, I was highly pleased by your account of the great interest the workmen of the factory displayed in the making of the chest. I wish that all who participated would know of my very deep appreciation.

Immediately after you left, I had an opportunity to write Sandra a short note. My purpose was the hope that I could make her understand something of the inspiration which she has provided for others -- many of whom are older and stronger than herself.

With my renewed thanks,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Clifton R. Miskelly
Managing Director
Development Commission
State of Vermont
Montpelier, Vermont

June 1, 1954

Dear Sandra:

Thank you very much for your nice note. I thoroughly enjoyed your short visit to my office; quite naturally I am pleased that you also felt it worth while.

This morning I had a talk with your uncle, Clifton Miskelly. He gave me some of the details of the courageous and remarkably successful fight you have been making to regain your health. I remarked to him that such a story makes some of the rest of us feel rather small when we get to feeling a bit bowed down with troubles, problems and tribulations. Not only shall I never forget the story he told me, but I am quite certain that from it I will more than once, in the future, draw true inspiration.

With my very best wishes for your continued and speedy progress toward full health and vigor, and for continued success in your studies,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Miss Sandra M. Miskelly
272 Court Street
Keene, New Hampshire

DDE Diary July 1954 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	DDE to Churchill (6 pgs) (same as document MR 34A, in Box 3, Jan.-Nov. 1954 folder)	7/22/54	A
~~2. Memorandum~~	~~Whitman to Schulz (1 pg)~~	~~7/19/54~~	~~C~~
3. Letter	DDE to Charlie Tompkins (1 pg)	7/19/54	C
4. Letter	DDE to Ezra Taft Benson (1 pg)	7/19/54	C
~~5. Letter~~	~~DDE to Alfred Gruenther (1 pg)~~	~~7/19/54~~	~~C~~

Case

#2-5, Open on Review, RS 9/18/84

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 7
Folder: DDE Diary July 1954 (1)

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July 30, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL

I hear that my old Republican friends of Abilene are perfectly satisifed with their present Postmaster. I have no suggestion whatsoever to offer in connection with the matter. I do not know the man who apparently wants the job.

On balance and if it does not violate your policy, I think I would leave the situation absolutely unchanged.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

Personal and Confidential

July 30, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Chyn:

Instead of assuming the role of some legendary character, I shall be for just a moment a "marking committee" at Leavenworth. I assume that you kept a carbon of your letter.

If you begin with your third paragraph, starting "new Secretaries of State and Army," I shall number each of them in order to include paragraph eighteen on page three, starting "When Moses fought the Amalekites." Since as a marking committee my judgments are unchallengeable, I give you your grades:

#1 - 50%

#2 - Zero

#3 - 100%

#4 - 75%
First sentence correct, second sentence half. We need more armed forces decentralization in operation, less in the establishment of policy.

#5 and 6
These I eliminate and do not grade. With respect to #5, I fought for this long and bitterly in 1946 and 1947, and got nowhere. In fact I lost ground. #6 I eliminate because your premise is wrong. The Congress has its function, but it is not supervisory over the Executive.

#7 - 50%

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

#8 - 100% - if you give someone else the job. I have got enough to do, and I am trying to keep the Federal government out of education.

#9 - Zero.
I have found a lot more brains in the 20 year olds than in the 60 year olds.

#10 - Zero.

#11 - 100% - already done.

#12 - 90%. Reinsurance of private industry's mass risks is sometimes necessary.

The U.W.I. Chynoweth Library

#13 -100%

#14 -100%

#15 -100%
I must say that if you think you are going to get rid of the graduated income tax, you are certainly going to live far longer than I am.

#16 - 50%

#17 -
Thrown out since it is merely an observation, not a suggestion.

#18 - 100%. Perfection because of the last sentence.

Personal and Confidential

Brigadier General Chynoweth - 3.

From there on I make just this one observation. You miss one very serious point. No one claims any of these other systems are better than ours. But this, I think, is true. If the attempt to establish a decent middle of the road governmental philosophy is defeated, the victors are going to reason about as follows: Obviously our people want more, not less, governmental supervision, handouts and paternalism." In the recent vote in the Senate which attempted to put private power again on a basis of near equality with public power in the Tennessee Valley, the Democrats voted 35 to 12 on the side of Federal ownership and operation. This was after a bitter fight in which I desperately tried to show how this kind of thing would affect the U.S.

As ever,

The Hoover Institution Library

Brigadier General B. G. Chynoweth, Ret'd.,
832 San Luis Road,
Berkeley, California.

Personal and Confidential

COPY

July 25, 1954

PERSONAL

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House

Dear Ike:

When you ask me to be specific, you are offering me the honor that Atlas offered Hercules. Hercules was shrewd enough to get out from under; but I am more like the rash poet (was it Francois Villon?) - "King for a day." Next day he was banished forever from his beloved Paris.

Since I am already self-banished from dear old Washington, I submit my check list of action contemplated on my imaginary day in court:

New Secretaries of State and Army. They have floundered too much for the Big League. Sympathetically, but as prompt as Casey Stengel would be: "Back to the bushes."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Restore cabinet rank to Army, Navy, and Air Force. They are just as distinct in function as Commerce, Labor, Interior, and Agriculture. The Executive should be our defense department. The armed services have been kicked down-stairs, one flight, and correspondingly degraded.

Cut the Executive Branch (beginning with the Pentagon) at least in half. Excessive staff slows down operations in peace and in war.

Continue decentralizing industry. Begin decentralizing in the armed forces.

Strengthen good order and military discipline, by restoring the dignity of command, revitalizing Military Law, and deflating the over-pampered GI.

Remind the Attorney General that the Constitution purposely made Congress supervisory over the Executive. In war the President is dictator. Avoid it in peacetime.

Foreign Policy. Stop trying to be Good Uncle for uncooperative nations like India; and for the United Nations. Be ourselves. God made man a bit mischievous, and He detests hypocrisy. For about forty-years, we have been heavy, pompous, self-righteous, and hypocritical; and we are rapidly losing ground and prestige. The world doesn't respect self-conscious "nobility." Let's re-discover our old shrewd bargaining power, and start being strong and happy warriors, a bit lighter on our feet and more maneuverable.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Speech, for the NEA and the educational world. "Stop sniping at our nationalism. Public funds should not be used to support teachers who want to "change our social order" and prepare our students for "groupistic regime" in One-World. That is no more the teachers' job today, than when Thomas Jefferson put his foot down on the idea when he founded the public-school system." Get tough on this point.

Back away from the 18-year vote. Russia started that propaganda. Why should Russia worry since the vote means nothing in her system? Mrs. Roosevelt carried on the propaganda. Americans are actually slower maturing than most people. Let's raise the vote level to 24-years. Public records in crime, delinquency, and reckless automobile driving prove that the youngsters are irresponsible. If they cannot drive safely, why should they vote?

Reconsider the Bricker Amendment. The Democratic Administration agreed to an organization for UN that gives full obstructive power to the non-cooperators, while failing to safeguard our vital interests. Don't let's be suckers. The people who opposed Bricker were the extreme leftists.

Pat Mr. Benson on the back and say: "Give them the other barrel!" To the rest of the cabinet and leaders in Congress: "Let's go and do likewise."

Continue getting government out of business, including life-insurance. It is going to be hard, like weening an alcoholic. Industry can handle most of it, better, but has never been given a chance.

Speech on Economics. Keynesian economics (which is strong on our campuses) made fine headway in England until they had destroyed the wealth that laid the golden egg. Now that the workers are paying the taxes for the expensive bureaus, they don't half like it. In touted socialist countries like Sweden and Denmark, they fill up their quota for immigration in the USA.

After Jesus had fed the multitude, in emergencies, they thronged Him to make Him king. He fled to the mountain. It was His purpose to give them spiritual bread. He told them that if they would grasp the spirit, they could overcome any obstacle; whereas if they looked to the King to feed them, they would be slaves. For twenty years our people were seduced by direct and indirect subsidy. It needs a fight to reverse the trend. The way to fight it is to fight.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Continue tax reform. The Income Tax is marxist. It violated the thing we fought about -- taxation without proportionate representation. This needs a radical fight. A crusade.

Mass production has created social problems that need a new approach. But why jump to the extreme New Deal view that the only way to find new approaches is from the Government? Since when did American industry prove unable to find new approaches? Government should be limited to what can best be done centralized; and there are not many things in this category. Look at the railroads in World War I.

When one says that free-land offered Hope; again I must beg: look at the record! It was always a bitter struggle. It was so bitter that few men lived beyond forty years, and even then, most died in poverty, compared to what the mass of men enjoy today. Hope is purely a theological virtue, for free peoples. Migrants from Sweden, the masterpiece of socialist welfare, say that it is all right there, for the body, but NO HOPE.

When Moses fought the Amalekites, he stood on a hill and while he held up his arm, Israel prevailed. When he tired, and lowered his arm, Amalek prevailed. So Hur and Aaron stood with him, to hold up his arm; and Amalek was wholly defeated. When the President lets Amalekites in on the policy making, his arm is only half raised. There are too many Amalekites in Washington, some of them professing to be "Republicans."

Keynesians, following the Marxist lead, keep screaming that if capitalism has another "bust," it is doomed. Just why? From the beginning, we have had panics and drouths. We didn't fall. But, they say: "The Depression was worst of all - it was cataclysmic - good people walked the street." Don't let's forget that it was partly due to the moral debauch of the gay-twenties. But of course, the Government had to act. Hoover was acting. But the Democrats exploited the situation and interrupted. I feel certain that Hoover would have done a more solid job than FDR. FDR started merely to help; but the taste of power engulfed his party and instead of strengthening public morals and morale, they debauched us.

Meanwhile, Soviet Russia, and China, have had far worse busts than we ever dreamed of. Their peoples starved by the millions. How many Americans starved in the Depression? Very few came as near starving as I did for three years in the war. Why didn't the Soviet Government fall? Why can they survive something that we say would wreck us?

Mr. Dulles says that Russia is materialistic while we are spiritual. The facts refute him. Spiritual people are not frighted to death of economic collapse.

Does that mean that their system is better? No. Nor does it mean that slaves can withstand pressure better than free men. But it means that disciplined slaves (even when disciplined by fear alone) are stronger than undisciplined slaves. Our bogus "Liberals" have made slaves of our people by deduction; and they have robbed us of political, social, economic, and even personal morality. Without moral value there can be no self-discipline, which is the only discipline for free peoples. Unless a Crusade can restore us, we'll lose our freedom.

Our schools and colleges are preaching a deadly stream of nihilism. They are preaching economic-determinism, and they are destroying all values other than material, in the minds of our youth. Our left-wing politicians, in both parties, are catering to this vice. De-valuation is our enemy, far more than "communism."

You cannot defeat de-valuation by taking a position half-way between right and wrong.

Let's stop wabbling and meandering, and GET STRONG.

Now please take the sky off my shoulders! Back to the bush league for me. But even a bush-leaguer can pray for you to hit the ball a mile, Ike.

Yours,

/s/ CHIN

B. G. Chynoweth

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

AMERICAN KOREAN TALKS
July 27-29, with President Rhee.

See President's "Personal Diary" where Jim Hagerty's report of talks are filed.



July 28, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Kearns:

Thank you very much for your invitation to appear on the evening of September twenty-third in the Hollywood Bowl at a meeting sponsored by the National Federation of Republican Women, the Citizens for Eisenhower and the Democrats for Eisenhower. I am delighted to accept, and look forward to the opportunity to be with you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Carroll D. Kearns, President,
National Federation of Republican Women,
1625 Eye Street, N.W.,
Washington 6, D.C.

July 28, 1954.

Dear Milton:

A couple of days ago I received from Willard Cox several snapshots, in one of which you and Buddy appeared as members of a fishing group. It looked to me like you were on one of Mickey Lambert's lakes. That particular picture reminded me to ask you to convey my greetings to each of my old friends in the area, as you may happen to meet them.

Some of my associates in government have asked several times as to whether or not you might, in your changed personal situation, consider a government job. I have invariably replied that under present conditions I thought you might be more definitely adverse to any change than before.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Foster Dulles, for one, has suggested two positions. One of these would be Ambassador-at-Large to look after Latin American affairs. The other would be to take over the post of United States Representative to the United Nations. This last, of course, does not imply any dissatisfaction with Cabot Lodge in that post. It merely means that Foster thinks you are uniquely qualified for that job and that there are many other positions in which Cabot can serve effectively.

Don't bother to reply to this letter, but sometime when you and I are together we might have a chat about such things. I merely wanted to make certain that I am representing your own views when such suggestions are made to me.

Last night the silly filibuster in the Senate was broken and now maybe we can get something accomplished. The next ten days or two weeks should tell the tale. Incidentally, I hope that after your return to Penn State, you will find some occasion for running down here before the session is over, even if only for luncheon. The arrangements for sending for you still stand.

Johnny is here now doing a little extra staff work around the place, just to get acquainted with the methods that apply here and the subjects that are handled. I think that his eyes stick out at times.

All the best to you and Buddy. I hope you are catching a lot of fish and eating Willard Cox's charcoal steaks every night.

As ever,

P.S.: I shall be making a quick visit to Washington on August 30th. I could pick up you and Ruth at Harrisburg or Altoona that afternoon and take you on to Denver with me. I have to stop in Iowa briefly to visit the State Fair. If this fits in with your tentative plans, let me know when you can, and I will arrange for appropriate accomodations.

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower.

July 28, 1954.

Dear Mr. President:

As you celebrate your eightieth birthday this August tenth, I look anew, and with ever increasing admiration, upon your distinguished career. Few men in our country's history have been privileged to serve the nation in so many important capacities as have you, and certainly none has done so with greater brilliance and devotion.

To me it is also remarkable that after so many years given to the public service, you still cheerfully accept new assignments involving governmental responsibilities of the most burdensome character. To justify my own part in asking you to assume some of these additional duties, I merely point out that by virtue of your long experience, wise understanding and eminent position, you are qualified, as almost no other American, to discharge them successfully. Your Party and your country are proud of you; Americans know that you have ever used your great talents in the interests of all.

I wish I could be present to join in the ceremony to honor you, but I know that the Vice President will eloquently express what we Americans in our hearts feel. May you have many more years of happiness and health, and may we continue to have the benefit of your counsel and judgment.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable
Herbert Hoover.

7/28/54 -- to Tom Stephens, for delivery to the Vice President -- hew

July 27, 1954

Dear Foster:

I talked to Paul Hoffman. Next week end, he is going home for the first time in a month. He will talk to his family and will then get in touch with you or me.

As ever,



The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

July 27, 1954.

Dear Phil:

I have your letter regarding the American Assembly program for 1955.

(a). I think the suggested subject would be fine.

(b). Another one could be the Randall Report.

In fact, I think there is no dearth of worth while material for the American Assembly to dig into.

Thanks for telling me about the project.

As ever,



The Honorable Philip Young, Chairman,
United States Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D.C.

July 26, 1954.

Dear Doug:

Thanks for your fine note. The overall aggregate action on health and housing is not nearly as bad as one would think from some of the columnists' arguments. In the housing field, of course, I secured authority extending through 1956 only, and in the health I ran into a setback on our re-insurance program. However, other legislative features in the same program were enacted.

With warm regard,

As ever,

D.E.

Mr. Douglas Black,
Doubleday and Company,
575 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

July 26, 1954.

Dear Stub:

I just tried to get you on the phone to tell you how splendidly I thought you handled the AEC bill. I find you are on the floor, and legislative matters are far too important nowadays for me to presume to ask you to come to the phone for a personal conversation. In any event, I am assured by Charlie Halleck, by a number of others and by the vote itself that your leadership was energetic, tireless and effective.

It had been my intention also to call Congressman Durham, but since I failed in my attempt to talk to you I do not want to communicate with him if you could possibly have any objection. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall try to give him a ring sometime tomorrow.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable W. Sterling Cole,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

July 22, 1954.

Dear Art:

Herewith a copy of a letter I wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture and his reply thereto. At some convenient time would you ask the assistance of the local agent on this matter?

When you see George Allen, you might show him these documents. Many thanks.

As ever,



Brigadier General Arthur S. Nevins, Ret'd.,
Rural Route #3,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

July 22, 1954.

Dear Cliff:

I'm glad you reminded me about sending a note to Mrs. Grantland Rice; I should have thought of it myself. I'll send one off today.

The Paris Herald has advanced the anticipated time of our departure for Denver. I am tentatively planning on the 15th or 16th, but since I am supposed to be in Illinois on the 19th I may postpone the hegira until that day and do the Illinois business on the way out. I've had in the back of my mind a sort of an "Augusta National" weekend out in Denver, and I've mentioned it to Pete Jones. Originally I thought we might make it a long weekend and try to work in an overnight trip up to Fraser. At the moment I'm waiting for Aksel to let me know what weekend in September would be the best -- I have available the 3rd to 6th, 10th to 13th, and the 17th to the 20th.

When I spoke to Pete about it, I suggested he and Nettie, Slats and Priscilla, and you and Bill come out. Since then I've thought that it might be nice to include Barry Leithead and his wife, Freeman Gosden, and perhaps Bob and Nell Woodruff (though he doesn't play bridge). Do you think we should try to have all these people on one weekend, or would the party be unwieldy?

Let me know what you think of all this, and I'll try to work our plans accordingly. If we do go to Fraser, we'll have to coordinate pretty much

with Aksel.

Incidentally, I can't plan anything for the weekend of August 29th, because unfortunately I am committed to be back in Washington to address the American Legion Convention.

I hope you are having a good trip -- and I shall eagerly await word from you as to what plans we should make.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY ABILENE, KANSAS

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
c/o Hugo Pitman,
Messrs. Rowe and Pitman,
43 Bishopsgate EC2,
London, England.

July 22, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

Thank you very much for your note regarding the proper way to go about getting technical assistance with regard to the stream on my Gettysburg farm. I, of course, agree with your suggestion and I am sending your letter on to a friend of mine up there to get the matter started.

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

July 22, 1954.

Personal

Dear Bob:

Your offer to have one of your demonstrators stationed at Gettysburg for our use is in keeping with your never failing thoughtfulness. When the time comes that we can actually spend some days or weeks at the farm, we may take you up. As of now, we could rarely, if ever, find an opportunity to use it; but this makes us none the less appreciative of your generosity.

Incidentally, you mention the word "manager." Did you ever meet Brigadier General Arthur Nevins? He is going to be my representative in Gettysburg.

Mamie and I send to both you and Margaret our very best wishes and affectionate regard.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Robert Biggers,
Birmingham,
Michigan.

Personal

July 22, 1954.

Dear Bal:

Today I was making up a list of people to invite to a mid-summer stag dinner. I have never been able to get you, but decided not to ask you this time because I am trusting you to let me know when your health has been sufficiently restored that you feel like making a trip of this kind.

Sherman Adams tells me that he received one of your cards inviting him to fish up on the Platte. You can confidently count upon us being there one day, properly equipped with frying pans and all the accouterments necessary to have a big day on the banks of your wonderful stream.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Bal Swan,
2600 Monaco Parkway,
Denver, Colorado.

July 22, 1954.

Dear Alex.

Once again I want to tell you how deeply appreciative I am of the great courtesy and high compliment paid me by you and some of my other British friends in presenting to the American people the portrait done by Sir Oswald Birley. It is a tribute of which I am exceedingly proud.

I am likewise delighted to have the copy, done by Mr. John Pemberton, of the original portrait.

Won't you convey to all who have been associated with you in this thoughtful gesture my warm gratitude for their generosity? Whatever these portraits may mean to others, they represent to me yet another link in the bond of friendship with my British comrades.

With warm regard,

As ever

D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Rt. Hon.
Field Marshal
Earl Alexander of Tunis,
K.G., G.C.D., G.C.M.G.
Minister of Defense,
London.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 22, 1954.

Dear George:

I am more than delighted that you have sent me a book on the life of Healy. The White House has a number of his portraits, and I have always been curious as to the relationship that existed between him and Lincoln, during whose Administration he seems to have painted most of these pieces.

Thank you very much indeed.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

P.S.: I would be glad to sit for Mr. Stephens when opportunity offers. Because I have used a number of different shades and kinds of the olive drab uniform, I am not quite certain what he would choose as the one for the portrait. However, I will conform -- if I still have the proper models in my wardrobe.

Mr. George E. Warren,
75 Maiden Lane,
New York 38,
New York.

July 21, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

A basic policy of the Administration continues to be to place our financing on a sound, pay as you go, basis. Because of the size of the defense expenditures, efforts to achieve the above purpose are certain to include constant direct attention toward the desirability of further reductions in those particular appropriations.

We must, of course, continue to seek every kind of saving that is possible in overhead and administration of our defense forces; they must be operated on an austerity basis. There are still substantial sums to be saved through this kind of reform. But in the present state of world affairs, I do not deem it wise to attempt any cutback, beyond that currently planned, in the combat strength of any of the armed forces. Slight adjustments can, and of course will naturally, be made. But as of now, it is clear that prudence will not allow any major deletions from presently planned forces.

These same observations apply to:

a. Production of atomic weapons.
b. Civil defense activities.
c. Necessary stockpiling and filling in other gaps in our mobilisation base.



CC: Secretary of the Treasury
Director of the Budget
Director of Defense Mobilization

JULY 21, 1954.

Efficiency Report on General P. T. Carroll, filed under his name, prepared by General Persons, slightly changed by President, and signed. a.



July 21, 1954.

Dear Roy:

Here is the material I promised you. There is a lot of meat in it.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Roy Howard,
230 Park Avenue,
New York 17,
New York.

Sent material prepared by Director of the Bureau of the Budget as follows:

Brief background statement on TVA power development and the Administration's action with respect to the Dixon-Yates proposal.

Longer statement prepared for Congressman Charles Jonas, which gives the facts about the TVA-AEC power matter.

Mr. McCandless of Budget assured acw on phone that perfectly all right to send this material to Mr. Howard; that it was prepared for that purpose.

July 20, 1954

Dear Jinx:

I have just learned that you have accepted Mr. Whitney's invitation to serve as Chairman of the Women's Division of the United Republican Finance Committee for New York. I am delighted to know of your willingness to help in such an important assignment.

As you know, I feel deeply indebted to the millions of women who have done so much to help this Administration in its purpose of making America strong and secure at home and abroad. While we have made much progress in the past eighteen months, the job is far from complete. We must do again in 1954 what we did in 1952 -- and we must do more. I know that Republican women joined this crusade, as all of us did, for the duration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Jinx Falkenburg McCrary
Manhasset
Long Island, New York

July 20, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Copy for Governor Adams

Regarding: Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, Chancellor of Kansas University.

Dr. Murphy was educated as a physician, but he is one of the ablest men I know. He would make an ideal public servant in the Federal Government.

My own impression is that he probably would not consider any post that might be offered him, but I do think that those Departments that might conceivably need someone of his qualifications should know of his existence so that if need ever arises, they could communicate with him. I think of the Departments of State, Defense, Health Education and Welfare, Agriculture and Interior.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

Personal & Confidential

July 20, 1954.

Dear Schoole:

A comparatively young man named Vernon Bradley, a resident of your city and presently Chairman of the Board of Assessors, is going to announce this evening his candidacy for Congress. He visited me this morning and I found him to be a very personable, straight-forward young man. He told me that his platform was going to be "Support for Eisenhower."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

These facts I hope will give you sufficient reason for helping this man in every way you can. He told me that he had met you, but could not by any stretch of the imagination claim you as a friend. But if he is as good as he looks, I am quite sure that you will become good friends with him.

I told him that I was writing this note to you and I hoped the two of you would soon meet each other. I am quite certain that he would get a tremendous lift out of a telephone call from you once he has made his public announcement.

He has apparently been very reluctant, just as I was, to get into this political business, and finally consented to do so only under pressure from a lot of friends in that area.

Give my love to Grace and, of course, warm regard to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Clarence J. Schoo,
400 Maple Street,
Springfield 5, Massachusetts.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Gabe:

President signed the original of this as brought in by Eric Johnston. Wants you to note; please return carbon to me.

ann 7/19/54

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

July 19, 1954

Dear Mr. Johnston:

The suggestion of the International Development Advisory Board that representatives of private business, industry, and finance in the United States and Latin America take the initiative in organising a privately sponsored conference to promote economic progress in Latin America through increased private capital investment is a good one. As you well know, private investment has been the major stimulus for economic development in this hemisphere. An increased flow could contribute significantly not only to the development of the countries in which made, but also to the economic progress of the United States.

The Administration looks with favor upon positive, forward-looking steps of this kind by private enterprise. We also urge appropriate action on the part of our government to encourage the outflow of private American investment and on the part of foreign nations to encourage its inflow.

Please convey my congratulations to C. C. Walther, President, and R. S. Hecht, Chairman of the Board, of International House in New Orleans who have expressed a willingness on behalf of that and other New Orleans organizations to act as sponsors and hosts for this occasion.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

The Honorable
Eric Johnston
Chairman
International Development Advisory Board
Washington 25, D. C.

File

Please show to Waltanga.
WS

July 19, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL SCHULZ

Though I told you the substance of this on the telephone, I repeat for the record.

The President would like you to get the exact description of where the copper box is installed in the wall at Gettysburg, so that he may attach a letter to his will asking that it not be opened for a minimum of fifty years, or until the place is torn down or repaired, whichever is the later.

Ann Whitman.

July 19, 1954.

Dear Charlie:

In the event that you should have any kind of earth-moving machinery up at the farm during the summer, please don't forget to have the operator take a look at the large pile of top soil that has accumulated near the dam down by the pool. I think that it should be quite easy, if the proper machinery is available, to move a lot of this new soil up to where we want to put it either on the vegetable or the flower garden.

A good friend of mine has now bought the Brandon farm so I don't believe there is any need to worry about exact boundaries when we want to do a little earth-moving, grading, and such like.

Yesterday I tried to paint my version of a portrait of you, working from a photograph with glasses. Howard Snyder and others think it is good, so I think I will not touch it until you again come by when I can take a look at it with you present. I think the color could be deeper, but I am frankly frightened to touch it until I am exactly sure what I am doing.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Charles Tompkins,
907 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

July 19, 1954.

Dear P.A.:

An unconscionable time has elapsed since I last heard from you or wrote to you. This point came to my mind with something of a shock when a couple of weeks ago we had a large class party here at the White House. Ninety-five classmates, wives and widows were present.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

When we originally thought of the idea, we intended to invite the entire membership of the class. But since our dining room will hold only about one hundred and we found that there were that many between New York and the Carolinas -- and east of the Appalachians -- we had to confine the invitation list to that group as a first experiment.

I think that everyone invited -- except Brownell who was sick -- attended. We had a grand time. We walked out around the White House grounds, had some pictures taken, went inside for a little sightseeing, visiting and cocktails, and then to dinner. The Marine Orchestra played during dinner and afterward we were entertained by musicians who played Army songs and the popular airs of 1911-1915. There was some feeling that we wouldn't have musicians old enough for that part of the program, but it seems that these boys who toot the horn and work the bows today use the same techniques that they did when we thought we were gay blades.

Incidentally, I shall send on to you -- if I can find one -- a copy of one of the group pictures.

As you might guess, most of the Republicans running for office this year are struggling to get me to make all sorts of visits to their respective states and to give a lot of speeches. I decline to address purely partisan groups on the theory that to do so is an undignified thing for an individual who is supposed to be President of all the people. Nevertheless I will make several trips this summer and early fall and will attend meetings and ceremonies which are on the whole rather free of political bias.

The DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

One that will be slightly different is to be held in Los Angeles. It is a meeting of the National Federation of Republican Women (which puts it in a rather separate class of its own) and the occasion to which they have invited me is sponsored also by the California "Democrats for Eisenhower" and the "Citizens for Eisenhower." In any event, it is just possible that I may be around San Francisco for two or three hours, and if so, I thought I would try to drive out to your house. While there is always an entourage of secret service people and others that must accompany me wherever I go, still I could give orders for these people to stay outside and thus I might have a few minutes' private chat with you and Anne. Of course if I decide on this, one secret service man will probably visit you in advance to take a look at your home and the neighborhood -- if that wouldn't irritate you. All of this is so nebulous and uncertain that I hesitate even to mention it, but I do know that if I could get in that region and have a decent opportunity to see you, I should very much like to drop in on you.

Mamie feels pretty well -- in fact I think she is in better shape than she has been in some years. She has picked up considerable weight and for some peculiar reason this seems to make her stronger and less subject to extreme fatigue. As you will recall, she used to suffer very greatly from indigestion and heart flutter, which would make her extremely nervous and fearful, and the results were sometimes almost alarming. Now most, if not all, of that seems to have disappeared. I told her I intended to write to you today and she asked me particularly to include her love and affection along with my very best wishes to you both.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Colonel P. A. Hodgson (Ret'd.),
219 West Blythesdale Avenue,
Mill Valley,
California.

Personal

July 19, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

Recently a friend purchased the farm next to mine near Gettysburg.

This permits joint use of a small stream that rises, I think, within the area of our joint holdings. We would like to develop the stream in accordance with the best practices for such small brooks. (I believe that it sometimes ceases to flow entirely during dry spells in the summertime.)

Could you let me know whether the Department of Agriculture has technicians or professional people of the type who could give me a memorandum of recommendations as to what should be done? I am anxious to prevent unnecessary soil erosion, to keep on the land such water as is possible, and in general to do those things that modern scientific farming suggests as desirable in this kind of case. If you do have such people, could one of them take a day off to do this kind of chore for me on a personal basis.

Sometime when you are over this way, I should like to talk to you about the matter.

Many thanks.

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Personal

Personal

July 19, 1954.

Dear Al:

I hope you outlive the humiliation of our defeat at the hands of the Allen-Humphrey combination, because I remind you that occasionally one simply must bait the hook. While I do not suppose that you could retire on the income to be derived from the collections you made on the trip, still you obviously made enough to buy a lady a bottle of scotch.

The great excitement in the family right now is the fact that the farm next door -- the one that has worried us so much -- has been bought by a good friend. It will be managed by Art Nevins, and George and I will give him the job of being our agent up there at the same time.

The Geneva business has gotten into a terrible snarl -- in fact, it has developed very much along the lines that Foster and I feared when the Berlin Conference was in session. Foster spoke to Bedell a while ago and we feel, from his report, that things are a touch more hopeful than they were late last week; but that is damning with faint praise.

Give my love to Grace. Tell her that I hope she finds the meat to be good -- but she must not try to keep it too long. While it is still well within the age limit that is allowable in deep freezes, yet I have found it is far better not to delay too long in using it.

Remember me to Cort and any other friends you run into.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther.

July 16, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Sarah:

Thank you for your letter regarding the case of the Finn twins. It appears that the situation has changed materially since you wrote.

I understand that after their conviction they filed an appeal from the determination of the court. Under the law, they had to be kept in jail unless they made application to the court to be released on bail pending the appeal. They told the officials in California that they would not apply for bail so that they could be free until their appeal was determined. Rather, they made up their minds to stay in jail and go on this hunger strike. I notice that finally, after being on the hunger strike for twenty-three days, they did apply for bail which was not opposed by the United States Attorney and they posted a bond of $1,000 each.

The question of the propriety of their conviction will now be reviewed by the court of appeals. As of now, the matter belongs to the courts, not the Executive. Orderly procedures must be maintained, and it is for the appellate court to determine whether the Finn twins were properly convicted. I am sure that the court will carefully review the record and all the pertinent facts before reaching a conclusion.

With affectionate regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Sarah Ferguson
174 Argonne Avenue
Long Beach, California

PERSONAL

July 16, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

In order to comply with requests of the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force that a three-star officer be assigned to the posts of Superintendent of the Military Academy and Superintendent of the Air Force Academy, soon to be established, I tentatively designated those posts as positions requiring the assignment of officers of three-star rank. It was understood that this authority would apply only during the incumbency of Generals Bryan and Harmon in these two posts.

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In order to make this understanding of record and to give a specific date for the termination of this arrangement, you are informed that the authority for the assignment of three-star generals to these two posts will be terminated no later than November 30, 1956. Thereafter no officer of rank higher than two-star will be permanently or temporarily assigned to those posts.

This memorandum makes no mention of the Annapolis assignment for the reason that it is understood that the Department of the Navy has already made a decision in conformity with the spirit of these instructions. The policy enunciated will apply to all three Academies.

D.D.E.

cc: Gen. Carroll

July 15, 1954.

Dear Lewis:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I just received from Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation. I'd like to discuss his suggestion with you the next time we get together.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Admiral Lewis Strauss, Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington, D.C.

July 15, 1954.

Dear Dr. Waterman:

I am indebted to you for your thoughtful letter. Offhand it would seem to me that there is much merit in your suggestion, and I want to discuss it with Admiral Strauss as soon as he returns to Washington.

With warm regard and many thanks,

Sincerely,

Dr. Alan T. Waterman,
National Science Foundation,
Washington, D.C.

Order of Service, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, State College, Pa.

for HELEN EAKIN EISENHOWER

Born August 14, 1904, Manhattan, Kansas; parents LeRoy and Mabel Eakin; A.B. George Washington University, 1926; married Milton Stover Eisenhower, October 17, 1927; children: Milton S. Eisenhower, December 11, 1930, and Ruth Eakin Eisenhower, July 21, 1938; a selfless daughter, wife and mother, who devoted her life to the welfare of others; she shared with her husband all his efforts including, in 1953, their good will tour of Latin America for the government and people of the United States; died July 10, 1954.

She, her husband and children were united in their membership in the Episcopal Church.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

# # # # #

13 July 1954

On the back of this little pamphlet, the President wrote:

"A group of Federal associates -- Mamie and I, went to Helen's funeral at State College. Went by plane (Constellation) to Martinsburg. (35 minutes). Then by car to Sta. College (1 hr. 10 minutes).

D.E.

4:00 P.M; back in office. "

July 14, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

A publishing friend has asked me for a concise memorandum of fact (as far as we know the facts) on TVA, beginning with the law establishing it.

Of course the important part concerns the facts involved in the request to build new steam plants near Memphis.

Could you give me such a short paper?



D.D.E.

DDE Diary July 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
6. Letter	DDE to Alton Jones (2 pgs)	7/12/54	C
7. Memorandum 76-62, #77	~~Whitman to Director of Defense Mobilization~~ ARK – 7/19/77	~~7/10/54~~	~~A~~
8. Notes to discuss with Foster Dulles re Italy & Europe 78-69, #3	(1 pg) portions exempted, NSC letter 3/19/79 per dt MR 80-352 #2	7/10/54	A
9. Message 76-63, #78	Churchill to DDE (6 pgs) Exempted, MR 76-63 #78 Exempted MR 82-485 #2 appealed – sr MR 82-485 #2	~~7/9/54~~	~~A~~ 9/16/85, bc
~~10. Letter~~	~~DDE to Jack Solomon (1 pg)~~ Opened in Post-Pres, RS 4/18/84	~~7/8/54~~	~~C~~
11. Letter	DDE to Lt.Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger DDE 6/19/82 (1 pg)	~~7/8/54~~	~~A~~
case 12. Memorandum 76-63, #79	Whitman to Dulles (1 pg)	7/8/54 12/23/81, bc	A
case 13. Message 76-63, #80	DDE to Churchill (4 pgs) Exempted, MR 76-63 #80 3/31/83 sls	7/8/54	A
case 14. Memorandum 76-63, #81	Whitman to Dulles (1 pg)	7/8/54 12/23/81, bc	A
case 15. Message 76-63, #82	Churchill to DDE (3 pgs) Exempted MR 76-63 #82 exempted MR 82-485 #3	7/8/54	A 9/16/85, bc
16. Letter 76-63, #83	DDE to Churchill (2 pgs) Exempted, MR 76-63 #83 3/31/83 sls	7/7/54	A
17. Letter	DDE to Lieutenant J.H. Culbreath (1 pg)	7/6/54	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box 7 Folder: DDE Diary July 1954 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

July 13, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Regarding: Charles Delmar

The above named individual is, I understand, an important and respected business man of Washington, D.C. I understand further that he has been a very strong supporter of the Administration. Finally I hear that he wants nothing in this world quite so much as to take a trip sometime to represent you or me in some foreign ceremony. I assume he would want to do this under any circumstances where he could have the distinction of saying that he served as the "personal representative" of the President or the Secretary of State.

For the moment I do not suggest that you do anything whatsoever. I shall hand a copy of this to Governor Adams to have a name check run on Mr. Delmar by the FBI. Then if anything should ever turn up, we could consider whether or not this man might fill the bill for some such errand.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

cc Governor Adams

July 13, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Chyn:

I answered your note with one equally short, but remembering your statement that you "differ sharply" with my philosophy of the Middle Way, I was reminded of the very fine and heated arguments we used to have some thirty years ago in Panama, and I decided to write just a little bit further.

Frankly I think that the critical problem of our time is to find and stay on the path that marks the way of logic between conflicting arguments advanced by extremists on both sides of almost every economic, political and international problem that arises.

To start with, our Constitution represented nothing else so much as an effort to find a middle way between political extremists of that particular time. On one side were the individualists -- the fanatical believers in a degree of personal freedom that amounted almost to nihilism. On the same side were others who refused to accord to a central authority any power whatsoever in controlling and directing the activities of any of the several states. At the other extreme were the great believers in centralized government -- those who mistrusted the decisions reached by popular majorities.

Although that document has been considered by practically all Americans as one of the greatest set of governmental principles ever devised, yet ever since its adoption there have constantly arisen in the political and economic fields people who take extreme positions with respect to questions of the moment. Until the conclusion of the Civil War, one

Personal and Confidential

of the items on which these extreme views were taken was slavery. So we had a Calhoun on one side and a Sumner on another. Lincoln, even more than Clay, stood halfway between.

Coming down to our own day, we have those individuals who believe that the Federal government should enter into every phase and facet of our individual lives, controlling agriculture, industry and education, as well as the development of every natural resource in our country. These people, knowingly or unknowingly, are trying to put us on the path toward socialism. At the other extreme we have the people -- and I know quite a number of them -- who want to eliminate everything that the Federal government has ever done that, in one way or another, represents what is generally classified as social advance. For example, all of the regulatory commissions established in Washington are anathema to these people. They want to abolish them completely. They believe that there should be no trade union laws and the government should do nothing even to encourage pension plans and other forms of social security in our industry.

When I refer to the Middle Way, I merely mean the middle way as it represents a practical working basis between extremists, both of whose doctrines I flatly reject. It seems to me that no great intelligence is required in order to discern the practical necessity of establishing some kind of security for individuals in a specialized and highly industrialized age. At one time such security was provided by the existence of free land and a great mass of untouched and valuable natural resources throughout our country. These are no longer to be had for the asking; we have had experiences of millions of

Personal and Confidential

people -- devoted, fine Americans, who have walked the streets unable to find work or any kind of sustenance for themselves and their families.

On the other hand, for us to push further and further into the socialistic experiment is to deny the validity of all those convictions we have held as to the cumulative power of free citizens, exercising their own initiative, inventiveness and desires to provide better living for themselves and their children.

On this subject I once made a speech -- on September 3, 1949. While I do not recall the details of it, I probably discussed it more exhaustively than I can in a letter I can possibly write at this moment. But I shall conclude with this one general observation or aphorism, even though I well recall the old statement of the Frenchman that "all generalities are false, including this one." The generality that I advance is merely this, "Excluding the field of moral values, anything that affects or is proposed for masses of humans is wrong if the position it seeks is at either end of possible argument."

Please remember me to Mrs. Chyn, and with warm regard to yourself,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Brigadier General B.G. Chynoweth, Ret'd.,
832 San Luis Road,
Berkeley 7,
California.

Personal and Confidential

July 12, 1954

Dear Jim:

Mr. Doster's memorandum on the returns from your most recent direct mail appeal not only amazes me -- it acts as a stimulating and gratifying tonic to a sometimes infuriated and almost pessimistic individual. At the same time the report brings to me a renewed consciousness of the selflessness and devotion to our country of so many of our citizenry. Thank you for sending it to me.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DE.

Mr. James Murphy
National Citizens for Eisenhower
Congressional Committee
Dupont Building
Dupont Circle
Washington, D. C.

Personal

July 12, 1954

Dear Earl:

I am glad the suits arrived and seem to conform roughly with your general structural specifications.

Whether or not I am to be in Chicago on the nineteenth of August has not yet been settled. Even if I should be, I cannot add anything more to the schedule they want me to fulfill that day. So you should tell Admiral Gallery that I cannot possibly participate in the ceremony, even though I should like to do so.

As ever,



Mr. Earl Eisenhower
Post Office Box 86
LaGrange, Illinois

P.S. If those clothes really fit, I will be finding another suit to send one of these days.

Full Rate

July 12, 1954

Governor Dan Thornton
The Governors' Conference
Sagamore Hotel
Bolton Landing
Lake George, New York

While I am sure you understand and sympathize with the reasons that led me to cancel my engagement for today with the assembled Governors, I want you to know how deeply I regret missing the opportunity of spending the day with all of you. I have found that the Governors' Conference provides one of the most personally enjoyable and officially profitable of all the types of meetings I have been privileged to attend during the past year and a half.

The D... Library

In my stead I have asked the Vice President to bring to the Conference my greetings and best wishes as well as certain specific announcements. He will likewise assure all of you, once again, that this Administration fully respects the authority and responsibility devolving upon individual Governors and will continue, to the utmost of its ability, to cooperate with them in seeking acceptable solutions to common problems.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Full Rate

July 12, 1954

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Vice President
Sagamore Hotel
Bolton Landing
Lake George, New York

I am grateful to you for agreeing to fulfill, on short notice, my engagement at the Governors' Conference that I felt I had to cancel. I am certain that in meeting with the assembled Governors, you will derive the same inspiration and the same increased confidence in the superiority of our form of government that I never fail to get in like circumstances.

When the Prime Minister of Great Britain recently visited me, he asserted that our federated form of government gave to our country the great advantage of providing 48 training grounds for public service on the national level. While in the case of the most broadly experienced public servant of our time, the distinguished Governor of South Carolina, this process has been successfully reversed, I am sure that the Prime Minister's observation is valid. But I believe that probably the greatest worth of the American political system is the opportunity it provides for keeping government closer to the people and for performing in our several state and territorial capitals, governmental activities that would otherwise fall to Federal authority. Because of the size of our country, the climatic differences of its different sections, and the

economic interdependence of the states, any such centralization would inevitably lead toward greater and greater regimentation of our people.

These facts also highlight the great need for cooperation between these two important echelons of government in the United States. Consequently, from the Federal viewpoint the greatest value of the Governors' Conferences, to which are invariably invited members of the national Administration, is in the opportunity presented for discussion among us of problems affecting national and state governments and every individual. The recent visit to Korea by three members of the Governors' Conference is merely another example of our common recognition that scarcely any public activity is of exclusive interest to any echelon of government.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

If you find it possible, I would be most appreciative if you would extend to all the Governors present my very best wishes for a successful meeting and for the happiness and welfare of each.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 10, 1954.

Dear Bob:

The invitation signed by you, Fleur Cowles, Ed Murrow and John Daly, to become the 1000th member of the Overseas Press Club of America is a hard one to refuse. I am highly complimented by your suggestion and I should like very much to be able to accept. However, when I came down here to Washington, I found it necessary to resign from a number of organizations in which I was very much interested and to decline invitations to join numbers of others. To take advantage now of your courteous and -- I assure you -- highly valued invitation would be embarrassing. But if by chance it should be renewed after I have become an "ex" I promise you it will be accepted by telegram.

I know you will understand and I hope that you will be good enough to express my appreciation to the members who joined with you in extending the invitation to me.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Robert Considine,
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.,
1475 Broadway,
New York 36,
New York.

July 10, 1954.

Dear Chyn:

I think some of the people around here call the characteristic to which you refer "stubbornness." At any rate, it was nice to hear from you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Brigadier General B. G. Chynoweth, Ret'd.,
832 San Luis Road,
Berkeley 7,
California.

July 10, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Harriman:

As you know, I have long been interested in Home Rule for the District, and have publicly announced my support many times. I continue to press for its adoption.

The Senate District Committee has reported favorably on the bill and it is now on the Senate calendar. I understand that Senator Case is trying to work out with the Senate leaders a time when it can come up for debate. This means there is still some hope for its passage this session.

With my thanks for your note, and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman,
1504 26th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

July 10, 1954.

NOTE AFTER CONVERSATION WITH FOSTER DULLES.

Reference to yesterday's note after talking to Clare Booth Luce regarding bases in Italy.

"I had a long conversation with Foster Dulles, who agrees in principle and is going to see how we can implement the idea."

# # # #

"I requested Dulles to make certain that both Mendes-France and Eden understand the reason for our reluctance to come back to the Geneva Conference. We do not want to have an apparent parting of the ways among us occur in the spotlight of the Geneva Conference."

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

[redacted]

July 10, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

You will recall your suggestion to the President that a day be devoted to the sole purpose of developing a "package program" for peace. He brought it to the attention of the Secretary of State, who apparently has had a somewhat similar idea and who believes the plan has interesting possibilities.

The Secretary says further that he believes it would be most profitable if such a meeting of a small group was held in the late summer or early fall in order that the idea be carefully staffed in advance.

All this to bring you up to date.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE76-62, #77
By J.W. Date 7-20-77

July 10, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the following message to the Prime Minister.

"Thank you for your long cablegram. I shall study it over the weekend and send you a complete reply early in the week. As ever. Ike."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman

Notes to discuss with Foster Dulles 7/10/54

Mrs. Luce tells me that in her negotiations for bases in Italy, her understanding is that at all cost she must secure permission from the Italian Government. This she thinks puts America at a very great disadvantage [redacted] Personally, I do not feel that bases in Italy are vital at all, and I think the importance of having them there diminishes every day. If she were able to give the Italians the intimation and information that we were losing interest in the thing, the situation might change.

Anyway, that applies to all our foreign relations. In selling the United States the idea that "we cannot live alone" we have also sold the Europeans the idea that we are completely dependent upon their cooperative attitude.

In a sense this is, of course, true, but if there is not full recognition of a common need and because of this the cooperative effort breaks down, it is equally true that they will feel the pinch long before we will.

As a consequence, I wonder whether we should not -- [redacted] -- let it be known that we are considering alternatives to all plans that are not progressing favorably and in support of which enthusiastic cooperation has not been given.

# # # #

I want to get the latest information on Trieste.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3(b)
NND 80-352#2

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(c)
NSC letter 4/9/82

July 9, 1954.

Dear Milton:

When Foster was in to see me a day or so ago, I handed him a copy (with portions deleted, as you suggested) of your letter from Juan Peron, together with an abbreviated version of your letter to me. Mr. Holland will, I am sure, be in touch with you about the matter.

Meantime, I return to you the original letter from Peron, together with the translation supplied to us by the Argentine Ambassador.

With warm regard,

As ever,



Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
Pennsylvania State University,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

July 10, 1954.

P.S.: A self-acknowledged expert on Mexican affairs was in to see me the other day, and criticised Mr. Holland in the strongest terms. He claimed that Holland's whole interest in the Latin American countries is purely selfish. My own reaction had been the opposite.

D.D.E.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Personal

PS to letter to Dr. Milton Eisenhower

July 9, 1954.

Dear Ed:

Merely because I argue heatedly and emphatically, you should not confuse these manifestations with those of mental or spiritual "disturbance." I value your visits and the impressions you give me -- never do I ignore them.

Give my love to Kay, and again my sincere hope that you have a wonderful trip abroad.

With warm regard,

As ever,

THE DUKE U. ECONOMICS LIBRARY

Mr. Edward J. Bermingham,
c/o Hanover Bank,
Place Vendome,
Paris, France.

July 9, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ROD O'CONNOR

Attached is a letter received late last night from the President of France. Will you please have it translated and return the original and a copy of the translation for my files?

The President has noted, as you will see.

Ann Whitman

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

After you translate, I'll send to State for their information

O K

TOP SECRET

Message from the Prime Minister to the President, July 9, 1954

Dear Friend,

1. I am very much relieved by your kind telegram which reassures me that no serious differences will arise between our two governments on account of Russian excursion or "solitary pilgrimage" by me. I feel sure that you will do your best for me in presenting it to the United States public. I accept the full responsibility as I cannot believe that my American kinsmen will be unanimous in believing I am either anti-American or pro-Communist.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2. I do not intend to go to Moscow. We can only meet as equals and though Stockholm which you mentioned to me before you took office, or Vienna, are both acceptable, Anthony has proposed what I think is the best, namely, Berne. If Malenkov will come to Berne when Geneva is over, Molotov could meet him there and Anthony and I could have a few talks on the dead level.

3. My idea is to create conditions in which a three, or perhaps with the French, a four-power conference might be possible, perhaps, as I said to you, in London early in September. For this I feel, and I expect you will agree, that Russian deeds are necessary as well as words.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-337 #12 + 84-454 #10
BY DJH DATE 5/30/85

~~TOP SECRET~~

I should ask then for a gesture or as better expressed, "an act of faith" after all Stalin's encroachments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Korea, etc. which ruptured Anglo-American wartime comradeship with them, and created the world wide union of the free nations, of which N. A. T. O. is the first expression and M. E. T. O. and S. E. A. T. O. are coming along. The sort of gesture I should seek at Berne would be, as I think I mentioned to you, an undertaking to ratify the Austrian Treaty on which all their conditions have been agreed, and to liberate Austria and Vienna from Russian military domination. Surely also it would be a help if they would accept your atomic theme which you told us about at Bermuda and afterwards proposed to U. N. O.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

4. But I am not asking any promise from you that even if the above gesture were attained you would commit yourself to the three or four power conference in London, but naturally my hopes run in that direction.

5. Of course all this may be moonshine. The Soviets may refuse any meeting place but Moscow. In that case all would be off for the present, or they will give nothing and merely seek, quite vainly, to split Anglo-American unity. I cherish hopes not illusions and after all I am "an expendable" and very ready to be one in so great a cause.

TOP SECRET

6. I should like to know your reactions to what I have set out above before I formally ask the Cabinet to propose to the Soviets the two power meeting as described.

7. Now let me come to the main subject of your telegram. Anthony and I were astonished on the voyage to read the press extracts and other reports, etc., about the storm in the United States about the admission of Red China to U.N.O. against American wishes. Still more were we amazed (though not suspicious) that this seemed to be in some way or other linked with our visit as if we had come over for such a purpose. In fact it was hardly discussed. A brief reference was made to it on June 27 at the Foster Anthony talks in which Anthony is recorded by us as having said the following:-

(more)

CHINA

"Mr. Eden said that he thought he knew something about the difficulties which the United States Government faced in relation to their policy toward China. But Her Majesty's Government also had their difficulties. In dealing with this problem, he wished to keep in step with the United States. But he could give no unequivocal guarantee that it would be possible to do so."

8. There is also a very well informed account in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune of July 7. This states inter alia that Mr. Eden "according to information available here did not press his point but rather sought to reach a meeting of minds. In doing so he promised to give further thought to the question, to consult his Cabinet colleagues, and to enter into conversation with other governments which perhaps were considering favourable action on the Red China view."

9. The British position has in fact been defined in our absence but with our full agreement by the Foreign Office on July 5 as follows:- "The United Kingdom policy has been constant since 1951 when Mr. Morrison, the then Foreign Secretary, stated that Her Majesty's Government believed that the Central People's Government

should represent China in the United Nations. In view however of that Government's persistence in behaviour which was inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that consideration of this question should be postponed. That was the policy of the late Government and it has been the policy of the present government. This policy was reaffirmed in July 1953 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who stated that the only accretion or addition which he could make was the hope and trust that the day for settling this and other problems would have been brought nearer by the Korean armistice".

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10. I shall confirm this in the statement I am to make to the House of Commons on Monday next and also point out that since July 1953 there has been no settlement of the Korean question - the armies are still in presence - and the problem of Indo-China has assumed more serious proportions. I hope that will ease American minds. I am very sorry that this business which anyhow does not come up at U.N.O. until the third week in September should have been magnified by Knowland and others into a serious differecne between the United States and Great Britain on which the press on both sides of the Atlantic are having a good time. It has somewhat taken the bloom off the peach of our visit, especially as we have not yet been able to make clear by deeds and policy the full measure of our agreement on what I think are far more urgent matters.

11. I need not say how deeply I feel the force of the arguments you use in the latter part of your last telegram although we do not think that any nation could never, repeat never, come into U.N.O. we feel as strongly as you do that they should not come in as a result or at the time of successful and impenitent defiance of the Charter and while still persisting in this attitude. Meanwhile surely the easiest way is to postpone it? We have got enough difficulties in the world to face without it at present.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

12. Meanwhile I cannot see why Anthony should not go on trying to persuade China to behave decently even if their conduct should make them more eligible ultimately for membership of the club. I earnestly hope that all the talk and feeling that has been aroused about the issue will not spoil the prospects of a cease-fire leading to a settlement in Indo-China. Such a settlement would in no way weaken our resolve to develop S.E.A.T.O. on the widest lines including the Colombo Powers and bringing Great Britain in for the first time to A.N.Z.U.S. affairs.

With my kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Winston.

July 8, 1954.

Dear Jack:

I am glad to have your glowing report on Columbo. Before I can answer the questions that you propose, I think I need a little information involving techniques and procedures.

a. After a steer is slaughtered, how long is the meat hung in a cool room before it is considered cured?

b. After beef has been properly cured, how long can it be kept in a cold room -- that is, a temperature on the order of 33 or 34 degrees? I have been told that at such temperatures, meat will continue to improve for a long period, up to eight to ten months, even though the outside would have to be trimmed off a bit when used. Can this be true?

c. Assuming that all the better cuts can be used up before there is any necessity for freezing, would freezing in any way damage such things as soup meat, chuck roasts and so on? I under understood that even when packed properly in a deep freeze, beef will begin definitely to deteriorate after some six to eight months.

d. Since I would not want to freeze any of the better cuts, I assume you would have no objection to my giving some of them to Colonel Schulz and others to make certain that none of the meat deteriorates.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Solomon,
Gallagher's Farm,
Buckland Hall,
Gainesville, Virginia.

Dave
7/9/54 - Hear

July 8, 1954.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

I did not remember my promise to you to speak to Mr. Churchill during his visit about the subjects mentioned in your memorandum of the sixth.

As far as I am concerned, I approve your bringing the matter up on your next visit to London. I do think, however, that before you go you should give Foster Dulles a ring to make certain that there is no hidden embarrassment for us in your doing so.

D.D.E.

~~Secret~~

July 8, 1954.

Dear Critt:

Thank you very much for your letter. I shall take steps to see that your advice is not overlooked, if the necessity arises for making an earlier decision affecting the Volunteer Freedom Corps. I appreciate your courtesy in giving me your views.

Mamie and I both enjoyed our short visit with you. We are sorry it could not have been longer.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, (Ret'd.),
399 Park Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

~~Eisenhower~~

Declassified/Released on 5/6/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
By _____

July 8, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from His Holiness, the Pope, just forwarded to me by Myron Taylor.

I should like to have your opinion as to whether any reply is indicated to the checked paragraphs on pages one and two.

Myron Taylor has asked for a copy of this letter to include in his personal file. Do you see any objection to complying with his request?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

Copy of letter from Pope Pius XII to the President (received July 8, 1954)

To His Excellency
Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States of America



Your Excellency:

It was with pleasure that We received the letter which, in date of May 18th, You directed to Us through the personal good offices of the Honorable Myron Taylor.

The delicate references that You have made to the fifteenth anniversary of Our elevation to the Supreme Pontificate and to the recent illness, with which God was pleased to visit Us, come as a manifestation of sentiments in Our regard, which We in a special way appreciate.

We would, therefore, convey to You, Mr. President, the expression of Our gratitude for Your good wishes. Such sentiments on the part of Your Excellency are all the more welcome, in that they have served to mitigate in Our mind the unfortunate impression caused in these latter years by certain occurrences. We make mention of them in view of the opportunity offered to disclose Our mind by the very courteous letter of Your Excellency and We are, moreover, well aware that the responsibility was not Yours for the circumstances to which We allude.

It is not so much the manner We wish to mention, with which some years ago the bureau of the Personal Representative of the President of the United States was closed, without the slightest notification being given to Us,

but rather principally the campaign of injurious attacks against this Apostolic See, especially at the moment when an Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador was designated to be accredited to Us. We would have expected, on that occasion, that qualified persons would have recalled certain elements of public opinion to a due respect by noting the absolute correctness of the Holy See, from whom there was not the slightest suggestion of interference in the matter. And when, furthermore, We would have recently wished that it should have been permitted to Our Secretariat of State to be able to continue to treat with the State Department the already long-protracted question of some war damages, it was not without surprise that We learned of the refusal interposed by the same State Department to the mere acceptance of a Memorandum replying to their own formal communication. We do, however, feel assured, Mr. President, of your comprehension and it suffices to have made this brief reference to such occurrences.

We have appreciated Your mention of the contribution of this Apostolic See to the maintenance of peace in the world. It is indeed to the high purpose of this peace, as Your Excellency well knows, that We have always directed Our aspirations; and just as We left nothing undone to avoid the outbreak of the second World War, so after the awful conflict have We made every effort to favor the creation of an effectively peaceful coexistence

of peoples, founded on the basis of divine law and of moral values. To the establishment of such an international order a great part of Our activity has been dedicated and to collaboration in this effort We have repeatedly invited all God-fearing men of good will.

Your Excellency has not failed in making public declaration of Your will to labour for the attainment of peace, and in this latest letter You re-affirm Your noble intention. We formulate Our best wishes for You in this lofty undertaking, Mr. President, while We invoke upon You the guidance and comforting strength of Almighty God.

From the Vatican, June 19, 1954

Pius PP. XII

July 8, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is the President's draft reply to Sir Winston's cable.
Please telephone this office if you have any suggested changes.

Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 76-63 #79
By DJH Date 12/11/81

July 8, 1954.

Dear Winston:

Thank you very much for your message, just this minute received. Of course I am not vexed. Personal trust based upon more than a dozen years of close association and valued friendship may occasionally permit room for amazement but never for suspicion. Moreover, I cannot too strongly emphasize to you my prayerful hope that your mission, if you pursue it, may be crowned with complete success. My appreciation of the acute need for peace and understanding in the world certainly far transcends any personal pride in my judgments or convictions. No one could be happier than I to find that I have been wrong in my conclusion that the men in the Kremlin are not to be trusted no matter how great the apparent solemnity and sincerity with which they might enter into an agreement or engagement.

Unfortunately I find no reason for taking a brighter view of the Tonkin Delta situation than is expressed in your fourth paragraph. This, of course, is all the more exasperating to our people because they are well aware that ever since I came into office this government has been suggesting and urging some internationalization of the Indo-China conflict so as to mark it clearly as another instance of Communist aggression against the

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NLE 82-483 #3
BY DJH DATE 3/30/83

independence of small countries. In this case I do not think it a harsh judgment to observe that the French have been wrong both from the viewpoint of world peace and of their own prestige. Again I suppose we must sadly observe that that is now history.

At this moment the international question that most engages the attention of our people is the possibility that some kind of armistice in Indo-China will be used as an excuse for raising the issue of Red China's entrance into the United Nations. You, of course, put the case very succinctly when you said to me that there can be no serious consideration of this proposition as long as the United Nations is at war with China over the Korean question. On this one matter I honestly believe that American opinion is so firmly fixed that in the absence of a series of deeds that would evidence a complete reversal of Red China's attitude, the introduction of this question for debate in the United Nations would create real difficulty in this country.

(More)

This is far less a matter of geography than of principle. I have heard it said that America makes a mistake in attempting to introduce moral codes into international relationships and that morals and diplomacy have nothing in common. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the American people like to think that they are being just and fair in these matters and therefore they will not be brow-beaten into accepting something that they consider completely unfair, unjust and immoral.

The bill of particulars against Red China includes, among many other things, its invasion of North Korea where its armies still are stationed. Secondly, Red China by its own admission illegally holds a number of Americans as prisoners. This outrages our entire citizenry. Third, Communist China has been the principal source of the military strength used in the illicit and unjust aggression in Indo-China. Finally, Red China has been guilty of the most atrocious deportment in her dealings with the Western World. At Geneva it excoriated the United Nations and asked for the repudiation of decisions by that body. Red China has been worse than insulting in its communications to ourselves and others, while the public statements of its officials have been characterized by villification and hatred.

Frankly, I have no worries whatsoever about the ability of your government and this one to keep Anglo-American relationships on a sound, friendly and cooperative basis as long as this one question, which looms so

~~TOP SECRET~~

importantly in the American mind, does not rise up to plague us. I pray that you and our other friends may be able, as long as Red China persists in her inexcusable conduct, to help us keep this one matter from appearing on the agenda either in the Security Council or in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

IKE

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

July 8, 1954.

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Herewith a copy of a document brought to me this noon by Senator Knowland. This language is to be introduced in the Congress as an amendment to the MSA bill.

I told him that I saw no objection to the action or to the language because I could not detect in it any attempt on the part of the Congress to attempt to invade the rights and responsibilities of the Executive. I told him, however, that on no account did I want to be known as a sponsor of this kind of legislation.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

(a). Congress hereby reiterates its opposition to the seating in the United Nations of the Communist China regime as the representative of China.



(b). In the event of the seating of representatives of the Chinese Communist regime in the Security Council or Assembly of the United Nations the President is requested to inform the Congress insofar as is compatible with the requirements of national security of the implications of this action upon the foreign policy of the United States and our foreign relationships including that created by membership in the United Nations together with any recommendations which he may have in the premises.

July 8, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is copy of the message just received from the Prime Minister.

Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 76-63 #81
By DJH Date 12/11/81

TOP SECRET

Message from the Prime Minister to the President, July 8, 1954

Dear Friend,

I hope you are not vexed with me for not submitting to you the text of my telegram to Molotov. I felt that as it was a private and personal enquiry which I had not brought officially before the Cabinet I had better bear the burden myself and not involve you in any way. I have made it clear to Molotov that you were in no way committed. I thought this would be agreeable to you, and that we could then consider the question in the light of the answer I got.

2. Much grass has already grown under our feet since my telegram to you of May 4, 1953. I should be grateful if you would glance again at our correspondence of that period. I have of course stated several times to Parliament my desire that a top level meeting should take place and that failing this I did not exclude a personal mission of my own. I have never varied, in the fourteen months that have passed, from my conviction that the state of the world would not be worsened and might be helped by direct contact with the Russia which has succeeded the Stalin era. However, as you say this is now past history.

3. I thought Molotov's reply was more cordial and forthcoming to what was after all only a personal and private enquiry than I had expected. It strengthens my view that the new government in the Kremlin are both anxious about the thermo-nuclear future and secondly, attracted by the idea

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NR 84-337 #2 + 84-454 #11
BY DJH DATE 8/31/55

of a peaceful period of domestic prosperity and external contacts. This is certainly my view of what is their self-interest. I was struck by the fact that they did not suggest a meeting in Moscow but respected my wish to leave the time and place entirely unsettled. Of course it would be much better to have even the two power meeting about which I enquired in Stockholm or Vienna or Berne and if the Cabinet decide to go forward with the project a margin of six or eight weeks would be open to us for fitting the timing into the movement of events both at Geneva and in Indo-China.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH LIBRARY

It is on all this that I most earnestly seek your advice, while being willing to bear the brunt of failure on my own shoulders.

4. I fear that grave military events impend in the Tonkin Delta and indeed, throughout Indo-China. I have heard that General Ely does not think that there is any hope of holding an effective bridgehead in the Delta. There is, I am told, no doubt which way the Viet Nam population would vote if they were freely consulted. I well understand the sense of disaster and defeat in Indo-China may produce a profound effect in the United States as well as far-reaching reactions in Siam and Malaya. It is my hope that an increasing detachment of Russia from Chinese ambitions may be a possibility, and one we should not neglect.

5. Meanwhile, we shall keep you most thoroughly informed and I shall not seek any decision to make an official approach until I hear from you again. All I have said to Molotov in thanking him for his telegram is that

a few days will be needed before any reply can be sent. There can be no question of a public announcement before our two governments have consulted together about policy and also agreed on what it is best to say.

I have impressed on the Soviet Ambassador the importance of absolute secrecy.

With kindest regards,

Yours ever,

WINSTON

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 7, 1954

Dear Winston:

You did not let any grass grow under your feet. When you left here, I had thought, obviously erroneously, that you were in an undecided mood about this matter, and that when you had cleared your own mind I would receive some notice ~~that~~ if you were about to put your program into action. However, that is now past history and we must hope that the steps you have started will lead to a good result.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I shall of course have to make some statement of my own when your plan is publicly announced. I hope you can give me advance notice as to the date that you will make a public statement on the subject. In this way, I will have time to prepare my own statement carefully.

I probably shall say something to the effect that while you were here the possibility of a Big Three Meeting was discussed; that I could not see how it could serve a useful purpose at this time; that you then suggested an exploratory mission of your own; that I said this would be essentially your own responsibility and decision; ~~and,~~ finally, I said that, if you did undertake such ~~an action~~ a mission, your plan would carry our hopes for the best but would not engage our responsibility ~~in any sense.~~

The fact that your message to Moscow was sent so promptly after you left here is likely to give an impression more powerful than your cautioning words that in some way your plan was agreed at our meeting.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NLE 82-485 #4
BY DJH DATE 3/20/83

TOP ~~SECRET~~

Of course, the dating of your message may not become public. This I think would be best because it will call for less explanation from me to the American public. In any event, I think you will agree that your program should be handled with the greatest delicacy to avoid giving either the misapprehension that we are in fact party to it, or the equally dangerous misapprehension that your action in this matter reflects a sharp disagreement between our two countries. I know that you will be aware of these twin dangers and I hope that by understanding and oooperation we can surmount them.

As to the content of Molotov's message as related in your cable, I can only observe that it must be almost exactly what you would have expected in the circumstances.

I am delighted that you enjoyed your visit here. I think that one of the major advantages we may have gained from it is what seems to me an obvious drawing together of Anthony and Foster in their thinking and relationships.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

IKE

(Original by hand, DDE to Secy. Dulles for dispatch, 7/7/54.)

The DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

July 7, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Mrs. Lindtner:

It was nice to hear from you and to be reminded of that evening in Frankfurt, now, incredibly, nine years in the past.

Your letter reflects the resentment that anyone steeped in our Anglo-Saxon tradition of individual freedom feels when he senses an attack upon that precious heritage. Certainly it is unthinkable that such a condition can exist even momentarily.

I have tried constantly in the public press to take as emphatic a stand as possible against this so-called "climate of fear." I know that fair play, decency and justice, so characteristic of the American method of reaching judgments affecting others, will never for long be seriously undermined.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Frederick Lindtner
Springhouse Farm
Pleasant Valley
Bucks County
Pennsylvania

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For further information,
see entry 12 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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DDE Diary July 1954 (3)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
18. Memorandum 76-63, #84	Whitman to Dulles (1 pg)	7/7/54 12/23/81, Lr	A
19. Message 76-63, #85 exempted MR 82-485 #5	Churchill to DDE (3 pgs) exempted, MR 76-63 #85 opened per RR 80-7, 3/27/80 GA	7/7/54 9/16/05, Lr	A
20. Letter	Milton Eisenhower to DDE & Juan Peron to Milton Eisenhower (5 pgs) remains closed per RR 80-7, GB, 3/27/80	7/6/54	C
21. Letter	DDE to Alfred Gruenther (1 pg)	7/6/54	C
22. Letter	DDE to Mrs. Ogden Reid (1 pg) # 21-22, Open on Re-Rev, RJ, 4/18/84	7/6/54	C
23. Letter 76-82, #86	DDE to Arthur Flemming ARK-6/8/77.	7/1/54	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 7

Folder: DDE Diary July 1954 (3)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

July 7, 1954

Dear Bruce:

Your memorandum regarding my membership on the Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled has just come to my desk. An identical problem was posed to me a week or so ago in connection with the New York School of Social Work which is also, as you know, affiliated with Columbia University.

Despite the great pride I take in my former association with Columbia University and its related institutions, the use of my name on your letterhead involves some embarrassment for me. There is first the negative attitude I have had to take toward other organizations who wished to continue the public use of my name in their various communications. Secondly, there is the responsibility indicated by the recent action of the New York State Legislature. I would presume that your letterhead would be used in connection with your fund-raising activities, and I truly believe that it is unwise for an incumbent of this office to permit the use of his name for such purposes for any local organization because of the political implications that are inescapable in such action. (Incidentally, while I believe I am both President Emeritus and Trustee Emeritus of Columbia University, no problem is presented here as the University does not list names on its letterhead.)

If, as I suspect, the continuation of my membership on the Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled demands the listing of my name on your letterhead, I must reluctantly ask you to present my resignation to your Board of Trustees. This decision in no way reflects a lack of interest in the splendid work of the Institute; on the contrary, I wish you every success and hope that from time to time you will keep me informed of your progress.

With warm regard,



Sincerely,

Mr. Bruce Barton
Institute for the Crippled and Disabled
400 First Avenue
New York 10, New York

cc: Bernard Shanley

July 7, 1954.

Dear Bob:

My warm thanks for your kindness in sending your plane to Benning yesterday to pick up the grandchildren and bring them to Washington. You undoubtedly know that nothing could give Mamie and me more pleasure than to have them with us, and I am grateful to you for your assistance in getting them here quietly and expeditiously.

Incidentally, I am completely convinced -- in the manner of grandfathers -- that they are three of the most intelligent, charming and wonderful youngsters ever!

Please tell Nell and Mrs. Jones how much we appreciated their "baby-sitting" chore on the trip, and again my sincere thanks to you.

As ever,

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. Robert Woodruff,
P. O. Box 1734,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

7/3/54

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, July 7, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Winton M. Blount	Pres., Blount Bros. Construction Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala.
3.	H. Lutcher Brown	Business Executive, San Antonio, Tex.
4.	Harry C. Butcher	Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Radio Kist, Inc., Santa Barbara, Cal.
5.	Erwin D. Canham	Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston
6.	Frederick M. Gillies	Pres., Acme Steel Co., Riverdale, Ill.
7.	Henry F. Holland	Assistant Secretary of State
8.	J. Sayles Leach	Chmn. Bd., The Texas Co., NYC
9.	John C. H. Lee (Lt. Gen.)	Retired Army Officer, York, Pa.
10.	Robert R. Mathews	V. Pres., American Express Co., NYC
11.	Robert R. Mullen	Nat'l. Citizens Committee for Educational Television, Wash, DC
12.	Nathan M. Pusey	Pres., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
13.	Ralph T. Reed	Pres., American Express Co., NYC
14.	Walter N. Thayer	Attorney, Thayer & Gilbert, NYC
15.	Charles S. Thomas	Secretary of the Navy
16.	George E. Warren	Banker, NYC
17.	Alan T. Waterman (Dr.)	Dir., Nat'l. Science Foundatinn, Wash, DC

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

~~TOP SECRET~~ July 7, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is a copy of the Prime Minister's message to the President.



Ann Whitman

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-63 #84
By DJH Date 12/11/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

PRIVATE AND PERSONAL

Copy of message from the Prime Minister, July 7, 1954

Dear Friend,

In the light of our talks and after careful thought I thought it right to send an exploratory message to Molotov to feel the ground about the possibility of a two power Meeting. This of course committed nobody except myself. The following is a summary of my message: Begins:

After referring to my speech of May 11, 1953 for a top level Meeting of the Big Three, and to the statements I have made from time to time in the House of Commons, that if this were impossible I would seek to make a contact myself with the Soviet Government, I put the question, how would they feel about it. I should like to know this, I said, before we make any official proposal, or considered such questions as the time and place. I went on, "I should be very glad if you would let me know if you would like the idea of a friendly Meeting, with no Agenda and no object but to find a reasonable way of living side by side in growing confidence, easement and prosperity. Although our Meeting, wherever held, would be simple and informal and last only a few days, it might be the prelude to a wider reunion where much might be settled. I have, however, no warrant to say this beyond my own hopes. I ask you to let me know, as soon as you can, what you and your friends think."

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR84-337 #14 + 84-454 #12
BY DJH DATE 8/30/85

TOP SECRET
PRIVATE AND PERSONAL

Ends:

2. This evening I received an answer from Molotov, which I send you textually. I should like to know how this strikes you.

Begins:

"I express my gratitude for your important message handed to me by Ambassador Hayter on the 4th July.

It is with interest that the Soviet Government got acquainted with this message, the importance of which is quite clear. You may be sure that your initiative will find here favourable attitude which it fully deserves especially in the present international situation in general.

Your idea about a friendly Meeting between you and Premier G. M. Malenkov as well as the considerations expressed by you regarding the aims of such a Meeting, have met with sympathetic acknowledgement in Moscow. Mr. Anthony Eden's participation in such a Meeting who is closely connected with the development of the relations between our countries, is, of course, accepted as quite natural. We feel that such a personal contact may serve to carrying out a broader Meeting on the highest level, if it is accepted by all the parties which are interested in easing the international tension and in strengthening peace.

I deem it necessary to express to you the general opinion of the leading political statesmen in Moscow. They have often recalled

TOP SECRET
PRIVATE AND PERSONAL

about our friendly relations during the war and about the outstanding role which you personally played in all that. Once again you have rightly reminded of this time. One may ask why during the years of war there existed between our countries the relations which had a positive significance not only for our peoples but for the destinies of the whole world, and why such relations cannot be developed in the same good direction now.. As to us we are striving to this end and we are regarding your message from this point of view."

Ends:

3. We have many pleasant and enduring memories of our visit to the White House.

With my kindest regards.

Winston.

July 6, 1954.

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for seeing that I received a set of the photographs taken at the Secretaries' Conference at Quantico.

With some hesitation I am sending you, under separate cover, a reproduction of the painting I did of you, Foster and George -- taken, of course, from the photograph of the three of you at the State of the Union Message in February. I hope you'll like it.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

July 6, 1954

Dear Roy:

I was interested in reading your letter and the enclosed clipping. My first reaction is that your suggestion about the broadcast may be most practical. I shall certainly make it known to our people in the foreign information field.

With my thanks for your thoughtfulness,

Sincerely,



Mr. H. R. Cullen
City National Bank Building
Houston 2, Texas

July 6, 1954

Dear Mrs. Earle:

I thank you sincerely for your thoughtful and sincere letter. I share your regret that Ed and I could not have had a long conversation about the subject that troubles you so much.

After a fairly long experience in matters that require determinations involving human opinions and purposes, I am quite convinced -- in fact I know -- that pure truth and justice cannot always be sifted out of a mass of conflicting evidence, some of which is often no more than sheer prejudice. In these circumstances I feel that the only proper course is for responsible people to support earnestly and tirelessly the established judicial processes that conform to the best concepts of fair play, justice and individual rights. This process includes also, in final analysis, the idea that honest doubts should be resolved in favor of the individual.

I assure you that whenever I am called upon to exercise decisive influence in any case, I strive to follow this practice.

Again, my thanks for taking the trouble to write me so frankly in the midst of what I know must be difficult days for you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Edward Mead Earle
101 Battle Road
Princeton, New Jersey

July 6, 1954.

Dear Pete:

Mamie and I reached home a half hour ago, at 10:30. It was a lovely ride -- bright and cool all the way.

Nettie gave to Mamie the name of an individual that she (Nettie) thought I would like to have at one of my stag dinners. His name is Mr. Eaton, of the Norwich Pharmaceutical Company, Norwich. (Mamie says New York, but I am sure it must be Connecticut.) In any event, we are unsure about his first name beyond the first syllable, which I understand is "Mel." Can you fill me in on the matter so that when I resume my stag dinners in the fall, I might get hold of him?

I realize that it is customary for house guests to take pen in hand shortly after the termination of a visit and write "bread-and-butter" notes to the host and hostess. In the case of the Camp David party over the July fourth weekend, the custom seems to have no applicability whatsoever, except as it is applied in reverse. I could not possibly be more indebted to nice people than I am to all of you who came down and gave Mamie and me such wonderful days. On the way down I told Mamie a couple of the stories I picked up -- I did it quickly because I always forget them -- but the result was that we laughed the rest of the way to Washington. And, of course, I must try once more to thank you for the lovely watch; it is the most beautiful thing I have seen and so completely unique as to give to me a great sense of pride in its possession.

Love to Nettie and all the best to yourself.

Now I will get back to signing papers.

As ever,

THE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. W. Alton Jones,
60 Wall Street,

New York, New York.

July 6, 1954.

Dear Bill:

Mamie and I had a lovely ride down from the Camp this morning and reached here about 10:30.

I hope you won't mind if I reverse the standard routine and tell you what a grand weekend we had. I am deeply indebted to you for giving us such wonderful, relaxing days (and my present affluence may -- just possibly -- contribute to my feeling of well-being). At any rate, we enjoyed ourselves more than we have for, roughly, eighteen months.

At the moment even the thought of a haircut, which I am told I must have, isn't irksome, and that marks some sort of a high point in my life.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. William E. Robinson,
Robinson-Hannagan Associates, Inc.,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

July 6, 1954.

Dear Ed:

To illustrate the brains of our youth:

My two eldest grandchildren were overheard talking in the Lincoln Room.

Said David, patting the cover of the bed, "This is President Lincoln's bed."

Replied Anne, age 5, "That can't be so. That man isn't President. Ike is President!"

By the time they are eight they will probably be candidates for their Ph.D's.

As ever,



Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington,

P.S.: I am sending you the photograph for Bobby Steil.

COPY

July 6, 1954

Dear Ike:

On Thursday, just before the holiday weekend, Ambassador Paz of Argentina came to State College, even though he had been told in advance that I would not be able to see him because of Helen's illness. However, since he is a good friend of mine -- he has spent two nights at our home here -- I decided to see him for a few moments.

He presented to me the enclosed personal letter from President Peron, together with the English translation which he personally had hastily made.

This letter fully indicates that Peron would now like to identify himself vigorously with an effective anti-communist program in the Western Hemisphere. This is a logical and very gratifying result of the many pro-American steps he has taken since my visit with him in July, 1953.

I am sure you will agree that it would be a serious mistake not to capitalize somehow on President Peron's attitude and offer.

When this letter was delivered to me, I explained to Ambassador Paz that I would not be able to reply to it for some time because of Helen's illness, and I asked him so to advise President Peron. I then telephoned Assistant Secretary Henry Holland, who agreed that this letter presented us with an opportunity, and offered to prepare for me a suggested reply to President Peron. Over the weekend, however, I have come to the conclusion that since I shall not be able (because of my personal situation) in any way to participate in the effort Peron suggests, I should transfer the matter to official government channels. Hence, I am sending the letters to you. Eventually I should like to have them back for my confidential scrapbook.

I suggest that you have a copy of the English translation made and sent to Foster Dulles for advice and possible handling. I might point out that there is nothing new in Peron's anti-State Department attitude. I think this goes back to the days when Braden was our Ambassador in Buenos Aires.

If Foster Dulles wants me to serve as an intermediary, at least to the extent of occasionally signing a personal letter to Peron, I shall be glad to do so, with the strict understanding, of course, that any such letter have Foster's full approval. All I am doing at the moment is to send this letter to you. I do think that within the next few days I ought to send some type

of warm personal acknowledgment to President Peron, which could go through the State Department pouch and be delivered to him by Ambassador Nufer. The only acknowledgment he will have received in the meantime is the very informal statement I sent verbally through Ambassador Paz.

I do want to say vigorously that we should step up our whole Western Hemisphere program. The Guatemala situation, which fortunately is coming out fairly well, should warn us that we have political, economic, moral, and military problems in maintaining a free world coalition that are closer home than those of Indo China.

As ever,

/s/ MILTON



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part 2 at the front of this folder

July 6, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Al:

Thanks for your suggestion about Cort Schuyler. I shall try to get hold of him.

As for General Koenig, he is one of my old and good friends. He has lots of sense, but on this matter of EDC he, like a lot of other Frenchmen, is merely moving toward preventing France from maintaing its place as a world influence and power. Through the EDC, France can achieve the greatest possible degree of European safety while at the same time taking care that its remaining provinces in the world do not escape from under her wing. Without EDC and with Germany allowed to begin re-arming, as inevitably she must begin, France would become so frightened in Europe that she would not be able to spare a single man for overseas duty.

Of course General Koenig is an honest and fine individual; but he has followed the de Gaullist line blindly in this important matter -- and that line is wrong.

Love to Grace,

As ever,

P.S.: Getting my full share of cards, I feel a little bit like a Wall Street banker after the weekend at Camp David.

General Alfred M. Gruenther.

Personal and Confidential

July 6, 1954.

Dear Priscilla and Slats:

Although I realize this may be a switch on the customary "bread-and-butter" letter, I do want to tell you once more what a wonderful time Mamie and I had over the weekend. We are indebted to you nice people for contributing so largely to our enjoyment of the weekend.

I relaxed completely during the few days we were up at Camp David, and came back feeling fine. Our trip down this morning was bright and cool, and even after a few hours signing papers, inscribing pictures and greeting drum majorettes, I still am (fairly) good tempered. So -- my many thanks to you both.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Slater,
50 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

July 6, 1954.

Dear Mary and George:

I hope you won't mind if I reverse the traditional procedure of a "bread-and-butter" note, and tell you how much Mamie and I enjoyed our weekend at Camp David. We could not possibly be more indebted to nice people than we are to all of you who gave us such wonderful days.

We're rested and relaxed, and I'm affluent by recent standards, and we're looking forward to a repeat performance at the earliest possible moment.

With warm regard,

As ever,



Mr. and Mrs. George E. Allen,
Sheraton-Park Hotel,
Washington, D.C.

July 6, 1954.

Dear Helen:

I am sorry to learn, from your note of July 2nd, that your plans have had a setback. When Winthrop Aldrich was visiting me a week or so ago, he gave me a strong indication that he was working with you in the hope of getting proper arrangements made. I understood that he has been in communication with you so, of course, there is no point in my discussing that phase of the matter. I most earnestly hope that the necessary arrangements can be made -- and to the reasonable satisfaction of all parties concerned.

With affectionate regard,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ogden Reid,
New York Herald Tribune,
230 West 41st Street,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

July 6, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Lynch:

Thank you for writing to me as you did. I am sorry to hear of your continued misfortunes, and I can only hope that your future years will be brighter.

I was delighted to sign again, this time as President, the letter I wrote to you in 1945. It is returned to you herewith.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Agnes Lynch,
Box 658,
Southampton,
Long Island,
New York.

Letter on stationary of Supreme Headquarters,
Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of the
Supreme Commander.

13 July, 1945

Dear Mrs. Lynch:

When I returned to my Headquarters I found your letter on my desk. I am truly distressed to learn that you have lost your son and wish I knew of some words to comfort you in your great sorrow. Please accept my sincere sympathy.

I am sending your letter to the proper authorities, who will make a full investigation and send you as many details as possible.

Sincerely,

s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mrs. Agnes Lynch
Box 962
Chappaqua, N.Y.

Resigned in longhand by the President July 6/1 1954.

" Dwight D. Eisenhower

President of the U. S.

1 July 1954."

July 6, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President approves your memorandum on the proposed visit of the Shah of Iran, and adds, "But in no event to be earlier than November 1."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman

July 6, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. JOHN F. SIMMONS

The President approves the following form reply to Chiefs of State messages of congratulations on Independence Day:

> "Please accept my sincere thanks for (Your Excellency's, Majesty's, etc.) kind message on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America. Your thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated by the Government and people of the United States."

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman

July 6, 1954.

Dear Aks:

Your letter of July first is full of interesting news items, all of which tempt me and make me yearn for the moment when we can take off for Colorado. I'm glad to know we have the beavers on our side in the matter of the rainbow trout.

Be sure to come in to see me when next you get to Washington.

Give my love to Helen, and, as always, warm regard to yourself,

As ever,



Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
The Title Guaranty Company,
1711 California Street,
Denver 2, Colorado.

cc To Stephens
Col. Schulz

July 2, 1954.

Dear Cy:

I am glad to have your account of your golf game with Larry. I wish at critical moments I could recall and put to use my own advise -- certainly nothing could hurt my putting. I am hitting the ball far better on the average than I have at any other time since the war -- but getting the ball in the hole becomes a problem that keeps me in the mid-eighties most of the time when I should be breaking, at least occasionally, into the magic circle. In any event, cancel the fifty franc fee for the advice; the reason being that the next time you try the same scheme the results may not be so good.

Mamie and I expect to be in Washington during the time you will be over here. I should say that as soon as you reach Washington, you should ring up Colonel Schulz, who will see Mamie and figure out the best time for Marina to see Mamie. While it is possible that they can work out a time when we can be home together, I think it would be better for you to call Mr. Stephens of my staff because it might be best for you to come to the office. Of course it is always faintly possible that we could get to have a golf game.

With best wishes and warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. C. L. Sulzberger,
The New York Times,
37, Rue Caumartin,
Paris 9, France.

July 2, 1954.

Personal
and
Confidential

Dear Al:

I am returning your note and its attachment so that you can clarify, for my bewildered mind, the point at issue in its second paragraph. I do not know in what regard Bill Knowland is suggesting that I exert leadership, but I do know that he spends a great deal of time urging and urging that I do not interfere in matters that are the responsibility of the Senate, and that the Senate is responsible for its own affairs, including the conduct of its members.

If these speculations are wide of the mark and Knowland is talking about some foreign policy, I am still in the dark as to his meaning. Knowland has no foreign policy except to develop high blood pressure whenever he mentions the words "Red China."

We had a party for nearby members of the Class of '15 the night before our anniversary, and it was great fun. But by far the most important thing at the moment is that I leave in ten minutes for Camp David and the first real relaxation I have had since the weekend you were here.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
Supreme Commander,
SHAPE,
APO #55,
c/o Postmaster, New York.

Personal and Confidential

July 2, 1954.

Personal
and
Confidential

Dear Al:

I am returning your note and its attachment so that you can clarify, for my bewildered mind, the point at issue in its second paragraph. I do not know in what regard Bill Knowland is suggesting that I exert leadership, but I do know that he spends a great deal of time urging and urging that I do not interfere in matters that are the responsibility of the Senate, and that the Senate is responsible for its own affairs, including the conduct of its members.

If these speculations are wide of the mark and Knowland is talking about some foreign policy, I am still in the dark as to his meaning. Knowland has no foreign policy except to develop high blood pressure whenever he mentions the words "Red China."

We had a party for nearby members of the Class of '15 the night before our anniversary, and it was great fun. But by far the most important thing at the moment is that I leave in ten minutes for Camp David and the first real relaxation I have had since the weekend you were here.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
Supreme Commander,
SHAPE,
APO #55,
c/o Postmaster, New York.

Personal and Confidential

July 2, 1954.

Dear Brownell:

I have just received a report from the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission on your friend, Kenyon B. Zahner. Since it outlines the situation far better than I could, I am enclosing it for your information -- and request only that you return it to my files when it has served its purpose.

Mamie and I were sorry that you and Laura could not join us the other evening to celebrate our anniversary. The party was great fun and ended, in traditional West Point style, in an enthusiastic song fest.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Colonel Gilbert S. Brownell, USA, (Ret'd.),
Highlands,
South Carolina.

Note: Phil Young re-read letter in my office 7/2/ and said it was all right to send out.

acw

PERSONAL

July 2, 1954.

Eisenhower Library The Papers of

Dear Arthur:

Of course I shall put you on the list for some dinner next fall. I doubt that I shall schedule any before the second half of October at the earliest. The invitation will be extended to both you and Louise, and we shall expect you to spend the night with us in the White House. However, I am afraid there will be nothing for Louise to do unless she and Mamie go downstairs to a movie.

Concerning a possible return to the gold standard, I studied the matter long before the inauguration a year and a half ago. I have had many conversations with and complete memoranda from such individuals as Allan Sproul, George Whitney, Bernard Baruch, Clarence Dillon, George Humphrey, Lewis Douglas and others. Every conceivable approach to such a possible objective has been explored and examined, and its bits and pieces have been pulled apart and held up in front of my eyes. In addition to my contacts with the above named individuals, I have also talked to one or two South Africans who, as producers of gold, are very anxious to get some movement started that will result in raising its price. The same goes for the Canadians with whom I have talked.

The general concensus is that it would be extremely disturbing to the economy of the United States and of the world to attempt any such thing at this time. I think that without exception the individuals I have mentioned would sincerely like to see a situation develop

that would permit a return to the gold standard, but the conclusion inevitably reached is that until economic conditions become such that a gold standard would make almost no difference whatsoever, that the attempt to force a return by law would create near disaster. So -- as far as I was individually concerned -- while I started out with an intense hope that such a thing would be possible, I was forced to accept the conclusion reached by my expert advisers. I do not mean to say that they are unanimous in all the details leading to the conclusion, but even those who ended up with the suggestion that something might be done to create the necessary conditions included so many "ifs" and "buts" as to leave a very gloomy picture.

I do not know of any Senator who qualifies particularly as an expert in this field; but I do admit that such a lack of qualification would not prevent the introduction of such a bill.

As for the "political courage" that you mentioned in your letter, it would take none whatsoever for me to approve such a project if I believed in it. This is for the reason that I find that it is far better from every standpoint just to go ahead and preach what you believe than it is to go all around the cabbage patch trying to figure out what you should do and what you should not do.

Give my love to Louise, and, as always, the best to yourself.

As ever,

P.S.: I am enclosing a memorandum prepared by the Treasury Department on the subject of gold; I think you will find it of interest.

PERSONAL

July 1, 1954

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear President and Dear Mamie:

Your friends who are here tonight have asked an old, broken-down bachelor to speak for them all on the happy occasion of your wedding anniversary.

It was only when I came to serve you, Mr. President, in the White House that I had sufficient leisure time to compare the lonely and idle life of an unmarried man with the restful, easy life of a man with a lovely companion always at his side.

All of us who hold you and Mamie in our esteem have procured for this day a rather unusual anniversary remembrance. It is historic, useful, appropriate, and warming to the heart and body.

In fact, it is something for your living room at the Gettysburg Farm.

And to demonstrate beyond peradventure that no President can ever truly get rid of the White House, one of our smartest (and most attractive) members has discovered and acquired the historic mantle-piece and fireplace which your predecessor, President Chester A. Arthur, sold at auction during the first month of his Presidency: -- the original fireplace from the East Room.

Let me read you from "The Biography of the White House," written by Charles Hind in 1940:

> "(Chester) Arthur . . . refused to live in a house as cluttered and as badly disposed as the Mansion had been made by his recent predecessors. It was not a fit place for a human being to live, especially a man accustomed to a home better than average -- and certainly it was in no manner fit for the President of the United States.
>
> "Like the others, Arthur won his fight. As a first step in the work of rehabilitation, workmen cleaned from the attic a

treasure-trove of relics that packed it to capacity. There were twenty-four wagon loads of things, including some Jacksonian furniture and . . . a pair of Mr. Lincoln's pants. There was so much junk that $3,000 was received in a rummage sale. Before the new President moved into the house, it also had a thorough overhauling and scrubbing.

"The cleaning out of the Mansion gave the public its first opportunity since the administration of Buchanan to attend a sale of White House effects. This was held on April 15, 1882. Members of Congress and other officials, tradesmen and casual buyers, to a number estimated at 5,000, attended the auction of Mansion cast-offs.

"They bid eagerly but not too highly for White House souvenirs ranging from rattraps and Nellie Grant's bird cage to the entire furniture of the East Room, ' much of which was worn and moth-eaten, as also was the Green Room furniture.' At the sale also went marble-top tables, leather sofas, ottomans, old stoves, (fireplace mantles), and everything yielded by a big house when a storm of redoing rages through it."

We have a sketch of the fireplace for you, and a bronze tablet to put on it which will remind you and Mamie of all of us whom you would like to forget. Let me read the tablet:

"In 1854 this mantle was installed in the White House and was in use there during the terms of five Presidents, until 1873. Presented to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower on their thirty-eighth wedding anniversary July 1, 1954, by members of the White House Staff."

I have tried to write a little verse for the occasion. But I seem to have some occupational disease. However, a few poor little lines take with them the love of all of us for the two people whom we vote the couple we would most like to spend a week-end with (away from this damn government):

How pleasing after years that number thirty-eight,
To feel a warming fire blaze from a White House grate!
To Gettysburg removed, before it is too late: - - - -
For Old Man Farmer Ike and his long cherished mate.

Robert Cutler

July 1, 1954.

Dear Sid:

Amon recently sent me a replica of the bust of a distinguished looking gentleman. This note is merely to tell you that I am looking for a place of honor for it.

Incidentally, Kevin McCann has been sulking because he doesn't have one. Is there by chance an extra one that you or Amon would want to send him?

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Sid Richardson,
Fort Worth Club,
Fort Worth,
Texas.

July 1, 1954.

Dear Sid:

Amon recently sent me a replica of the bust of a distinguished looking gentleman. This note is merely to tell you that I am looking for a place of honor for it.

Incidentally, Kevin McCann has been sulking because he doesn't have one. Is there by chance an extra one that you or Amon would want to send him?

With warm regard,

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

Mr. Sid Richardson,
Fort Worth Club,
Fort Worth,
Texas.

July 1, 1954.

Dear Wog:

Thank you very much for your letter. All of us were truly sorry that you could not attend the class dinner, and of course we were unanimous in sending you our best wishes for a quick and prompt recovery.

The evening followed a pattern that is somewhat routine for West Point affairs. We all went first to the lawn in back of the White House, where some group pictures were taken (I shall send you and Mac some when I get copies). After that we went inside and were called to dinner about 8:15. There were no speeches except the conventional one of welcome and good wishes. After that we had coffee and so on -- and then went to the East Room where we had a song fest, with music from both the Air Force and the Marine Corps Bands.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the dinner menu and the song booklet that we used for the evening. Voices were willing but I should say somewhat on the "cracked" order. Everybody left at five minutes after twelve. I was determined to keep them that long because I wanted them to be with us on the beginning of our wedding anniversary.

Love to Mac, and, of course, all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General John B. Wogan, (Ret'd.),
Cherry Lane,
Asheville,
North Carolina.

July 1, 1954.

Dear Cabot:

Thank you for your further report of June 30th on the results achieved by you and your associates at the United Nations in the effort to curb Communist infiltration into that organization. While you marked your note "Personal," I am sending it on a confidential basis to the Attorney General to read. I think it might provide him with some desirable statistics or ideas.

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge,
The United States Representative
to the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

July 1, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President asked me to send you the attached on a "Confidential" basis. Please return Ambassador Lodge's letter when you have finished with it.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
The Dwight D.

Ann Whitman.

July 1, 1954.

Dear Arthur:

Herewith a paragraph out of a memorandum sent to me by the Secretary of State, reporting a conversation he had with Mr. Hoover:

"President Hoover brought up the matter of lead and zinc. He said that lead and zinc were fundamentals and that it was important to keep a substantial number of mines and output in operation in this country. Also he felt that this industry was vital to Australia, Canada and some South American countries, and that we should have consideration for them. He suggested two alternatives. One was a larger buying of these metals for stockpile. He said that the United States would never go broke by buying these basic metals at less than the cost of production. He felt that fifteen cents a pound was a fair price for both. He said there was a present glut of about 400,000 tons - consisting of 250,000 tons of zinc and 150,000 tons of lead, and that if we wanted to bring the price back to around fifteen cents, the buying should be in much larger quantities than at present. As an alternative, he suggested a rather complicated scheme whereby there would be a duty so long as the price was under fifteen cents a pound, the duty to be payable in terms of lead and zinc, which would thus automatically be added to the United States stockpile."

With warm regard,

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Arthur Flemming,
The Director of the Office
of Defense Mobilization,
Washington, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #86
By JW Date 6-8-77

DDE Diary - August 1954 (1)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Letter~~	~~DDE to "Art" (Arthur Nevins?) (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev, RS 4/18/84	~~8/31/54~~	C
~~2. Memorandum~~ 76-50	~~DDE to Dulles (1 pg)~~ 10/27/81 LHS	~~8/24/54~~	A
case ~~3. Memorandum~~ 76-50	~~Dulles to DDE (1 pg)~~ 10/27/81 LHS	~~8/24/54~~	A
case 4. Exchange 76-63, #87	of messages, Churchill to Dulles, Churchill-Adenauer, Adenauer-Churchill, British Amb. in Brussels to Churchill, Dulles-Churchill EXEMPTED, MR 76-63 #87 portions exempted MR 83-377 #5	8/19-23/54	A
~~5. Letter~~	~~DDE to Clifford Roberts (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev, RS 4/18/84	~~8/21/54~~	C
case ~~6. Memorandum~~	~~Whitman to Dulles~~ 7/4/79-DJH	~~8/20/54~~	A
case 7. Letter 76-63, #88	DDE to Churchill (2 pgs) EXEMPTED MR 76-63 #88 portions exempted, MR 84-454 #13 part. rel MR 82-468 #1	8/20/54	A
~~8. Memorandum~~ 76-63, #89	~~DDE to Acting Secy. of Defense~~ ARK-4/15/77	~~8/20/54~~	A
~~9. Memorandum~~	~~DDE to Adams (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev, RS 4/18/84	~~8/19/54~~	C
~~10. Letter~~ 76-62, #90	~~Churchill to DDE (2 pgs)~~ (exempted 5/16/77-ARK/bc exempted MR 82-469 #1	~~8/8/54~~ 9/16/85, bc	A
~~11. Letter~~	~~DDE to Milton Eisenhower (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev, RS, 4/18/84	~~8/12/54~~	C
~~12. Letter~~ 76-63, #91	~~DDE to Gen. Alfred Gruenther~~ 11/16/76-JW/ARK	~~8/13/54~~	A
13. Comments	from Gen. Gruenther (2 pgs)	8/13/54	A&C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

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Denver, Colorado.
August 31, 1954.

MEMORANDUM TO

SECRET SERVICE AGENTS ON DUTY
AT 750 LAFAYETTE

Please allow the bearer of this letter, Mr. Bun Gordon, or his representative, to deliver fruits and vegetables to 750 Lafayette.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

prepared in triplicate original

Denver, Colorado.
August 31, 1954.

Dear Art:

Today the Secretary of Agriculture again mentioned to me the desirability of filing for the water rights on the little brook on our farm, because of the fact that some day the farm further down the stream might make such a filing and I would have no rights whatsoever. He pointed out that throughout the Eastern regions of the United States, there is a growing interest in irrigation and that even intermittent streams are being filed on in the hope of obtaining government assistance in building dams and so on.

I agree with you that it seems almost useless to file on such a tiny rivulet as we have, and especially because it so often drives up in the summer time. However, if we can do so for any nominal sum, I think I would like to do it just to protect myself against any future developments.

If there is no way of doing this locally, let me know and I shall try to get information as to exactly what office I should approach in order to accomplish it.

Love to Ann, and best regard to you,

As ever,

P.S.: Every time I see the word "vacation" in the press as applied to what I am now doing, I feel like turning loose a little barrack room language.

August 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I have read and re-read your letter. In it I find one of the clearest statements that I have seen of the broad goals that I believe to be right for this country, and to which I am dedicated. Sometime when I have an opportunity to see you, I'd like to talk to you further about the whole matter. Certainly you have demonstrated great courage in discarding traditional and oftentimes unfortunate political labels, and in standing forthrightly for what we both believe to be in the best interests of all America.

I am most appreciative that you wrote me as you did.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DDE

Honorable Wright Morrow
Democratic National Committeeman
Houston, Texas

August 30, 1954

Dear Everett:

You have given me an exceedingly tough problem for the simple reason that there are so many other groups interested in the project that was the subject of your recent telegram to me.

I am having made as extensive a study as is possible in the time available, but I assure you that no matter what decision I may have to make, my sympathetic interest will be given to anything that you urgently sponsor. As you know, I feel deeply indebted to you for the fine work you have done in a number of instances when I have called upon you for help in the Senate.

At the moment, I am awaiting reports from the Army Engineers, the State Department (involving Canada) and the Department of Justice.

While Governor Stratton is of course enthusiastically on your side of the argument, I have some of our good Republican friends from Michigan and Wisconsin furiously demanding that I take the other side.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

D. E.

The Honorable Everett M. Dirksen
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

DDE/fh

August 30, 1954

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mrs. Fagg:

Thank you for your letter of the twenty-third. I am always truly appreciative of an honest expression of opinions, particularly since of late I find it is a commodity that is very rare indeed. I can only say that while the political facts of life sometimes bewilder and even sadden me, I do earnestly attempt to follow my own conscience and conceptions of right in what to do.

In the instance to which you refer, circumstances which were originally unknown to me forced a decision that was unpalatable -- but some day when I get a chance to tell you about it you will understand that I did not sacrifice principle.

I need scarcely assure you that I have the greatest respect and admiration for your father. It is a privilege to know a man of his courage and statesmanship.

With best wishes, and again my thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mrs. Robert O. Fagg
1010 Winsted Lane
Austin, Texas

DDE/fh

August 30, 1954

Dear Martha:

Of course I would be glad to see you and your husband and Aunt Alice on my trip to McNary Dam on the twenty-third of September. I must warn you, however, that you will find the trip fairly uncomfortable and the accommodations limited. Moreover, our time together will be limited to not more than a very few minutes.

If in spite of these obstacles you decide to come, I suggest you be at the Dam Administration Building at 9:45 a.m. I shall have a chance to see you briefly before a scheduled meeting with engineers and political leaders that will be assembled there.

Please let my secretary, Mr. Thomas E. Stephens, know if you definitely decide to make the trip. He will then inform the Secret Service to watch out for your arrival and bring you to the Administration Building.

With warm regard,

As ever,

D. E.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mrs. N. O. Bellingham
P. O. Box 587
Yakima, Washington

Denver, Colorado.
August 29, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Bowring:

Your heartwarming letter of August twenty-third has just reached me here in Denver. Possibly it is needless for me to tell you again how exceedingly grateful I am for the loyal support you gave to the Administration's program and to me personally during your period of service as a United States Senator. But I do want you to know that one of the most rewarding experiences of Washington life in the past months has been the opportunity to know you.

Nothing would give Mrs. Eisenhower and me greater pleasure than to accept your invitation to visit your ranch some time this summer. Unfortunately, this "vacation" that I am supposed to be having is a complete misnomer, and the coming weeks are so tightly scheduled that I do not see how we can possibly come to Merriman. Please give us a rain check for some future, non-election, year!

I hope that you will find it possible to devote yourself, at least intermittently, to some form of public service. I say with all the earnestness at my command that we need people like you in the government. You may be sure that whenever I find the need for an able and dedicated woman in the Federal service, either on a temporary or on an indefinite basis, I shall instantly take advantage of your kind offer to remain reasonably available for public service.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Eva Bowring,
Bar 99 Ranch,
Merriman, Nebraska.

Denver, Colorado.
August 28, 1954.

Dear Bill:

If I accept the validity of the premise established in your letter of the twenty-fourth, don't you think the firm of Robinson-Hannagan Associates ought to make way for a senior, admittedly brilliant, partner?

I'm looking forward to the Augusta party with an eagerness that is almost ill-becoming.

With warm thanks for your letter,

As ever,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. William E. Robinson,
Robinson-Hannagan Associates, Inc.,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York 17, New York.

Denver, Colorado.
August 28, 1954.

Dear Foster:

It occurs to me that if you have to be in the Philippines on September second, our time, you will start before I get to Washington on the morning of the thirtieth. Since I won't have a chance to see you, and may not talk to you on the phone, this note is to tell you that I hope you will not get run down or exhausted. Likewise, I hope that as quickly as you return, you can get some kind of rest and relaxation. So far my seeking of them here has not been crowned with success, but I am still trying.

On your return trip, you may find it convenient to drop in here, at least for a few hours. However, do whatever will seem to you at the time to be most convenient.

Remember me cordially to Mrs. Dulles.

As ever,



The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State.

Denver, Colorado.
August 28, 1954.

Dear Foster:

Herewith is a document that will have a lot of interest for you -- even if it gets you fairly well irritated. When you have finished with it, merely throw it away, or dispose of it otherwise as you please.

The one reason I send it along to you is that the writer, no matter how mistaken he may be, is a very keen individual and a thoroughly loyal American. I have known him for some years and always enjoy talking to him. As you will note in the reply I made to the man who gave me the document, there are whole sections with which I violently disagree, but at the same time I really value - in this job - criticism far more than I do commendation.

It occurs to me you might find time to read it on your long plane trip, so I take this method of getting it to you.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Enclosures

Longhand note sent to Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, to be attached to letter to her about National Symphony Orchestra Ball Committee, dated August 27.

"Dear Marjorie --

The attached sounds formal -- but I'm told that it conforms to what is wanted. Mamie and I sincerely hope the campaign -- and ball - are huge successes.

As ever,



DE"

Denver, Colorado.
August 25, 1954.

Dear Dr. Russell:

I have been remiss in not writing to you before to thank you for your kindness in releasing Carter Burgess to do the recent staff study and analysis at the White House. He has made a tremendous contribution to the efficient organization and operation of our offices in Washington.

I am deeply grateful to you for your willingness to let him do this chore.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Dr. Donald S. Russell,
President,
University of South Carolina,
Columbia, South Carolina.

Denver, Colorado.
August 25, 1954.

Dear Irving:

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to attend one or more of the Army football games this fall, but a hasty look at my already too-full schedule tells me that such a thing is a near impossibility. I am nonetheless grateful for your kind invitation, and if sudden opportunity presents itself to me, I'll give Bryan as much advance notice as possible!

This note gives me the opportunity to send you my very best wishes on the occasion of your retirement from the Army and as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. You have a splendid record of which I know that your family, friends and the Army itself will always be proud. I hope that the future years will bring you everything that is good in the way of happiness and health.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Major General F. A. Irving,
Superintendent,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York.

Denver, Colorado.
August 25, 1954.

Dear Herman:

I find myself divided by conflicting emotions as I contemplate your impending retirement from West Point and from the military service. We have had so many years -- from 1911 onward -- in some way or another connected with the military establishment that I feel a distinct sense of personal loss to know that you will no longer be part of the official family. I am well aware, too, of what a wonderful friend and counselor you have been to the thousands of West Pointers who have had the good fortune to be among your students, including my son John. Even so, I was astounded to read in the paper that you have had in your classes some fifteen thousand young men during your service at the Academy. I am sad that future generations will miss the wonderfully warm and human qualities with which you have endowed your classrooms.

On the other hand, I cannot help but envy you the leisure, the freedom and the satisfaction that come from knowing that you have done a superb job -- all of which will be yours in the years to come.

Please keep in touch with me. Give my affectionate regard to Margaret and, as always, the very best to yourself.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

P.S.: Once in a while a document crosses my desk that gives me the greatest of pleasure. So it was the other day when I signed your nomination for promotion to Brigadier General.

Colonel Herman Beukema,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York.

Denver, Colorado.
August 25, 1954.

Personal

Dear Ed:

I was deeply interested in the memorandum you enclosed in your letter of the nineteenth, in spite of the fact that in certain instances the writer's impressions are completely wrong and his consequent deductions are erroneous. However, on the whole it certainly does provide food for thought. Since there are no identifying marks on the memorandum itself, I wonder whether you would give me permission to send it on to Foster Dulles for reading and study. While here and there it contains some criticism of him, I am sure that, like me, he would rather read that kind of thing than some flattering comment.

The one thing that will irritate Foster will be the writer's conviction that all our diplomacy is conducted via speeches and in the newspapers. If he could only know of the long, tortuous diplomatic negotiations that have been carried on with the French and British in the Indo-China, Trieste, Iranian and Suez situations, I think he would have a different opinion. In fact, I think it is not too much to say that certain of those questions were brought into better relationship to the United States' interests largely through the efforts of Foster and the Administration.

But I repeat that I am tremendously grateful to the man for putting his thoughts down so thoroughly, and certainly we can profit from reading them.

Thanks very much, too, for sending me the transcript of your conversation with your banker friend. It is interesting, but I do not believe that I shall forward it along to Foster.

With warm regard,

As ever,

August 25, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Farrington:

Thank you very much for your invitation, extended on behalf of the people of Hawaii, to Mrs. Eisenhower and me to come to Hawaii on Admission Day. We shall be delighted to accept, if such a trip can possibly be adjusted to my schedule.

Legislation to admit Hawaii to the Union will be part of the program I shall submit to the Congress next year. I sincerely hope that the pledge that the Republican Party made in its platform in 1952 will be carried out, and that next year will see the admission of Hawaii as the 49th State of the Union.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington,
Delegate from Hawaii
to the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August
August 25, 1954.

Dear Bob:

Once more I have the difficult task of trying to tell you how much I appreciate your help on these public appearance assignments that fall to me. I am tremendously grateful to you -- constantly.

In addition, a word to tell you that I am not unaware of the personal sacrifice you make in connection with your own work. I can't imagine, for instance, that you were exactly comfortable in the barracks at Lowry over the past weekend! The best I can do is to say "thank you." And the best I can hope is that you found the report on the Monday night speech satisfying insofar as your personal efforts were concerned.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Robert Montgomery,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1954.

Dear Helen:

Your telegram came yesterday just as I left the office. I am overjoyed that you personally liked the Monday night speech -- and that you felt the impact, in general, will be all to the good.

I'll be in touch with you later -- in a little over two weeks -- with regard to the matter we discussed.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mrs. Ogden Reid,
New York Herald Tribune,
230 West 41st Street,
New York, New York.

Denver, Colorado.
August 25, 1954.

Personal

Dear Ed:

I was deeply interested in the memorandum you enclosed in your letter of the nineteenth, in spite of the fact that in certain instances the writer's impressions are completely wrong and his consequent deductions are erroneous. However, on the whole it certainly does provide food for thought. Since there are no identifying marks on the memorandum itself, I wonder whether you would give me permission to send it on to Foster Dulles for reading and study. While here and there it contains some criticism of him, I am sure that, like me, he would rather read that kind of thing than some flattering comment.

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Thanks very much, too, for sending me the transcript of your conversation with your banker friend. It is interesting, but I do not believe that I shall forward it along to Foster.

With warm regard,

As ever,

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

August 25, 1954.

Dear Bud:

Only day before yesterday did I learn of your terrible loss. Some time ago Cliff told me that Catherine was very ill, but I had no inkling whatever that her health was in a dangerous state. To say that I send you my deepest sympathy is just futile understatement. Certainly she was beloved by all of her friends, and the measure of our affection for her provides some gauge of the depth of our distress at this moment.

I hope you will convey to the members of your nice family some expression of my deep feelings, in which Mrs. Eisenhower joins.

With warm and lasting regard,

As ever,

Mr. Lewis B. Maytag, Jr.,
Marland Road, Broadmoor,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Denver, Colorado.
August 24, 1954.

Dear Mr. Terry:

Just a note to thank you and your staff for the extraordinary cooperation that you gave to my staff and me in the telecast from your studio last evening. All of us are grateful -- and I do hope that your staff may know of our appreciation.

I understand that Time Inc. owns the station, and on that assumption I wrote a letter to Harry Luce, a very dear friend of mine. I enclose a copy for your personal information.

Incidentally, it was a distinct pleasure to have the opportunity of meeting you.

Very sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Hugh B. Terry,
KLZ,
Denver, Colorado.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Denver, Colorado
August 24, 1954

Dear Harry:

Last evening, at your Station KLZ here in Denver, I made an effort to tell the country about the 83rd Congress; naturally I drew certain conclusions from its record that might have some small bearing on public events a couple of months hence.

But my real point is this: I was tremendously impressed by this great studio in which I spoke -- and especially by the cooperative and able staff collected there. They worked with uncommon smoothness and efficiency throughout the preparatory stages and during the actual take, and all of us who worked with them are deeply grateful for what they did.

I thought it might be well to bring you up to date on the way your business in being transacted. Nothing like a report from the field, you know!

My congratulations on having here such an able organization.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Harry Luce
Time, Inc.
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

August 24, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

COLONEL DRAPER

Herewith a map that outlines an air trip I would like to make some day soon, possibly September fifth.

I have marked four places where I understand there are good landing facilities and where I would like to stop for a matter of thirty minutes to an hour each. At #4 I would possibly have to stop one and a half to two hours. The remainder of the route I think I would have to survey merely by air at as low an altitude as would be safe.

Will you please look this over, check on landing facilities, and make an estimate of how long it would take to do the job. I do want to do the trip in one day, but I would be quite willing to start as early as six in the morning from Lowry Field, because I understand that there is an hour's difference in time between Lowry and Cedar Bluff, Kansas, the first stop. This would put us there about eight.

Please see me about this the first thing tomorrow morning.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

Denver, Colorado,
August 24, 1954.

SECRET

FOR: THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Foster.

I was deeply interested in the exchange of telegrams between you and Winston. I personally think you used exactly the right approach, a feeling that is borne out by the fact that Winston was obviously disappointed that he did not get a firm commitment from Mendes-France.

It occurs to me that Winston might like a short personal message from me. If you agree, you might cable in my name something along the following lines:

"I have read with the keenest interest the account of your conversation with Mendes-France. You did everything that was humanly possible, and I must say that I feel a deep sense of satisfaction that you and your government are so fully in accord with Foster and me and this Administration in our efforts to establish a secure front in the European region. If we could only figure out some way to put a little backbone into the French Assembly, there would be an immediate spiritual transformation throughout the whole region and there would be rapidly developed a defensive program and organization in which all of us could have confidence. My very warmest regard. Ike."

If you should consider this message to be in any way inappropriate, please withhold it.

All the best.

DE.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec 3.4
NLE 96-336
By NLE Date 1/22/97

TOP SECRET

August 24, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I have sent you an exchange of messages with Churchill. The old man seems at long last to be putting his heart into EDC. I hope it is not too late.

I had a telephone call a few minutes ago from Doug Dillon, speaking on behalf of himself, David Bruce and John Hughes. He said he hoped we would not "blast" Mendes-France at this time or treat EDC as finally dead. They felt that there was still a shred of hope.

With best regards,

John Foster Dulles.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NR80-354 #2
By LLS NLE Date 10/22/81

TOP SECRET

Message from Churchill to Dulles, dated August 22, 1954.

Very many thanks for all your telegrams today. You and I have never been closer together on a live issue. I send you the telegram I sent on 19th to Adenauer which has already been published. Here are the two messages I have just received from him and his circle. They look good.

Mendes-France arrives here noon tomorrow, August 23.

I shall urge him to stake his political fame on getting EDC through. I shall make plain the awful consequences which might follow a flop. It is a choice between peace through strength and subjugation through weakness. Anthony returns in time for the meeting. We might all of us be in on a winner. We must keep in closest touch. This is a time for vehement moral action. I suppose you could come over if need be.

Give this with all my respects to the President. The climate of opinion he is building makes the best results possible. Code name (BITE) quite like old times.

Winston.

# # # # #

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Attachments to Sir Winston's message above

From the Prime Minister to Adenauer, date August 19, 1954

I am thinking much of you and your difficulties. My belief is that all will come right in the end in one form or another and that your statesmanship will not be denied its reward.

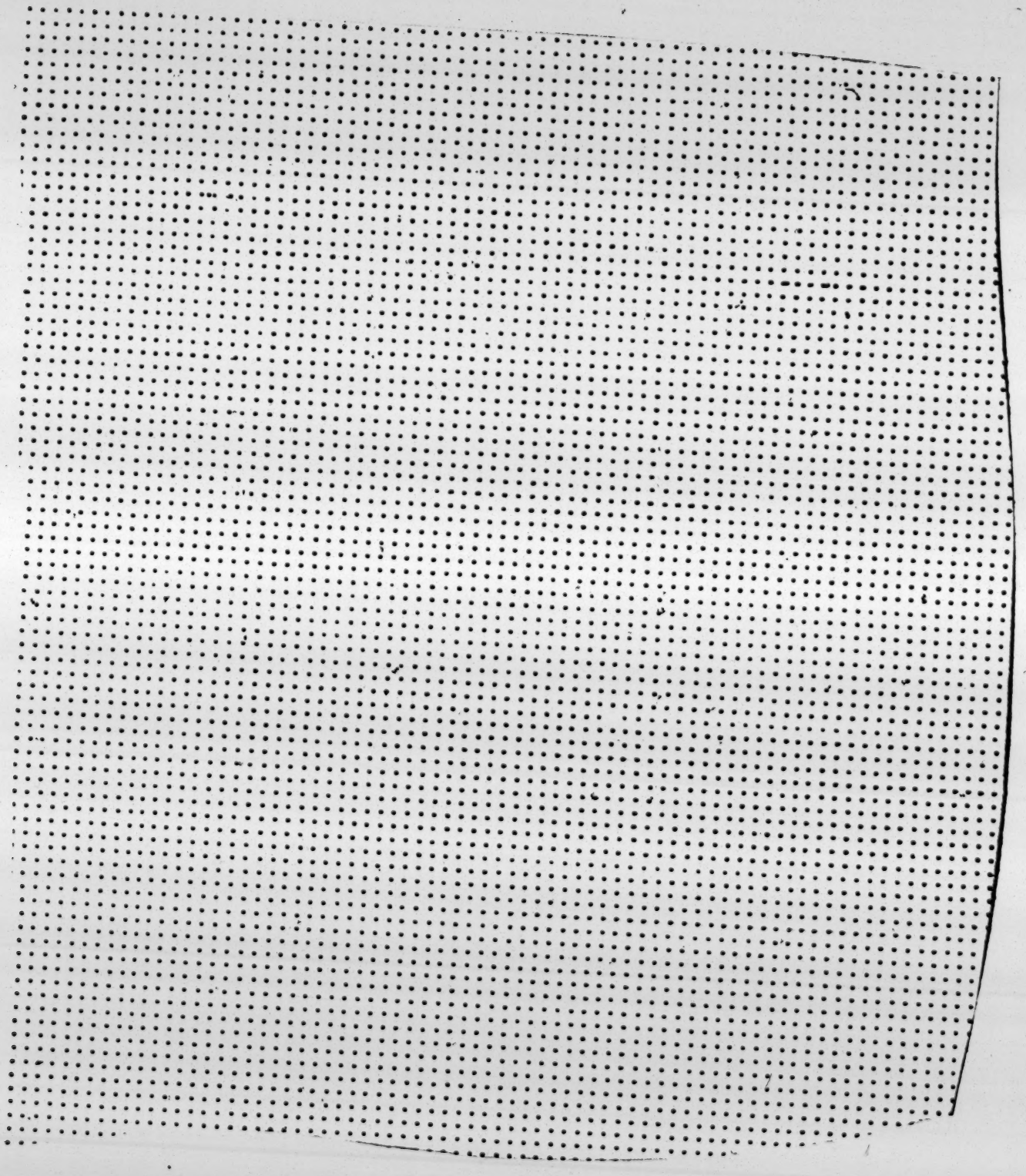
Winston Churchill

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NR 83-377 #5
NJH DATE 5/31/84

TOP SECRET

PORTION MARKING
E.O. 12958 a(3)(5)
NSC letter 5/30/84
8/31/84



~~TOP SECRET~~

To Churchill from Dulles, dated August 23, 1954.

Am greatly cheered by your message. Let us "BITE" hard and I think we should get something not only digestible but invigorating. I eagerly await the results of your talk with Mendes-France. I agree that we must keep in closest touch and I could come over at your call, although I must be in Manila September three, which is our September two. Give my best regards to Anthony and be sure to let me know what happens.

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

August 23, 1954.

Long hand note written on White House (Presidential) card.

Dear Aks:

I just wrote a short note to Pex about the beef -- this is to take care of an uneasy feeling I have that yesterday I did not tell you how truly appreciative we are of your continued kindness.

As ever,

DE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DDE
Diary

Denver, Colorado.
August 23, 1954.

Dear Jack:

It came to my shocked attention on the COLUMBINE, as we were en route to Denver, that in the press accounts of our legislative accomplishments, there was no mention of your relationship to the legislative program. I consider this a grievous oversight, and I want you to know it. True, you joined my personal staff relatively recently, yet from your very first day you have done an exceptionally able job, and the Administration is fortunate indeed that you accepted this very difficult and delicate position.

Despite the press omission, I want you clearly to understand that for your loyalty, your ability, your extremely hard and productive work during these many trying months, I am most grateful.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable I. Jack Martin,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

August 23, 1954.

Long hand note written on Presidential card

Dear Pex:

Until I see you -- this is to thank you for the beef!

We are grateful.

As ever,

DE



August 21, 1954

Dear Milton:

I just tried to get you on the phone to say goodbye before starting for the plane. My operator reports that you are in Newport, Rhode Island, where I hope you are having a wonderful time. I suppose Ruthie is with you.

If all goes well, I shall be picking you up on August thirtieth, and I think I'll be able to send you back East when you return home. I am going on the theory that Mr. Hoover will be coming back, and I know there will be no criticism of my sending him to New York or Washington, wherever he wants to go. Even if he doesn't, we can probably work the thing out all right. I shall be looking forward to a couple days with you.

Give my love to Ruth, and if Bud has not yet gone to Europe, tell him good luck from me.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
The Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania

August 21, 1954

Dear Cliff:

The "Augusta National" week end at Denver has mushroomed into something much bigger than I first thought it would. However, I am highly pleased that so many of our good friends want to come. Right now I think I have acceptances from you, Bill, Barry, Dick Garlington, Freeman, Charlie Jones, Pete Jones, Bob Woodruff, Jock Whitney, and possibly one or two more. The size of the group precludes the possibility of our going up to Fraser for a bit of fishing. However, if two or three want to go up there with Aksel, the rest of us can stay and play golf and bridge. (Of course, without me there, they won't have a very good cook!) I think it is going to be a world of fun, and I can't tell you how much I am looking forward to it.

I believe that about half of the married men are bringing their ladies with them, and Mamie tells me that during that period she is going to move down and occupy the suite at the Brown. In this way the Bolivia can start right after breakfast and probably won't be interrupted until the next breakfast starts.

If you think of anyone else that should come (for example, I would be delighted to have Frank Willard if you suggest), you might just go ahead and call up the individual you think of, and tell them I personally asked you to do so. From my viewpoint, the more the merrier, as long as they are part of the group you and I like so well.

As ever,

P.S. In twenty minutes I go to the plane, and THANK THE LORD!

Mr. Clifford Roberts

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

August 18, 1954

Dear Lieutenant Culbreath:

I understand that today is your last day on your tour of duty. Mrs. Eisenhower and I want once again to thank you for all you have done for us in connection with your assignment at Camp David, and to tell you how much we have enjoyed knowing you personally. Your personal attention to detail and your leadership of your supporting crew have been exemplary.

Our best wishes go with you in your new career. I hope you will keep in touch with us; if there is any way I can ever be of assistance to you, please feel free to call on me.

With the deep appreciation of all the Eisenhowers -- young and old -- and with warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Lieutenant H. L. Culbreath
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Mailed to: 5015 Shore Crest Circle
Tampa, Florida

August 20, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

COMMANDER BEACH

Enclosed is the President's letter to Lieutenant Culbreath which I talked to you about. It is my understanding you will deliver the original to him, and place one copy in his record.



Ann Whitman

August 20, 1954

[redacted] - PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

It appears that in one or two recent instances of apparent or actual breaches of security, that some knowledge of these incidents came to the attention of subordinate officers long before they were brought to your personal attention. As a consequence, neither the Secretary of Defense nor the President had the slightest opportunity to take any steps in the matter until trails were cold and possibly a great amount of damage done.

Should there not be established a standard operating procedure in your Department to the effect that whenever any breach of security was even suspected, it should be brought instantly to the attention of the Secretary of Defense and he, in turn, if he deems the matter to be really serious, would bring it to my personal attention.

I had a talk this afternoon with General White of the Air Force because two recent incidents involved that Department. I suggested to him that the first thing that should be done invariably was to invite in to the case the FBI.

I do hope that we can tighten up relationships and procedures so that we can minimize or eliminate these occurrences.

Sincerely,

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-63, #89
By [illegible] NLE DATE 6-15-77

August 20, 1954

Dear Paul:

I don't know when I have been more encouraged by "collective bargaining" than I am by the result of your recent negotiations. It's one of the healthiest signs I've yet seen -- and I think both management (you) and labor are to be congratulated!

Particularly I would like to compliment the wisdom and clear-sightedness of the man who said, "Any time you are allowed to bring out the truth, the people will agree to the right thing."

My enthusiastic cheers for the future of Studebaker!

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Paul Gray Hoffman
The Studebaker Corporation
South Bend, Indiana

PERSONAL

August 20, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a copy of the President's letter to Sir Winston, dated today.



Ann Whitman

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN
ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED
DSH - 1/4/79

EYES ONLY

~~TOP SECRET~~ - PERSONAL

August 20, 1954

EYES ONLY
~~TOP SECRET~~ PERSONAL

Dear Winston

I have carefully studied your recent letter and I think I fully understand your views and position.

Right now I am wondering how you will handle the Cypress situation. This, of course, is strictly one of your family problems and I am not mentioning it with any thought that my own opinions should have a bearing on such a matter. My indirect concern, though, arises out of resultant effects upon American opinion. You and I have devoted a lot of time and thought to keeping relationships between our two peoples both durable and cordial, and I am anxious to be in a position to be as helpful as possible when there appears to be any chance of damage to those relationships.

If you should like to give me a little briefing on the matter, I might be in a position to do something. Incidentally, some of our people who have been travelling recently in Greece have come back and spread stories to the effect that Greece and Cypress are quite ready to be reasonable and conciliatory -- of course I do not know how accurate are their observations and their reporting. But this kind of thing does serve to give you some idea of why I am interested in the other side of the story.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-454 #13
BY LHO DATE 10/30/85

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(4)(5)
NSC Ltr 8/30/85
NLE DATE 10/8/85

EYES ONLY

TOP SECRET - PERSONAL

[redacted]

I am hopeful either tomorrow or the next day that I can move the Summer White House to Denver. The season has been a wearing one and I am quite tired. Nevertheless, if you want to communicate with me, your letters or cablegrams will come through in their accustomed secrecy. I shall not be separated from adequate communications.

With warm regard,

The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill
K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
The Prime Minister
London, England

August 19, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

I am particularly puzzled about this matter of withdrawing the Wright Morrow nomination as a member of the United Nations delegation.

I do not know the circumstances of his original selection, and when I called the Secretary of State this morning, he told me that Morrow had not been on his original list, which he says there was much delay here in acting upon.

Now, however, I am disturbed as to the implications in Texas and elsewhere of withdrawing the name of a man who, I am told, was a strong advocate of the Republican National ticket in 1952. Would it possibly not be better just to allow the nomination of Wright Morrow to die in the Senate Committee? In this way, the Administration could not be pictured as a cowardly set of so and sos.

I had to leave before I could talk to you about this matter personally, and I have signed both the withdrawal of Mr. Morrow's nomination and the appointment of a man from Pennsylvania. But I think you should think it over well, and possibly try to find out whether Mr. Morrow would not ask for his own withdrawal in view of the impossibility of having him confirmed.

If you are so far committed that you would be breaking faith not to send these two documents down to the Senate, you have my authority to proceed, but I must say that I think this is a very doubtful procedure and may have some very definite effect upon the outcome of the primary soon to be held in Texas.

D.D.E.

August 19, 1954.

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

This note is dictated just as I leave for Illinois, there to appear, as you know, before the convention of the World Council of Churches. I have used, in substantial form, the draft submitted by you for the talk to be made on this occasion.

I want to tell you how remarkably good I considered your effort. For a shot completely in the dark, which it was since you and I have never had the opportunity to meet or to exchange ideas, you produced a thoughtful message which comes very close to my own thinking.

As Stanley will tell you, I am an inveterate and incorrigible editor, and I have made certain changes in the body of the text and eliminated certain passages. The idea of the World Day of Prayer for Peace, on which I end the talk, is not new, but it does have a valid place, in my opinion, in an appeal to a group of this kind.

I am greatly indebted to you for the time and effort you spent on the draft, and I look forward to meeting you. Some time after I have returned from Denver, and you are in Washington, I hope you will call Mr. Harlow and ask him to arrange to bring you in for a little chat. In the meantime, I assure you of my warm and sincere appreciation of your help.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Charles Ferguson,
The Reader's Digest,
Pleasantville,
New York.

August 18, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Having given further thought to your suggestion that I set down my criticisms of the movie the other evening, I suggest the following for your prompt attention:

a. While we agree that the "mink stole" sequence should be omitted, there are other features of the film setting forth the effects of reduction in excise taxes that would be most effective if the emphasis were placed upon the job created in the industries that manufacture these articles. As now presented, the emphasis seems to be on the poor little rich girl that can buy a 5-karat diamond.

b. It is possibly now too late to get a moving picture sequence of the Legislative Leaders meeting with the President because of the absence from the city of several of the Leaders. If however we could do this, it would be very valuable because the picture should emphasize more the necessary union and cooperation between the President and the Legislature.

c. If (b) cannot be accomplished, we should use our imaginations to determine other ways in which this point could be emphasized -- something to the effect that a President is helpless without strong support in the Congress. Then the idea could be gotten over that, because we believe in the two-Party system, it is only natural that this support should be led and organized by Republican leaders and chairman. This in turn means a Republican majority.

d. We have already agreed that (1) the war sequence should be cut down and that (2) the atomic bomb sequence should be used toward the end to illustrate and emphasize the need for looking ahead toward peace. I think that this idea should be pushed pretty hard because certainly the mission of this government for the next two years must be to improve and solidify our position abroad to the end that people may be peaceful and prosperous.

e. A man visited me last evening whose judgment I admire greatly. His name is McCollum. He was very much disappointed that in the short sequence of the Inauguration it did not take advantage to put in at least a sentence of the introductory prayer I used that day. You might find out whether such a thing exists and whether it would fit at that point. I would press this if I were you, because I find other sources supporting the opinion I have just given.

I think that no later than Friday evening, I should do the minute closing speech that you want to replace the rather aimless talk that now concludes the program.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

August 18, 1954

Dear Bedell:

It is with the greatest reluctance and sincere regret that I bow to your wishes and accept your resignation as Under Secretary of State, effective October first. I cannot, out of concern for the best interests of the United States, consider your suggestion that I fix an earlier date.

So long as I live, I shall never be able to think of our association together except with feelings of deep personal and official obligation. Your friendship and your advice, in peace and in war, have been a mainstay to me in trying and difficult times.

You may be sure that I shall take full advantage of your offer to do temporary work for the government from time to time. You have always given so completely of yourself to your country that I know you will answer every call promptly and cheerfully and with your never-failing devotion and abilities.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend to you and Norrie our best wishes for a well-deserved furlough from government duty -- but at the same time I warn you to remember that in the Army a furlough has meant only a respite from active duty.

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable W. Bedell Smith
Under Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

August 17, 1954.

Dear Herb:

Many thanks for your note concerning the cost of TVA power to the Atomic Energy Commission.

I understand that the Atomic Energy Commission has raised this question from time to time in the past and that it intends to do so again in the very near future. Your comments should be helpful.

In the study and negotiations that finally resulted in the proposal for the Yates-Dixon contract, the initial factor was the allegation by the TVA that large quantitites of additional power were required in the Tennessee Valley region in order to meet needs of the near future. The rigid position of the TVA authorities was that the U.S. government should build additional steam plants to meet these needs.

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I fully understand that under the Organic Act the United States government has first priority on power generated at United States facilities. But in this case the need to provide opportunity for a restudy of the respective responsibilities of the Federal government, the TVA and private enterprise in this whole matter, and to do so without denying the region adequate power in the interim, indicated the desirability of the plan for the purchase of private power by the AEC.

Another feature of the problem was the fact that all users of TVA power do so under "exclusive" contract. In other words, the TVA has a complete monopoly of production and distribution of power in the region. Consequently, it would appear almost necessary to have a considerable time for review and restudy of the whole matter without occasioning damage to the region and without building the additional steam facilities at Federal expense. To adopt the latter would mean that the nation's taxpayers would be forever committed to providing cheap power for the people in the TVA region.

While some argument for this practice may have been valid so long as the development was confined to hydro-electric power, it does appear that when carried on indefinitely into steam plant facilities, justice to other regions requires some kind of adjustment.

I hope you will keep in touch with the AEC and the Bureau of the Budget on future developments.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Herbert Brownell,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

cc: Dir. of the Budget

August 17, 1954.

Dear Charlie:

One thing I forgot to mention to you and Mr. Peaslee the other day. I've been struck by the beauty and durability of flowering shrubs this summer that Mamie calls crepe myrtle. Could some of these be interspersed with the dogwood? Or put in some other appropriate place? My brother-in-law tells me he has thirty-three dogwood trees ready for planting.

Mrs. Whitman has given me your letter about the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association and checked the matter with Chief West. While there may have been some feeling on the part of the members of the Association at one time or another, Chief West assures us that it has been dispelled, and I think it is perfectly all right for you to get in touch with Governor Fine about their offer to plant the tree -- and the grove of trees -- on the place.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Charles H. Tompkins,
907 16th Street,
Washington, D.C.

August 16, 1954.

Dear Dick:

Having had the opportunity over the week end to read two or three chapters of your book, I must tell you that I enjoyed it thoroughly. You can be certain that it -- and its flattering inscription -- will always have a #1 spot in my library.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Admiral Richard E. Byrd,
The Hay-Adams,
Washington, D.C.

August 16, 1954

Dear C.D.:

Over the week end, I read the entire sheaf of papers that you left here during your recent visit. This morning I have your personal letter.

First of all, let me say that I am more than impressed with the careful analysis you made of the subject. Likewise, I admire the skill with which you presented your conclusions. I am frank to say that the documents gave me an insight into some phases of the general subject that had never before occurred to me.



In considering the impact upon the American people of the kind of talk of which you speak, I have a feeling that it will take some doing to make the whole plan appear as a new, bold and broad approach! The cynic will describe it as "bigger and better give-aways." The presentations made in prior years in Congressional committees and on the floors of both Houses in behalf of Point IV, Mutual Security, the Marshall Plan and NATO frequently made use of some of the facts and conclusions that appear in your paper.

The new concept in your paper is the breadth and depth of your attack; but that these factors make the entire project something new and different will be difficult to sell.

All of this, of course, does not argue for shutting our eyes to the opportunity and the project, or of dodging the burden of making a speech -- to the contrary, these things tend to emphasize the importance of "educating" ourselves and then our anticipated associates.

This thought introduces some specific questions that should be directed toward the composition and the details of the first speech to be made. (This is not a criticism of the draft you submitted -- just thinking in type!) Since no speech can

comprise an entire education in itself, it is important that in a case like this it should be inspiring as to purpose and should avoid alarming as to cost. With this in mind, the question of detail becomes highly important.

I realize that you do not want to miss the impact of a concrete proposal. By definition, a concrete proposal requires specifics.

The question in my mind is whether these two considerations -- (a) to educate our own people, and (b) to have a dramatic effect upon the world -- do not create considerable difficulties in the exact terminology of the initial speech.

At the moment there is no use pursuing this line of thought. I have not yet talked the whole subject over with anyone except my son -- who is vastly impressed. I will get at it when I can and you will hear further from me.

At the very least my profound thanks, and of course, as always, warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. C. D. Jackson
Time, Incorporated
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

August 16, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I agree completely with the memorandum you wrote to me on the letter from Senator Watkins. However, you did not comment on the final sentences. They read:

"...However, his advisers on foreign trade should be aware that the Administration's foreign trade program, now deferred to the next session of Congress, may hang in the balance on this decision. If Congressional representatives of states that produce vital, strategic materials find that these domestic industries may be 'seriously injured' or destroyed while undergoing investigations and other delays, and that no relief is possible under the so-called 'Escape Clause' of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, then it is likely that any further extensions of that act face extremely tough sledding in the future. The pressure even in this session has been great to make recommendations of the Tariff Commission mandatory upon the President."

What is your feeling about this?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

August 16, 1954.

Personal

Dear Bernie:

I am grateful for your two recent communication. Of course I am in complete agreement with you that we must do everything we can to anticipate the danger that confronts us; I assure you that I shall study your suggestions carefully and seriously.

As far as the lead and zinc case is concerned, domestic politics and international affairs are here all bound up. My preliminary analysis suggests that those at home who ask for a tariff to raise domestic prices of lead and zinc by and large will be disappointed, although such action might lead to some expansion of domestic output and some decline in imports. The pressures from the mining areas are tremendous, but, as you indicate, from the international viewpoint the effect would be adverse.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
597 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

August 16, 1954.

Dear Bernie:

I have just finished dictating a more or less official letter to you and I am reminded that the nineteenth is but a few days away. I hope that you have the happiest of birthday celebrations.

Many times I have the occasion to think, as I do now, of the tremendous debt that I owe to you. You are always so generous in giving me the benefit of your wise counsel and your great experience. I value very much your advice and your friendship.

With affectionate regard, and best wishes for a fine birthday,



As ever,

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
597 Madison Avenue,
New York,
New York.

By Bag

10 Downing Street, Whitehall

Private and ~~Secret~~

My dear Friend,

I have been pondering over your very kind letter of July 22, and I am most grateful to you for this further proof of our friendship. One has to do one's duty as one sees it from day to day and, as you know, the mortal peril which overhangs the human race is never absent from my thoughts. I am not looking about for the means of making a dramatic exit or of finding a suitable Curtain. It is better to take things as they come. I am however convinced that the present method of establishing the relations between the two sides of the world by means of endless discussions between Foreign Offices, will not produce any decisive results. The more the topics of discussion are widened, the more Powers concerned, and the greater the number of official and authorities of all kinds involved, the less may well be the chance of gaining effective results in time or even of using time to the best advantage.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

I have, as you know, since Stalin's death hoped that there could be a talk between you and me on the one hand, and the new Leaders of Russia, or as they might be, the Leaders of a new Russia, on the other. It will seem astonishing to future generations - such as they may be - that with all that is at stake no attempt was made by personal parley between the Heads of Governments to create a union of consenting minds on broad and simple issues. This should surely be the foundation on which the vast elaborate departmental machinery should come into action, instead of the other way around.

Fancy that you and Malenkov should never have met, or that he should never have been outside Russia, when all the time in both countries appalling preparations are being made for measureless mutual destruction. Even when the power of Britain is so much less than that of the United States, I feel, old age notwithstanding, a responsibility and resolve to use any remaining influence I may have to seek, if not for a solution at any rate for an easement. Even if nothing solid or decisive was gained no harm need be done. Even if realities presented themselves more plainly, that might bring about a renewed effort for Peace. After all, the interests of both sides is Survival and, as an additional attraction, measureless material prosperity of the masses. "No" it is said, "The Heads of Governments must not ever meet. Human affairs are too great for human beings. Only the Departments of State can cope with them, and meanwhile let us drift and have some more experiments and see how things feel in a year or two when they are so much nearer to us in annihilating power."

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-455 #3
BY DJH DATE 9/11/85

Now , I believe, is the moment for parley at the summit. All the world desires it. In two or three years a different mood may rule either with those who have their hands upon the levers or upon the multitude whose votes they require.

Forgive me bothering you like this, but I am trying to explain to explain to you my resolve to do my best to take any small practical step in my power to bring about a sensible and serious contact.

* * * * *

I read with great interest all that you have written me about what is called Colonialism, namely: bringing forward backward races and opening up the jungles. I was brought up to feel proud of much that we had done. Certainly in India, with all its history, religion and ancient forms of despotic rule, Britain has a story to tell which will look quite well against the background of the coming hundred years.

As a matter of fact the sentiments and ideas which your letter expresses are in full accord with the policy now being pursued in all the Colonies of the British Empire. In this I must admit I am a laggard. I am a bit ~~sketp~~ // skeptical about universal suffrage for the Hottentots even if refined by proportional representation. The British and American Democracies were slowly and painfully forged and even they are not perfect yet. I shall certainly have to choose another topic for my swan song: I think I will stick to the old one"The Unity of the English-speakin g peoples." With that all will work out well.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Enclosed with this private letter I send you the tel egrams I have interchanged with Molotov since I sent you my last on the subject. I told the Bedell to tell you that I was "an obstinate pig". Alas, the best I can do.

Please believe me always your sincere friend,

s/ Winston S. Churchill

The President of the United States

August 12, 1954.

Dear John:

Sherman Adams has just handed me your letter of the fifth, in which you state that the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association has been kind enough to suggest both planing a tree representative of Pennsylvania on our Gettysburg farm, and, in addition, planting a grove of trees somewhere on the place. Nothing could possibly be more pleasing to my wife and me, both because we love trees and because this gesture from the Nurserymen's Association gives us a wonderful feeling that we will be most welcome when we finally have the opportunity to occupy our home in Pennsylvania.

I have no specific suggestions to make about the grove, and I would prefer to leave the matter to the judgment of the experts. Mr. Charles Tompkins, of Washington, is the contractor for the Gettysburg house and also is in charge of the landscaping. I shall ask him to get in touch with Mr. Schmidt or one of his representatives to arrange the details.

I shall, of course, want to write Mr. Schmidt to thank him and the members of the Association. Meantime, my warm appreciation to you for your part in making us feel even more than we have at "home" in Pennsylvania.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable John S. Fine,
Governor of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry // of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

August 12, 1954.

Dear Milton:

Until your letter arrived I had not heard of George's connection with Mr. Karl D. Butler.

As you know, our ideas for farm buildings have changed a number of times as new operational plans have been successively adopted. I really do not know what our needs for the moment are; and as of now I could not possibly make an engagement to meet Mr. Butler at Gettysburg.

However, George Allen, as the lessee of the farm, will have complete charge of the operation until I am through with my present job. He must, of course, provide proper tool sheds, stock shelters, and so on. We now have two large barns to remodel and use, and I suppose that George is hoping to get some expert advice on how he should set about the remodeling of the two barns to get the best combined use out of them.

When I get a chance to talk to George, possibly I can find out a little more about the matter. In the meantime, please express to Mr. Butler my very deep appreciation for his readiness to help in the matter.

With all the best,

As ever,

P.S.: I am returning Mr. Butler's letter to you.

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For further information,
see entry 13 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

August 12, 1954.

Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

With further reference to our conversation on lead and zinc --

I send you herewith a letter I have just this moment received from Senator Watkins. The letter is not for publication, but I think that it does indicate a great urgency in the attempt to secure some kind of gentleman's agreement with the principal foreign suppliers of these metals, so that we may undertake some kind of ameliorating efforts here at home that will not be defeated by increased imports.

Please return this letter to my files. I have already acknowledged its receipt.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

August 13, 1954.

[redacted] - PERSONAL

Message to be sent to General Alfred M. Gruenther, Shape, Paris.

"Your letter received. Will surely defer any final decision. However, the proponents of the plan for bringing those particular troops home base their argument on the fact that the troops in that particular spot were for occupation and not for defense against any possible invader. It is further argued that since the British and the French have taken their troops out of the Austrian area, for us to fill the resulting gap is unwise. The JCS feel that it is high time that we insist that some of our allies carry their share of the load and to take such action as you suggest would encourage them in their belief that no matter how much they fail to do so, we would attempt to fill their deficiencies.

All this is sent to you merely as a matter of information. I will take the matter up with the proper officials here. Please keep confidential to yourself.

DDE"

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Colonel McNally assures me this does not go through Defense Department, says no copy will be kept.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #91
By [illegible] Date 11-1-91

DDE Diary - August 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~14. Letter~~	~~DDE to George Allen~~ (2 pgs) Open on Re-Rev., RS 4/18/84	~~8/10/54~~	~~C~~
~~15. Letter~~ 76-63, #92	~~DDE to Alfred Gruenther~~ 11/16/76 — JW/ARK	~~8/9/54~~	~~A~~
~~16. Memorandum~~ 76-62, #93	~~trans. message Churchill to DDE~~ ARK - 6/8/77	~~8/9/54~~	~~A~~
~~17. Memorandum~~ 76-63, #94	~~DDE to Secy. of Defense cc Secy. State~~ ARK - 4/15/77	~~8/9/54~~	~~A~~
18. X-ref to Diary item (1 pg)		8/5/54	C
~~19. Memorandum~~	~~DDE to Adams~~ 6/29/75 — DJH	~~8/2/54~~	~~A~~
~~20. Letter~~	~~Lodge to DDE~~ (2 pgs)	~~7/30/54~~	~~C*~~
~~21. Letter~~	~~DDE to Arthur Nevins~~ (1 pg) #20-21, Open on Re-Rev., RS 4/18/84	~~8/2/54~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 8, Folder: DDE Diary - August 1954 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

August 12, 1954

Dear Tom:

David Beck, the President of the Teamsters' Union, came in to see me yesterday to report on his recent visit to Europe to attend an International Labor Conference.

In the course of our discussion, I broached the Eisenhower Fellowship project of developing outstanding, young, potential leaders in the United States and in other nations in the fields of business, labor and education. I found him very sympathetic to the whole plan. He agrees with us that there is a real need for increased international understanding and cooperation in these fields and he evidenced keen interest in the project. It appears that he, too, is financing activity in Europe to fight Communist infiltration in the labor ranks, and I suggested that you might be interested in corresponding with him on this subject. I think it would be an excellent idea if you sent Mr. Beck some material relating to the Fellowship plan at the International Teamsters' Union, 100 Indiana Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Thomas B. McCabe
President
Scott Paper Company
Chester, Pennsylvania

August 12, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. ROD O'CONNOR

The President asks that the following be sent by cable to the Prime Minister. I suggest a "Personal" classification.

Probably you will want to show to the Secretary before sending.

"Dear Winston: My grateful thanks for your very interesting letter. I assure you I shall keep reading it until I have absorbed it thoroughly. As ever.

Ike."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman.

August 12, 1954.

EYES ONLY - PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Please read the enclosed and then return to me, as I do not have a file copy.

D.D.E.

Churchill letter

August 10, 1954.

Personal

Dear George:

Since you have, in fearful recognition of your notorious weaknesses at the dinner table, paid to Barbie a forfeit for your anticipated failure to make the required weight by September first, I give you herewith my understanding of the agreement as it now stands.

On September 15th you are to weigh not more than 229 pounds net. I am to weigh no more than 174.

All other conditions as described under sub-paragraph (d) of my letter of June 30th are maintained. They are herewith repeated:

> "If either of us fails to reach the weigh prescribed on Sept .15 , he owes the other one unit.
>
> "For each pound -- up to a total of 5 -- that he fails to make the required standard, he owes an additional unit.
>
> "Finally, if either is actually heavier on Sppt. 15 than he is now, he suffers an additional penalty of one unit."

To lose the next 5 pounds after September 15th, you have only 15 days -- in other words, by October 1st you must weigh 224 pounds. On neither date am I allowed to weigh more than 174.

Personal

* On each 1st of month after October 1 you must be 5 lbs lighter until you reach 195. Thereafter 2-1/2 lbs per month.

Personal

Mr. Allen - 2.

And I might add that I haven't the faintest hope that you will keep your part of the bargain!

As ever,

P.S.: I hope you are distributing all those leaflets you said you were going to send out to your friends.

Mr. George E. Allen,
World Center Building,
Washington, D.C.

Personal

August 9, 1954

Dear Mrs. Theophilus:

My deepest sympathy goes to you and your husband in the loss of your only son, David, on the battlefields of Korea. The description of his actions by the chaplain, including his heroic and selfless leadership, bears testimony to a nobility of character in which you may take the greatest pride.

To advise another person on how best to do his part toward the preservation of peace is a difficult thing indeed. We all have our talents and our shortcomings. We each must serve according to our own abilities. There are, however, certain things which I feel all citizens can do, whatever their situation might be. These are:



1. Support with all means available those measures of the Government which you sincerely feel are designed to keep the peace. To my mind these measures would include support of the United Nations. They would also include support of legislative proposals such as the foreign aid bill. We know that America will not begin a war. The greatest deterrent to an aggressor, then, is a united free world, composed of free nations standing on their own feet. Measures to support this program could include such things as informing your representative and senators of your feelings on the matter, encouraging others to do the same, and perhaps joining local organizations dedicated to that purpose. In so advising, I do not mean that your views on the means to the end should necessarily parallel mine; I simply mean to support actively such measures as you feel will promote peace.

2. Do everything possible in private life to promote tolerance and understanding among races, colors and creeds. Not only will such virtues make life more worth living in our own homeland; they will promote understanding of allies whose point of view may differ from our own. Such a tolerance, tending to bind together those whose sole

objective is that of peace and freedom, will aid in presenting a strong united front against communism. This will, in turn, promote peace.

3. Give of yourself to some charitable institution whose object is the building of the character of our future citizenry. Contributions are fine, but the average charitable organization needs more than that -- it needs people who have an intense, unselfish desire to give of their time in befriending orphans or in lending cheer to the sick. Any such efforts which will help to add maturity to our future citizenry will certainly be a contribution towards peace.

In addition to the matters mentioned above, I have another suggestion, not in itself aimed toward preservation of peace, but a contribution which will help you feel that you are doing a part. I have in mind our Civil Defense program, routine and unglamorous, which will, if the need arises, save the lives of many of your fellow citizens.

In closing, may I say that your sincere desire to transform your own personal loss into positive action for the good of others is worthy and admirable. Once having gone through the agonizing experience of losing our first born son, I assure you that my wife and I have some inkling of the suffering you now bear, so I hope you will permit me to say that your letter inspires me to devote myself more assiduously to my own duties.

My earnest good wishes to you and your husband, and may God give you comfort in your bereavement.

Sincerely,



Mrs. J. E. Theophilus
2611 North Stowell Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

August 9, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Al:

First of all, my grateful thanks for your attention to my "white wine" problem. As you know, Mamie and I never touch wine on a family dinner basis; my concern is merely that the White House serve a good variety or varieties of French wines when we have State or formal dinners. As quickly as the samples arrive, I shall give you Mamie's and my selection! It is understood that the amounts you bring back in September will be paid for either out of White House allowances or out of my personal funds. (Possibly both, since I may want to serve some occasionally on a purely personal basis.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I am delighted that you are going to be back here for a few days in late September. After you finish your speaking engagements, I may order you out to Denver -- where I hope then to be -- for a couple days of conferences. I think I could order Bill and George in at the same time.

When, in July, you and I spoke of the disposition of the Trieste forces, I did not suggest that you recommend their coming back to the United States immediately. I did ask what you would think of stationing them in the Leghorn area for a period, in order to provide a small but effective reserve for the commander in that region, at least temporarily.

Is it not a fact that if we can settle the Trieste question (which will be the reason for making redeployment of these troops), we will automatically strengthen our entire front from Austria to the south? Thereafter both Yugoslavia and Italy can look to the east instead of neutralizing each other.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #92
By CW. Date 11-16-76

General Gruenther -- 2.

Such an outcome would seem to me to provide an opportunity for Italy to strengthen very materially its northern frontiers -- including the provision of a good reserve to push rapidly into Austria.

Perhaps I am mistaken in these views, but if we could make such arrangements with Italy, then some time in the future it would be proper to consider the question of returning our troops all the way to the United States.

I repeat that, as of now, I have not given instructions or indicated any desire to bring these troops back to the United States. And I do assure you that before I would ever approve any such recommendation, I will insist on having you in for a real discussion of the problem.

Again my thanks for remembering my little personal problem, and give my love to Grace.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Alfred M. Gruenther
Supreme Commander
Allied Powers Europe
APO 55, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

August 9, 1954

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Following is a message just received from the Prime Minister:

"Am sending you by bag today an answer to your very kind letter of the 27th."



Ann C. Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-62, #93
By AK NLE DATE 6/8/77

August 9, 1954.

Dear George:

These flowers look so bright and pretty
they made me think of you.

As ever,



General George Horkan,
Walter Reed Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

August 9, 1954

Dear Ezra:

I find that Bill Faricy is presently out of the city, but as soon as he returns I shall try to see him. I shall let you know the results.

As ever,



The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

COPY

August 7, 1954

Dear Mr. President:

An appeal has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission requesting that they allow the railroads operating in the drought areas of the United States to reduce their tariffs on the shipment of livestock out of drought areas and the transporting of hay to farmers and stockmen who are eligible for assistance under the Drought Emergency Hay Program.

As you know, the states in which drought areas have been designated at present are Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. We are considering requests from Kansas, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee. There is a possibility that areas of other states may yet be included, depending of course on weather conditions.

Recalling your participation in this matter last year, I would like to have your counsel as to whether we should again petition the railroads to reduce their tariffs for the benefit of drought-stricken farmers and ranchers in the designated states.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E. T. BENSON

Secretary

AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

- -

President's note to Tom Stephens:

Tom

When you schedule Mr. Faricy to see me -- please bring this in at the same time.

DE

August 9, 1954.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your recent note. I, too, enjoyed our golf game.

I appreciate your kindness in sending me another cup and a hole cutter to use on the putting green here at the White House. If the items have not yet been mailed, I suggest that you address the package in care of my personal secretary, Mrs. Whitman, so that it will come through directly to my office.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Robert Trent Jones,
20 Vesey Street,
New York,
New York.

August 9, 1954.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

cc - SECRETARY OF STATE

You and I once discussed the possibility of stationing the Trieste forces (in the event of a favorable outcome on the Trieste negotiations) in the Leghorn region. While of course I have no objection to the study of this matter, I am quite certain that we should reach no conclusion, even a tentative one, until after the Trieste business is settled, and until you, Radford, the Secretary of State and I can have a discussion of the matter. At such a meeting I may even want to have General Gruenther present.

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-63, #94
By ... NLE DATE ...

August 9, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

BRYCE HARLOW

Please read both the attached, and then get me up a warm greeting to Mr. William M. Galvin and to the village of La Grange.

D.D.E.

Encls:
Earl Eisenhower ltr of 8/5/54
Wm. Galvin ltr of 8/2/54

(for 75th anniv. of LaGrange's incorporation as a village.)

August 9, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

I think that Congressman Winfield Lucas has been a fairly consistent supporter of the Administration in Congress. He has just been defeated for renomination in Texas -- and his opponent has used some of the sorriest type of vilifying literature in order to do so.

If the legislative liaison group verify my impression that Lucas has been pretty much on our side, could we not offer him some governmental post the first time we have a vacancy requiring the appointment of a Democrat? He looks to me like a good type.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

August 9, 1954.

Personal

Dear Foster:

I think I have already told you how much I like the white wine that you brought to me. I would be horribly embarrassed if you should hint to our Ambassador my feelings in the matter, but I do wonder whether, for White House purposes, we could not find out what possibility there would be of importing some good white wines of France, without the need for paying duty. I suspect that the export prices of these products are considerably different from the retail prices in Tour d'Argonne.

Could you quietly have someone take up this matter for me? My family and I are little interested personally, but I do think that we should serve better wines than we have been doing in the White House and I do not want to incur excessive official expenses against the allowances provided for entertainment.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Secretary of State.

Personal

August 9, 1954.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

Whether or not you feel as acrobatic as the enclosed article would make you appear, I cannot say. For myself I have thought that I was marching ahead on a straight and pretty well defined road, with my purposes and even my demeanor fairly consistent and persistent. Maybe after all I am just a whirling dervish.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

August 8, 1953.

Dear Gene:

Just as I am about to leave for Denver, I want to express to you my appreciation of the help that you have been to me and to my associates in the Administration during the last six months. We have all relied heavily upon your wise counsel, and while we have not accomplished all that we should have liked, I believe the record of the first session of the 83rd Congress is an outstanding one. You contributed immeasurably to making that record possible.

I look forward to seeing you in Denver.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



(sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable Eugene D. Millikin,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

August 8, 1953

Dear Styles:

Within a few hours I hope to leave for Denver where I expect to stay for a few weeks. I shall have a temporary office there in Lowry Air Base and should you at any time wish to communicate with me, it is easy enough to do.

Before I go I not only want to tell you this, but to say how much I hope that you are quickly restored to full health and vigor. It is disappointing that you had to go back to bed with your injury, and I am distressed that I did not get to see you during the closing days of the session. However I most earnestly hope that when January rolls around, you will be again going at full speed and in your accustomed effective way.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

(sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Honorable Styles Bridges
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

P.S.: The number in Denver is L. D. 318 or 319; if it is more convenient, you can call the White House and they will re-route the call to Denver.

lw

August 8, 1953

Dear Congressman:

Before I start off on what I fondly hope must be a pleasant vacation, I am giving myself the satisfaction of trying to tell you how much I appreciate the complete and effective cooperation you gave to the Administration during this session just past. Time and again you have walked boldly and squarely up to fights that must have been, at times, disagreeable and tough. You have never flinched and you have been effective. Along with my admiration you have my undying thanks.

I do hope that during these summer weeks you get a chance for a little rest and recreation.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



(sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable Leo E. Allen
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

lw

August 8, 1953

Dear Dan:

In spite of our one serious disagreement, which became so widely publicized as to cast us in the roles of bitter and permanent enemies, I am struck by the fact as I look back over the six months that you have actually been devoted to the same cause as has the Administration. I find the record shows that time and again you were one of the wheelhorses in getting programs enacted into law.

For all of this I thank you, and I want also to express the hope that from here on out we will always find ourselves on the same side of the scrimmage line.

I do hope that during the summer weeks still ahead of us you get a good rest and will be ready to pitch in once more when January rolls around.

With peronal regard,

Sincerely,

(sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Daniel A. Reed
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

August 8, 1953

Dear Leverett:

Before I leave today for Denver, I want to tell you, once again, how much we have all appreciated your effective and dedicated work during this session of Congress. You have had a particularly difficult task because of your services both as Majority Whip and as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and I congratulate you on your achievements. I do hope you have a good summer and get a good rest.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

(sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

hl

August 8, 1953

Dear John:

Within a matter of hours I hope to start my vacation. Before I go I want to try once again to tell you how much I appreciate the cooperation you gave to me and to members of the Administration throughout the session just held. Like the rest of us you were committed to economy and efficiency in government, and you demonstrated an ability to pursue this objective without resorting to unintelligent slashing of important programs.

I trust that the summer weeks will give you a chance for some recreation and that you will come back next January "ready to go".

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



(sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable John Taber
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

lw

COPY

August 6, 1954

The Honorable Herbert Hoover
c/o Mark Hopkins Hotel
San Francisco, California

Delighted that you will be able to accompany me back to Denver on the 30th, and look forward eagerly to our fishing trip. Will have to stop in Iowa on way from Washington to Denver for a visit of about an hour to the Iowa State Fair, but hope very much you will accompany me there. Am writing details.

With warm regard,



Dwight D. Eisenhower

cc: Laurence Burd

August 6, 1954

Dear Mr. President:

I was delighted to receive your telegram this morning saying that you would plan to go back with me to Denver on August thirtieth. If you are in Washington that day, I suggest that we be ready to leave shortly after lunch. If you should be elsewhere, we can still easily work out the details of getting together.

I hope that, on our way to Denver, you will not greatly mind making a short stop in Iowa, where I have promised to attend the State Fair for a matter of an hour. In fact, I could think of nothing that would please those people more than if I could have the privilege of appearing at the Fair escorting the only living Republican ex-President (especially because it would be in the State of your birth).

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As to fishing: there are a number of varieties available to us in the Denver area. My own choice is to go over the Berthoud Pass to Fraser. The altitude of my friend's little ranch there is under nine thousand feet. There is a small stream on which we catch ten and twelve inchers, and of course there is always the chance for the occasional big fellow of something on the order of sixteen or seventeen inches. I assure you that you don't need to be especially terrified at the prospect of living on my cooking for a couple of days. My culinary reputation is pretty good -- but my repertoire is limited. It is only after about four days that my guests begin to look a little pained when they come to the dinner table. It is a grand place to loaf and we will have absolutely no one with us except my great friend who owns the place, and possibly my brother Milton.

The little stream has many pools that can be fished easily from the bank. Even if you should be compelled to cross the stream occasionally, you will find it remarkably easy to wade.

cc: Abbott Washburn
Laurence Rockefeller
Tom Stephens

I cannot tell you how delighted I am at the prospect of the two of us having a period together in such a quiet retreat.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Herbert Hoover
West Branch
Iowa

August 6, 1954.

Personal

Dear Mr. Terrell:

You could not possibly have found, or even thought of, any other piece of Americana that would so greatly appeal to me as does the Washington letter that you sent me on July twenty-eighth. I feel slightly overwhelmed by your kindness and by your thoughtfulness. Incidentally, the letter -- if couched in the idiom of 1954 -- could well have been written to express my sentiments on more than one occasion during the past several years. I shall treasure it, as I know both my son and grandson will in later years.

Likewise I am grateful for the generosity of the personal sentiments you express toward me.

With assurances of my appreciation,

Sincerely,



Mr. St. John Terrell,
Music Circus,
Lambertville,
New Jersey.

August 5, 1954.

Statement by the President, as he studied text of letter from George Washington to Edward Rutledge. To be mounted with original letter and typed copy of text.

"Although I did not know of the existence of this letter, the words I used to many of my friends, when I finally agreed in the spring of 1952 to come home from Europe and stand for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, were identical in meaning with those of President Washington's letter and, in many cases, identical in terminology."



Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 18 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

August 4, 1954.

Personal

Dear Ralph:

Twice I have read "The Fleas Come With the Dog." As I was going over it last evening, the article "I Left My Lamp Beside the Golden Door" reminded me of a story I recently heard. Possibly it is old, but here it is:

> At a church social two ladies were talking together, one of them obviously a well-to-do person of considerable standing and pride. There arose a question of antecedents, and the very prosperous lady remarked, "Of course my ancestors came over in the Mayflower." The other lady looked at her very thoughtfully and said, "Oh, yes. But of course mine came over when the immigration laws were very strict."

Really I started this note just to say that I think it is a fine little book. I like it.

Very sincerely,



Mr. Ralph McGill,
Box 4689,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Personal

August 3, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ROD O'CONNOR

I am returning the Secretary's proposted Indochina statement. (The President and the Secretary talked about it on phone this morning). I believe the Secretary is to cable the French and the British about this. Would you be good enough to send to us a copy of the cable? I assume the cable will include the text of the statement --otherwise I need one copy returned for our files.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman.

August 2, 1954. Secretary of State brought to the President a statement on Indo-China, originally suggested to have been prepared for release as a "white paper."

President read the paper on 8/3/54, made following pencilled notations, and acw returned to the Secretary of State. President also talked to Secretary on phone about it.

Page 2 - 3rd line. Substitute " suggestions from any quarter" for "question."

7th line. Delete last word, "expected." Substitute "predicted by S. officials."



Page 3 - addition, apparently at beginning.

"In considering the possibility that future events might indicate a need for American intervention in the war, the Administration had early decided that conditions to such intervention would include both 'internationalization' of the war, and a clear invitation from the native population. It was frequently explained to French officials that U.S. forces would never be committed to action where it would be logical or possible to describe such intervention as an effort to perpetuate colonial rule."

August 4, 1954.

Personal

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Dear Bill:

There are two things that I should like to talk over with you one of these days -- subjects that we have touched upon casually more than once in conversation. Now they are getting so important as to demand more studious attention.

The first one is my growing need for sound and continuous counsel and some operational help in the field of public relations. Almost everybody who comes to my office with a worry or a recommendation on his mind begins or ends his conversation with, "Now you are the only one the people believe, so you must get onto the television." If I could and would respond to all such suggestions, I would be spouting more words each week than came out of the recent Senatorial filibuster.

Yet it is quite clear that a number of things of importance to the Administration and the country are not being properly placed before the public. These include solid accomplishments of the past eighteen months, basic reasons for actions taken or recommendations made, and, by and large, the facts lying behind the problems that today engage the attention of this nation and of the world.

With these facts in mind, the need for an overall design or pattern to guide progress in this kind of information distribution is crystal clear. Authoritative statements should be constantly going to the public from a variety of sources; only one of which would be me. The governing plan should be so devised as to achieve coordination, and appropriate emphasis. One of the

Personal

important tasks is to determine priorities in my personal appearances. Many invitations are received and each is supported by some enthusiastic person or group. But any many has a limited amount of time, energy and original thought. So -- there must be discrimination.

I have cast about in my mind for an individual that would be capable of producing such a plan and keeping in touch with its execution. Such individuals are not to be easily found.

The best suggestion I can make to myself at this moment is to secure for Jim Hagerty another good assistant -- of the caliber of Murray Snyder. The new man could help Murray Snyder in the day-by-day operation of the public relations office, including the never-ending task of trying to extinguish the constantly recurring fires. This would free Jim -- who daily proves himself to be of real caliber -- to think about all these important matters and do the necesaary planning. I am sure that no great additional staff is necessary. I believe the problem could be solved if I could free one good man from daily routine and give him the task which I have so roughly outlined.

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A far more urgent need that I have is for someone to think about priorities in big tasks or undertakings that fall to my lot. Even the sketchiest enumeration of things that engage my attention is sufficient to show that I cannot possibly become thoroughly acquainted with all.

I agree, of course, that I must learn enough about the underlying problems of each kind so that I can apply reasonable logic in reaching the decisions that I am compelled inescapably to make. But some of them require knowledge that goes far

beyond basic principles. The only recourse is to determine those to which I should give really studious attention and treat these more exhaustively than those I may more safely trust to instinct and to advisers. I suppose that the three most obvious classifications of the problem I am forced to consider are:

(a). foreign affairs
(b). the domestic economy, and
(c). domestic politics

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Dozens of sub-classifications could be made of these three, and, indeed, an entirely different type of division would be just as logical. The three just named are manifestly not mutually exclusive -- each has its bearing upon the others -- and I think that this would be the case no matter what division was attempted among the many that come to my attention. But just consider the following:

the farm problem, itself consisting of 20 or 30 identifiable individual problems

the tax question, with all its complexities

the matter of public power, with the TVA providing only one of its many factors for study

public housing

Personal

Mr. Robinson - 4.

labor laws

ship building

interstate commerce

drought and disaster relief

In the field of foreign affairs, nothing is possibly more important than the devising of proper trade programs. Yet these same programs are most intimately connected with various segments of our domestic economy. Take for a moment the question of lead and zinc. If we raise the tariff on these minerals, as we are being urged to do by many pressure groups, we will most certainly arouse more antagonism in Mexico (and other countries concerned) than already exists. I mention Mexico in particular because in that country there is a strong communist leaning among certain groups. If we erect stronger barriers against trade with Mexico, I know that the possibility of her turning communist would mount rapidly. At the moment we do not fear Mexico, but let her once form an alliance with Moscow and it takes no great imagination to see what would happen. Meanwhile, I imagine you are familiar with the strong barrage I face from every side to protect what are considered by many as our "American" interests.

This is just one example, but there are many such interlocking problems, and I must face them day after day.

Personal

Personal

Mr. Robinson - 5.

To this second problem I haven't the faintest suggestion of a solution. My staff (already overworked) is working on certain phases of it. I think the staff will have to be strengthened by one good man, at least. If he could handle this phase of my problems, it would tend to free Sherman for acting more as a true "Assistant to the President."

The new person would have to be a man of stature, of good judgment, of complete objectivity -- someone who could command the respect of all the individuals and organizations with which he would have to deal. I know that many of my staff try to deal with minor problems themselves and to a great degree are successful. But as I visualize it, what I need is a person to evaluate the importance of the decisions I must make, to take over at least some of them, hold the preliminary conferences and make the study necessary, and to come up with what seems to be the best possible solution. Certain of the problems I know I shall have to tackle, from scratch, myself. But here again, there is a limit to the endurance and the capacity of any man.

Having said so much, I find I have not outlined even partially the complexities of my daily official existence. Perhaps, even so, you will give the matter a little thought and see if you can come up with an idea.

With warm regard,

As ever,

P.S. I'm glad you are enthusiastic about our Denver project; so am I.

Mr. William E. Robinson
Robinson-Hannagan Associates, Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

August 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I have your memorandum forwarding to me the letter of resignation from the Ambassador to Portugal.

Herewith is my letter of acceptance, addressed to the Ambassador.

I note that he would like to have the matter released in Washington about the middle of August. Consequently, I suggest that you ask your staff to provide Mr. Hagerty with copies of this correspondence on about August 15th, with instructions to publish.



D. D. E.

August 3, 1954

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have your letter of July 26, 1954, in which you advise me that because of personal reasons and because of the factor of health, you feel obliged to relinquish your present responsibilities as Ambassador to Portugal.

As you point out, Portugal is one of our most valued partners under the North Atlantic Treaty. She has staunchly stood for the international and moral principles which the North Atlantic Treaty was designed to consecrate. Our ties with Portugal are not merely those of treaty obligations, but of warm friendship and respect. In your position as Ambassador, you have been the custodian of our hopes and wishes in this respect, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that you can report that a sure and deeper friendship and understanding have been built.

For your service, I thank you and express my earnest wishes for your full and speedy return to health and vigor.

Sincerely,

The Honorable M. Robert Guggenheim
American Ambassador
American Embassy
Lisbon, Portugal

~~SECRET~~ DDE 6/2/75

August 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

Possibly all the political experts should read this letter in connection with the report from Ben Duffy.

Needless to say, everyone reading it must be warned that it is on a very secret basis.

The Eisenhower Library

D. D. E.

~~SECRET~~

COPY

Two Park Avenue
New York, New York
July 30, 1954

EYES ONLY

Dear General:

I have read Mr. Duffy's script which you gave me. I have used his firm in past campaigns and they have some clever techniques but they are not political strategists and I think the strategy set forth in the enclosed is erroneous in important aspects.

The 1954 election should not be regarded as a national election. It must not become a vote of confidence in you. There are too many other factors which make it unfair to you and misleading to the public to seek to do so.

The statement on Page 9 that a Democratic vote is a vote against President Eisenhower and his program is not necessarily true -- if the Democrat agrees to support the program. How, on Page 15, can you have an "umbrella of the popularity of the President and his program over all candidates" when some candidates, such as Meek, refuse to endorse the program?

The "President's participation" must not tend to sacrifice the President -- as he was sacrificed in Wisconsin and Indiana in '52.

Some of the suggested topics on Page 18 are very weak. What the American people applaud, for example, is not "picture window" diplomacy but a forthright fight against communism. I know this from being on television and newsreels constantly at the United Nations. "Picture window" diplomacy is impractical, for one thing, and does not appeal, for another.

Beating communism in Guatemala, fighting the admission of Red China to the United Nations, despatching United States ships and planes to the China Sea -- these are actions which get applause. I am constantly on television and newsreels in my work here at the United Nations. Whenever I make a good hard rejoinder, I am flooded with letters and invitations to speak. People who recognize me on television

in such unlikely places as Akron, Ohio, say: "Good work! Hit them in the nose!" That goes for the country lawyer as well as the chambermaid in the hotel. It is a marvelously popular issue which you have developed magnificently.

I have just returned from a talk with Mr. Duffy and believe he completely understands the situation and will carry out his activities accordingly. I understand that the speech entitled "Only the First Hundred" has been dropped, which is a good idea because it was only a working paper and needed a great many alterations.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ CABOT L.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

August 2, 1954.

Dear Art:

I realize that our little brook on the farm does not amount to a great deal at this time. However, within two or three years we may want to build a series of dams and do some irrigating by a pressure pump during the time that there is water in the stream.

For this reason I think that we should apply for our proper rights on the stream. I do not know whom to consult -- possibly the County Agent. But in any event, we ought to look into the matter and see what our rights are in the case.

With all the best,

Sincerely,



Brigadier General Arthur S. Nevins,
Rural Route #3,
Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania.

August 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

This morning there occurred to me the name of a man who, when you have need of someone in your Department of secretarial or similar rank, I commend to your consideration.

His name is General Milton Baker, President of Pennsylvania Military College. I have known him for many years and have found him to be a man of high character and great ability.



D. D. E.

August 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I tried to call you on the telephone a few minutes ago, but find that you will not be in until later this afternoon. I therefore send you this note to make sure that I get to you my thoughts while they are on my mind.

I was shocked to find a story in the paper of a project that we have been discussing before the National Security Council. This shakes me considerably because, as you know, it is my belief that there is no hope of getting a reserve program enacted into law until after we have had appropriate confidential consultations with Congressional leaders and other interested individuals and groups. Now, by this sudden release, we are practically assuring antagonisms and resentments which will be difficult to overcome.

Attached is a release which I am issuing from the White House today.



D.D.E.

This story does not fully reflect the attitude of the National Security Council. The matter has been referred by the President, on recommendation of the Council, to the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of Defense for the development of a specific program, including cost estimates, following discussions before the Council during the past month. There will be no further action or decision until after these two agencies, following consultations with various official and unofficial organizations and individuals having an interest in the subject, have reported back to the Council in September.

August 2, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR, FOREIGN OPERATIONS
ADMINISTRATION

I am interested to know whether we are making any effort to use hard coal (anthracite) in our F.O.A. program.

D.D.E.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25

August 3, 1954

Dear Mr. President:

I acknowledge yours of August 2 in regard to the matter of the Frederick - Washington Pike.

There is no question but that there has been great argument hindering the progress of the project. Mr. duPont, Commissioner of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce, informs me that there is great difference of opinion between the two schools of thought -- those who would zealously guard the beauty of our parks, and those who look for the solution of the heavy traffic problem involved.

There are six agencies which have some responsibility in this area, namely:

The National Capital Park and Planning Commission
The District of Columbia Highway Department
The Maryland State Highway Department
The Maryland National Park and Planning Commission
U.S. Corps of Engineers (if a bridge is involved)
The Fine Arts Commission (beauty of the bridge)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Bureau of Public Roads is not mentioned because it has no direct responsibility whatsoever.

To further complicate the situation, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, one of the more important of the group, has had its authority challenged in the courts and this issue will hardly be settled for some time.

Further than this, it is a fact that the Maryland Highway Department is making slow progress awaiting the decision regarding the locale of the highway terminus at the District line.

In order to attempt a speed-up, I am asking Mr. duPont to check with the more important of these agencies to see if there is not some way in which this project may be pushed along. There certainly seems to be no reason why the matter cannot be settled now as well as later, and we shall have a good look at it, see what can be done, and keep you informed.

Respectfully,

Sinclair Weeks

The President
The White House.

Personal

August 2, 1954

Dear Sinclair:

Would it be proper for your transportation division to check up with the authorities in the State of Maryland and in the District of Columbia to find out why it is that the pike leading from the Frederick area into Washington cannot be completed? I have understood that there is great argument as to routing of this pike into or through the District. But I see no reason why this matter cannot be settled now as well as later.

If you can get anything on this, would you please let me know.

Sincerely,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Honorable Sinclair Weeks
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

August 2, 1954

Dear Mrs. Gunderson:

Your report on recent developments in the Republican Party structure in South Dakota is immensely encouraging. I'm sure much of what has been accomplished has been due to the energy and hard work of the National Committeewoman, and I do congratulate you. I most firmly believe that the Party must be recast from the precinct level upward to meet the challenge of a changing world; only in that way can any solid foundation for it be assured.

I am not at all sure what you mean by your reference to the "Dulles Doldrums." Do you mean that the people of South Dakota have no interest in international affairs at all; or do you imply that they feel that the State Department has no positive line of action? At any rate, I venture the suggestion that here again you are uniquely qualified to interpret to the people of your state your own ready awareness of responsibilities the nation must accept in the world scene.

My warm thanks to you for providing a bright interlude in a week beset with problems. I hope you will continue to keep us posted on your local situation.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert W. Gunderson
3625 Hall Street
Rapid City, South Dakota

Personal and Confidential

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, August 4, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Milton G. Baker (Gen.)	Supt., Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa.
3.	Lee Alvin DuBridge (Dr.)	Pres., Calif. Institute of Technology, Pasadena
4.	Melvin Carr Eaton	Pres., The Norwich Pharmacal Co., NY
5.	John S. D. Eisenhower (Maj.)	Army Officer
6.	Victor Emanuel	Corporation Executive, NYC
7.	Isaac Grainger	Exec.V.Pres., Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC
8.	George A. Horkan, Jr.	Attorney, Washington, DC
9.	Neil H. Jacoby (Dr.)	Member, Council of Economic Advisers
10.	Roger W. Jones	Bureau of the Budget
11.	L. Arthur Larson	Under Secretary of Labor
12.	Laurence J. McGinley (Rev.)	Pres., Fordham Univ., NYC
13.	Livingston T. Merchant	Assistant Secretary of State
14.	Malcolm Muir	Pres., Newsweek, NYC
15.	Arthur S. Nevins (Gen.)	Retired Army Officer
16.	William I. Nichols	Editor, This Week Magazine, NYC
17.	Howard McC. Snyder (Gen.)	Physician to the President
18.	Walter W. Stewart (Dr.)	Member, Council of Economic Advisers

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

August 3, 1953.

Dear Everett:

Today I am rushing out for a quick visit to the Governors assembled in Seattle. Feeling that I may not get to see you personally before you leave the city, I am writing this note to express again both admiration and gratitude for the way you have pitched in to assist in implementing the Party's program. On every side I have received evidence of your effectiveness as a leader and your devotion to the "middle way" political philosophy to which we both adhere.

I most sincerely hope that the prospect of a continuing and closer personal and political relationship between the two of us holds for you the same appeal and satisfaction that it does for me.

With warm personal regard and with best wishes for an enjoyable summer,

Sincerely,

The Dirksen Library

The Honorable Everett Dirksen,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

August 3, 1953

Dear Charlie:

As this session draws to a close, I am impelled, once again, to attempt to tell you how much I have appreciated your effective leadership in the House, and your utter dedication to the spirit of Republican team play. You have many accomplishments to your credit of the past six months that I would have believed almost impossible of achieving. Your tenacity, your courage, and your skill have all elicited my admiration and, I must add, my gratitude.

I do not mean to say that I have been completely astonished by your performance. For a long time, I have been aware of your unusual abilities. The regard in which I have held you is possibly best exemplified by the fact that your name was on a list of five that I handed to Republican leaders immediately following the nominations in Chicago last summer, to designate those individuals that I would gladly accept as a running mate on the Republican ticket. Possibly I have told you this before, but now I can add that already I have a world of evidence to prove that I was right.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles A. Halleck
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

August 3, 1953.

Dear Joe:

I think you know how much I have appreciated the loyal support and effective assistance you have given to me during the last six months. Never once have you failed to come forward with your entire array of "horse, foot and gun" to make sure of implementing the Party's program and the Administration's plans. You have my lasting gratitude, as well as my warmest wishes for an enjoyable summer. Of course I shall be looking forward to renewing our cooperative and friendly contacts at the next session.

As ever,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr.,
The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.